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THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK
1923

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STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF
THE STATES OF THE WORLD
FOR THE YEAR

1923

EDITED BY

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Man sagt oft : Zahlen regieren die Welt.
•Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.

GORTHE.

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

PREFACE

IN the present, the sixtieth, issue of the YEAR-BOOK all the sections have been carefully revised, the Mandated Territories have been placed in their proper positions, and the new conditions in Ireland are shown in the two new chapters devoted respectively to Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State (as well as in one of the maps included in this volume). But though there is no longer a United Kingdom in the old sense, certain Irish statistics which relate to the old conditions have been retained for the present under the United Kingdom, from which, of course, they cannot be conveniently separated. As the statistical returns for the two political entities in Ireland increase, it will be possible gradually to replace the old Irish statistics by new ones. A beginning has already been made in this volume. In regard to Turkey, it will hardly be possible to furnish up-to-date information until the Treaty of Peace definitely settles the new Turkish boundaries.

The Introductory Tables contain a number of world surveys, including a comparison of the military and naval strengths of the principal countries, and a statement concerning Mandates; while in the 'Additions and Corrections' will be found important information which came to hand too late for inclusion in the text.

To our numerous friends all over the world we desire to express our very warm thanks for their valued co-operation.

J. S. K.

M. E.

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK OFFICE,
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March 28, 1923.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Metric measures most commonly found in statistical returns, with equivalents :—

LENGTH.		SURFACE MEASURE.	
Centimetre ...	0·39 inch	Square metre ...	10·26 sq. feet
Metre ...	39·37 inches	Hectare ...	2·47 acres
Kilometre ...	0·621 mile	Square kilometre ...	0·386 sq. mile
LIQUID MEASURE.		DRY MEASURE.	
Litre ...	1·76 pints	Litre ...	0·91 quart
Hectolitre ...	22 gallons	Hectolitre ...	2·75 bushels
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS.		WEIGHT—TROY.	
Gramme ...	15·42 grains	Gramme ...	15·42 grains
Kilogramme ...	2·205 pounds	Kilogramme ...	32·15 ounces
Quintal ...	220·46 pounds	Kilogramme ...	2·68 pounds
Ton ...	2204·6 pounds		

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY TABLES.

- I.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1921-1922.
- II.—FINANCE AND COMMERCE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.
- III.—THE ARMIES OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.
- IV.—THE NAVIES OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.
- V.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RAW SILK.
- VI.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.
- VII.—COAL RESERVES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.
- VIII.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.
- IX.—WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.
- X.—ALLIED DEBTS.
 - (1) ALLIED DEBTS TO THE UNITED STATES.
 - (2) ALLIED DEBTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.
- XI.—COMPARATIVE TAXATION.
- XII.—BRITISH WAR BURDENS.
- XIII.—THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE.
- XIV.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
 - I. MEMBERSHIP.
 - II. CONSTITUTION OF THE ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE.
 - III. BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE.
 - IV. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
 - V. THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.
 - VI. MANDATES.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM—Civil Service Estimates; Naval Estimates; Army Estimates; Revenue, 1922-23.

WEIHAIWEI — Arrangements to return to China.

IRAQ—Finance.

PALESTINE—Constitution.

KENYA—Finance.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA—Population.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—Constitution.

BECHUANALAND—New Chief.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—Trade, 1922; Budget, 1923-24.

SUDAN—Budget, 1923-24.

TANGANYIKA—Finance; Currency.

CANADA—Agriculture; Mining; Commerce; Ministerial changes.

WEST INDIES — Constitutional changes.

NAURU ISLAND—Nauru Island Agreement Act.

UNITED STATES — Ministerial changes; Telephone statistics.

ARGENTINA—Budget for 1923.

AUSTRIA—Trade, 1922.

BELGIUM—Budget, 1923.

EGYPT—New Cabinet; Budget, 1923-24.

GERMANY—The Ruhr.

ITALY—Mineral production 1921.

LITHUANIA—New elections.

MEXICO.—Debt.

MAPS.

1. IRELAND.

2. PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN

PART THE FIRST.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

REIGNING KING AND EMPEROR	PAGE		
I. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	3		
II. INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES	5		91
EUROPE—	PAGE	AFRICA—	PAGE
NORTHERN IRELAND	81	ZANZIBAR	205
ISLE OF MAN	85	MAURITIUS	211
CHANNEL ISLANDS	85	NYASALAND PROTECTORATE	214
IRISH FREE STATE	92	ST. HELENA	216
GIBRALTAR	99	TRISTAN DA CUNHA	218
MALTA	100	SEYCHELLES	218
ASIA—		SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE	220
ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, &c.	103	SOUTH AFRICA—	
BAHREIN ISLANDS	105	BASUTOLAND	221
BORNEO (BRITISH)	107	BECHUANALAND PROTEC- TORATE	222
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	107	RHODESIA	224
BRUNEI	108	SWAZILAND	228
SARAWAK	109	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	230
CEYLON	110	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	247
MALDIVE ISLANDS	116	NATAL	251
CYPRUS	117	THE TRANSVAAL	254
HONG KONG	120	ORANGE FREE STATE	258
INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES	125	WEST AFRICA—	
BALUCHISTAN	168	NIGERIA	261
SIKKIM	172	GAMBIA	266
ANDAMAN ISLANDS	173	GOLD COAST	268
NICOBAR ISLANDS	174	ASHANTI	269
LACCADIVE ISLANDS	174	NORTHERN TERRITORIES	269
KEELING ISLANDS	175	SIERRA LEONE	270
KURIA MURIA ISLANDS	175	THE PROTECTORATE	272
THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	175	ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN	273
COCOS OF KEELING ISLANDS	180	<i>Mandated Territories—</i>	
CHRISTMAS ISLAND	180	TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	279
LABUAN	180	SOUTH-WEST AFRICA	281
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	181	CAMEROON	286
THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDE- RATION	184	TOGOLAND	286
WEIHAIWEI	187	AMERICA—	
<i>Mandated Territories—</i>		BERMUDAS	288
IRAQ	189	CANADA	290
PALESTINE	192	CANADIAN PROVINCES—	
TRANS-JORDAN	193	ALBERTA	316
AFRICA—		BRITISH COLUMBIA	320
ASCENSION ISLAND	199	MANITOBA	323
BRITISH EAST AFRICA	193	NEW BRUNSWICK	325
KENYA COLONY AND PRO- TECTORATE	199	NOVA SCOTIA	327
UGANDA PROTECTORATE	203	ONTARIO	330
		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	333
		QUEBEC	335
		SASKATCHEWAN	337

	PAGE	AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA—	PAGE
AMERICA—		COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	362
CANADIAN PROVINCES—		NEW SOUTH WALES	380
YUKON	338	VICTORIA	394
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES	339	QUEENSLAND	402
FALKLAND ISLANDS	340	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	409
GUIANA, BRITISH	341	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	415
HONDURAS, BRITISH	344	TASMANIA	423
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR	345	NORTHERN TERRITORY	428
WEST INDIES	350	PAPUA	430
BAHAMAS	350	NEW ZEALAND	433
BARBADOS	351	Fiji	448
JAMAICA	353	PACIFIC ISLANDS—	
CAYMAN ISLANDS	354	TONGA	451
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	355	OTHER ISLANDS	452
LEEWARD ISLANDS	355	<i>Mandated Territories</i>	
TRINIDAD	358	NEW GUINEA	455
WINDWARD ISLANDS	360	WESTERN SAMOA	459
		NAURI	461

PART THE SECOND.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES	465	STATES AND TERRITORIES—	
STATES AND TERRITORIES—		NEW JERSEY	524
ALABAMA	518	NEW MEXICO	597
ARIZONA	521	NEW YORK STATE	600
ARKANSAS	523	NORTH CAROLINA	605
CALIFORNIA	525	NORTH DAKOTA	608
COLORADO	529	OHIO	610
CONNECTICUT	532	OKLAHOMA	613
DELAWARE	534	OREGON	616
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	537	PENNSYLVANIA	619
FLORIDA	540	RHODE ISLAND	623
GEORGIA	542	SOUTH CAROLINA	625
IDAHO	545	SOUTH DAKOTA	628
ILLINOIS	547	TENNESSEE	631
INDIANA	550	TEXAS	633
IOWA	553	UTAH	636
KANSAS	555	VERMONT	639
KENTUCKY	558	VIRGINIA	642
LOUISIANA	560	WASHINGTON	645
MAINE	563	WEST VIRGINIA	648
MARYLAND	565	WISCONSIN	650
MASSACHUSETTS	568	WYOMING	653
MICHIGAN	574	OUTLYING TERRITORIES—	
MINNESOTA	577	ALASKA TERRITORY	656
MISSISSIPPI	580	HAWAII	658
MISSOURI	582	PORTO RICO	661
MONTANA	585	AMERICAN VIRGIN ISLANDS	664
NEBRASKA	587	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	665
NEVADA	590	GUAM	670
NEW HAMPSHIRE	592	SAMOA ISLANDS	671

PART THE THIRD.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

	PAGE		PAGE
ABYSSINIA	677	FRANCE—AFRICA—	
AFGHANISTAN	682	MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO	
ALBANIA	687	ISLANDS	947
ARABIA	690	RÉUNION	948
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	693	SOMALI COAST	949
AUSTRIA	705	WEST AFRICA AND THE SA-	
BELGIUM	713	HARA	950
BELGIAN CONGO	725	SENEGAL	952
BHUTÁN	731	GUINEA	953
BOLIVIA	732	IVORY COAST	953
BRAZIL	738	DAHOMEY	954
BULGARIA	750	FRENCH SUDAN	955
CHILE	759	UPPER VOLTA	956
CHINA	769	MAURITANIA	956
MANCHURIA	790	TUNIS	957
TIBET	791		
SIN-KIANG	793	<i>Mandated Territories—</i>	
MONGOLIA	794	Togo	962
COLOMBIA	800	CAMEROON	963
COSTA RICA	807		
CUBA	813	AMERICA—	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	818	GUADELOUPE AND DEPEND-	
DANZIG	827	ENCIES	963
DENMARK	829	GUIANA	964
ICELAND	842	MARTINIQUE	964
ECUADOR	850	St. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	965
EGYPT	856		
ESTONIA	876	AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA—	
FINLAND	879	NEW CALDONIA AND DE-	
FIUME	889	PENDENCIES	966
FRANCE	890	NEW HEBRIDES	967
ANDORRA	921	FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN	
COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES	922	OCEANIA	967
ASIA—		GERMANY	969
FRENCH INDIA	924	STATES OF GERMANY—	
FRENCH INDO-CHINA	925	ANHALT	990
COCHIN-CHINA	926	BADEN	990
ANNAM	927	BAVARIA	993
CAMBODIA	928	BREMEN	996
TONKING	929	BRUNSWICK	997
LAOS	929	HAMBURG	997
KWANG CHAI WAN	929	HESE	999
<i>Mandated Territories</i>		LIPPE	1001
SYRIA AND LEBANON	931	LUBECK	1001
AFRICA—		MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN	1002
ALGERIA	934	MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ	1002
FRENCH CONGO	941	OLDENBURG	1003
MADAGASCAR	943	PRUSSIA	1003
		SAXONY	1008

	PAGE		PAGE
GERMANY—STATES OF GER-		NETHERLANDS (THE)	1150
MANY—		COLONIES	1168
SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE	1011	DUTCH EAST INDIES	1168
THURINGIA	1012	DUTCH WEST INDIES—	
WALDECK	1013	SURINAM OR DUTCH	
WÜRTTEMBERG	1013	GUIANA	1175
GREECE	1016	CURACAO	1177
GUATEMALA	1029	NICARAGUA	1181
HAITI	1034	NORWAY	1186
HONDURAS	1038	SPITSBERGEN	1200
HUNGARY	1043	CHINA	1203
ITALY	1050	PANAMA	1205
FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES		PARAGUAY	1212
ERITREA	1076	PERSIA	1218
SOMALILAND	1077	PERU	1229
TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRE-		POLAND	1240
NAICA	1079	PORTUGAL	1248
TIENTSIN (CONCESSION OF)	1081	DEPENDENCIES	1255
ÆGEAN ISLANDS	1081	ROME, SEE AND CHURCH	
JAPAN	1084	OF	1261
KOREA	1102	RUMANIA	1265
FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	1106	RUSSIA	1275
PESCADORES	1107	BOKHARA	1292
SAKHALIN	1107	KHIVA	1293
KWANTUNG	1107	ARMENIA	1294
PACIFIC ISLANDS	1108	AZERBAIJAN	1295
LATVIA	1111	GEORGIA	1296
LIBERIA	1116	UKRAINE	1297
LIECHTENSTEIN	1120	SALVADOR	1299
LITHUANIA	1120	SAN MARINO	1303
LUXEMBURG	1125	SANTO DOMINGO	1304
MEXICO	1129	SERB, CROAT AND	
MONACO	1137	SLOVENE STATE	1310
MOROCCO	1138	SIAM	1318
NEPAL	1148	SPAIN	1326
		SWEDEN	1347
		SWITZERLAND	1365
		TURKEY	1379
		URUGUAY	1394
		VENEZUELA	1402

INDEX	1413
-------	------

INDEX TO INTRODUCTORY TABLES AND ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ARGENTINA, Budget (1923), xxxii
Armies of principal Countries, xviii, xix
Army estimates, Great Britain (1923-24),
 xxix
Austria, Trade (1920), xxxvii

BECHUANALAND, Death of Khama, xxx
Belgium—
 Army, xviii
 Budget (1923), xxxii
 Coal reserves, x
 Debts, xviii, xxii
 Taxation (1921-23), xxii
British Empire (*see also* U.K.) (1921-22),
 xvi, xvii
 Area and population (1921-22), xvi, xvii
 Commerce (1921-22), xvi, xvii
 Debt (1921-22), xvi, xvii
 Finance (1921-22), xvi, xvii
 Navy (1922), xix
 Shipbuilding (1914, 1922), xxi
 War losses and financial burdens, xxiii,
 xxiv

British South Africa—
 Commerce (1922), xxx

CANADA—
 Agriculture (1922), xxxi
 Commerce (1921, 1922), xxxi
 Mining (1922), xxxi
 Ministerial changes, xxxi
Civil Service Estimates, Great Britain
 (1923-24), xxix
Coal production of the Ruhr (1913, 1920-22),
 xxxii
Coal reserves of European countries, xx
Commerce—
 Austria (1922), xxxii
 British Empire (1921-22), xvi, xvii
 British South Africa (1922), xxx
 Canada (1921, 1922), xxxi
 Various countries, xviii
Cotton, World's Production and Consump-
 tion of (1913-23), xxi

DEBTS—
 Allied, to U.S.A. and U.K., xvi, xvii
 Belgium, xviii, xxii
 British Empire, xvi, xvii
 France, xviii, xx
 Great Britain, xii
 Italy, xviii, xxii
 Mexico, xxxii
 Various countries, xviii

EGYPT—
 Budget (1923-24), xxxii
 New Cabinet, xix

EUROPE—
 Coal reserves, xx
 Silk, raw, production (1920, 1921), xx
 Sugar production (1921-23), xx

FINANCE—
 Argentina (1923), xxxii
 Belgium (1923), xxxii
 British Empire (1921-22), xvi, xvii
 Egypt (1923-24), xxxii
 Iraq (1920-22), xxix
 Kenya (1923), xxx
 Sudan (1923-24), xxxi
 Tanganyika (1922-23), xxxi
 Various countries, xviii
France—
 Army, xviii
 Coal reserves, xx
 Debts, x, iii, xvii
 Navy, xix
 Shipbuilding (1914, 1922), xxi
 Taxation (1921-23), xxii

GERMANY—
 Army, xix
 Coal reserves, xx
 Navy, xix
 Ruhr area and coal production (1913,
 1920-23), xxxii
 Shipbuilding (1914, 1922), xxi
 Taxation (1921-23), xxii
Great Britain—
 Army, xviii
 Civil Service estimates (1923-24), xxix
 Debt to U.S.A., xxii
 Debts owed by Allies, xxii
 Navy estimates (1923-24), xxix
 Revenue (1922-23), xxix
 Transfer of Wei-Hai-Wei, xxix

INTERNATIONAL Labour Office, League
 of Nations, xxvii, xxviii
Iraq, Finance (1920-22), xxix
Italy—

Army, xix
 Debts, xviii, xxii
 Mineral production (1921), xxxii
 Navy, xix
 Shipbuilding (1914, 1922), xxi
 Taxation (1921-23), xxii

JAPAN—
 Army, xix
 Navy, xix
 Shipbuilding (1914, 1922), xxi

KENYA, Finance (1923), xxx
 Khama, Chief, death of, xxx

LAUSANNE, Treaty of, xxiv, xxv
 League of Nations, the, xxv-xxviii
 Budget, xxvi, xxvii
 International Labour Office, xxvii, xxviii
 Mandates, xxviii
 Membership, xxv, xxvi
 Organs, xxvi
 Publications, xxvii
 Lithuania, New Elections, xxxii

MANDATED territories--
 British expenditure on (1919-23), xxiii
 League of Nations, xxviii
 Metric Weights and Measures, vi
 Mexico, Debt, (1922), xxxii

NAURU Island, Allocation of Phosphates, xxxi
 Naval estimates, Great Britain (1923-24), xxxix
 Navies of principal Countries, xix
 Northern Rhodesia, Commerce (1922), xxx

PALESTINE, New Constitution, xxx

RHODESIA, Northern, Commerce, (1922), xxx
 Rhodesia, Southern--
 Commerce (1922), xxx
 Responsible government, xxx
 Ruhr, the--
 Area, xxvii
 Coal production (1913, 1920-22), xxxii

SHIPBUILDING, World's (1914, 1922), xxi
 Silk, Raw, World's Production (1920, 1921), xx

South Africa, British Commerce (1922), xxx
 South Africa, Union of. *See under Union.*
 South-West Africa, Commerce (1922), xxx
 Southern Rhodesia.--
 Commerce (1922), xxx
 Responsible government, xxx
 Sudan, Budget (1923-24), xxxi
 Sugar, World's Production (1921-23), xx

TANGANYIKA--
 Currency, xxvi
 Finance (1922-23), xxxi
 Taxation, Comparative (1921-23), xxii
 Treaty of Lausanne, xxiv, xxv
 Treaty of Washington, xix
 Tristan da Cunha, Population, xxx
 Turkey, Terms of Treaty of Lausanne, xxiv, xxv

UNION of South Africa
 Budget (1923-24), xxx
 Commerce (1922), xxx
 Exaction (1921-23), xxii
 United Kingdom
 Allied debts to, xvii, xviii
 Debt, xvi, xvii, xviii
 Shipbuilding (1914, 1922), xxi
 Taxation (1921-23), xxii
 War burdens, xxii, xxiv
 United States of America
 Allied debts to, xvi, xvii
 Army, xix
 Debt, xviii
 Ministerial changes, xxxi
 Navy, xix
 Shipbuilding (1914, 1922), xxi
 Taxation (1921-23), xxii
 Telephone statistics (1922), xxxi

WAR Burdens, British, xviii, xxiv
 Washington, Treaty of, xix
 Wei-Haf-Wei, transfer Commission, xxix
 West Indies, Constitutional changes, xxxvi

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

I.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1921-22.

N.B.—The following table gives the most recent figures, but they do not all relate to the same period. The populations given are according to the 1921 census, where available, but in some cases earlier censuses or estimates have been used.

	Area. Sq. miles	Population (1921) 1,000	Revenue £1,000	Expenditure £1,000	Debt £1,000	Imports £1,000	Exports £1,000
<i>United Kingdom</i>	121,633	47,288	1,124,880	1,079,187	7,720,500	1,003,918	894,274
<i>Europe:</i>							
Gibraltar	2	23	249	289	—	5,780	1,602
<i>Asia:</i>							
Aden, Persian and Prot.	9,000	55	—	—	—	6,011	5,155
Bahrein Islands	250	110	—	735	—	1,414	946
Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak	77,106	1,000	—	—	—	2,500	2,850
Ceylon	25,331	4,505	4,708	6,118	7,794	26,205	25,660
Cyprus	3,584	311	—	658	215	1,449	973
Hong Kong	391	625	2,364	2,009	342	81,940	85,673
India	1,802,629	319,675	135,633	161,642	564,538	297,496	264,437
Straits Settlements	1,000	882	4,614	4,134	6,913	58,126	58,025
Fed. Malay States	27,506	1,326	6,372	13,345	4,760	12,007	15,735
Other Malay States	23,486	1,123	1,747	2,250	4,766	4,299	4,688
Wei-Mai-wei	925	134	25	30	—	7,041	681
Iraq	143,280	2,849	5,240	5,407	—	13,709	6,557
Palestine	9,000	77	5,269	2,343	—	5,733	287
<i>Africa:</i>							
Kenya Colony and Prot.	200,600	2,372	2,979	2,771	5,000	6,912	5,061
Gambia Prot.	110,300	3,066	803	1,014	760	—	1,540
Zanzibar	1,020	197	450	385	—	3,223	3,246
Mauritius and Dep.	809	385	2,680	1,683	1,273	8,514	10,567
Nyasaland Prot.	29,573	1,201	268	262	209	638	416
St. Helena and Ascension	81	4	10	11	—	45	14
Seychelles	156	25	41	41	—	90	111
Somaland Prot.	68,000	600	120	203	11	349	318
Basutoland	11,716	498	210	243	—	556	510
Bechuanaland Prot.	275,000	153	85	90	—	—	—
Rhodesia	440,000	1,736	1,720	1,616	—	5,084	4,804
Swaziland	6,678	134	87	35	—	—	—
Union of S. Africa	473,100	6,829	28,584	24,901	191,785	57,800	65,819
Nigeria	355,700	18,509	4,877	7,172	13,469	10,769	8,023
Gambia	4,134	209	183	225	—	924	73

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

xvii

Gold Coast and Prot.	5,072	3,017	3,382	1,319	7,661	6,942
Sierra Leone and Prot.	1,541	698	982	1,730	1,770	1,625
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	8,840	4,171	3,008	—	3,338	2,109
Tanganyika Territory	265,600	1,293	1,889	—	1,247	1,247
S. W. Africa	222,400	809	763	—	1,921	1,587
Cameroon	31,000	52	102	—	49	34
Togoland	12,600	—	—	—	34	46
America:						
Bermudas	19	201	237	82	1,310	225
Canada	5,729,665	78,412	71,443	197,318	194,811	183,453
Falk' and Islands and South Georgia	1,200	72	74	—	917	813
British Guiana	89,480	1,196	1,196	1,170	3,488	3,636
British Honduras	8,592	227	290	—	688	627
N. of. and I. of Labrador	1,02,734	1,734	2,251	8,346	8,743	4,001
Bohaves	4,404	471	297	—	1,096	375
Bar' ados	166	341	409	592	2,642	1,465
Jamaica, etc.	4,421	1,930	2,256	4,063	5,730	3,394
Leeward Islands	715	304	273	207	1,560	1,900
Trinidad	1,974	966	2,075	3,706	3,901	4,688
Windward Islands	516	163	225	392	622	611
Australia:						
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,581	64,897	77,920	416,071	167,061	127,919
Papua	96,540	137	127	—	583	173
New Zealand	104,721	28,128	28,127	214,654	42,942	44,829
Fiji	7,683	570	722	359	1,310	2,458
Pacific Islands	11,450	259	752	—	700	800
Territory of New Guinea	89,252	400	32	—	469	499
Western Samoa	1,250	136	137	—	409	242
Nauru	10	16	12	—	110	—

SUMMARY OF AREA AND IRRIGATION.

	Area, sq. miles	Population
Great Britain and Ireland	-	47,398,000
Europe	121,633	234,000
Asia	2,123,418	332,772,000
Africa	2,822,667	50,119,000
Americas	4,069,395	11,132,000
Australasia	6,278,917	7,795,000
Total	13,276,731	449,376,000

* Mandated territories.

Year 1920

4 Estimated

2

2

^a Including Federatory States, 709,553 sq. miles.

N. B.—Conversions into sterling have been made at the par of exchange.

II.—FINANCE AND COMMERCE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The following statistics relating to the financial and commercial condition of various countries have been put together for convenience of reference, *not for the purpose of comparison*. Revenue and expenditure, which in some States are raised and expended by local authorities, are in others included in the national accounts. Debt in some countries is incurred for the sake of profitable investment, while in others it is unproductive and burdensome. With respect to trade, the figures in general show the special imports (or those for home consumption) and the special exports (or those of home produce and manufacture). Specie and bullion are generally excluded.

The statistics are for the most part for the calendar year 1922, or the financial year 1922-23, and the various currencies have been converted into sterling at approximately current rates of exchange.

Countries	Area in sq. miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt	Imports	Exports
			1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Argentina	1,153,119	8,968,518	48,894	52,196	110,230	123,750	133,000
Austria	32,332	6,128,336	4,994	8,274	56,631	62,800	35,000
Belgium	11,752	7,478,849	33,433	33,471	389,628	114,256	83,492
Brazil	3,275,549	36,635,605	27,000	36,445	145,629	60,468	58,587
Bulgaria	89,841	4,909,700	5,432	5,897	48,555	3,651	2,772
China	1,277,170	426,094,953	—	—	144,959	179,100	118,842
Czechoslovakia	54,211	13,610,405	117,575	129,794	230,128	149,222	170,701
Denmark	16,699	3,267,831	15,996	14,485	66,213	90,843	81,363
France	212,639	39,969,518	250,460	301,034	972,421	310,398	268,052
Germany	382,271	59,838,284	282,965	282,965	271,456	124,513	112,496
Greece	41,937	5,796,375	17,188	33,971	49,885	17,246	9,477
Hungary	37,769	7,945,878	6,755	8,921	27,226	21,712	11,141
Italy	117,082	28,855,341	188,166	212,566	782,157	168,516	80,443
Japan	377,915	55,963,953	148,241	148,241	359,309	185,917	159,478
Netherlands	12,582	9,886,314	48,452	81,028	228,765	168,885	101,769
Norway	121,964	2,419,775	32,861	35,897	52,368	58,541	26,458
Poland	119,821	27,094,695	25,767	36,215	69,969	50,672	10,411
Portugal	57,999	3,592,610	9,237	11,143	35,831	—	—
Romania	122,282	17,932,149	11,051	16,951	78,820	26,516	13,207
Yugoslavia	96,154	13,917,323	17,879	17,869	160,000	8,244	4,921
Sardinia	194,500	21,347,335	87,235	98,472	39,769	42,046	27,081
Sweden	175,935	3,644,519	19,318	19,318	89,141	61,116	63,456
Switzerland	15,956	3,886,110	17,028	20,384	77,844	76,576	70,463
Turkey	282,444	1,454,860	3,269	3,127	24,792	17,333	4,339
U. Kingdom	121,633	47,307,664	1,124,880	1,079,187	7,720,509	1,069,918	824,274
United States	2,973,774	103,719,620	715,280	635,094	4,885,975	521,001	794,236

III.—THE ARMIES OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Country	Population	Peace Strength of Army	Cost of Army	Terms of Service	Proportion of pop. per soldier
Austria	6,423,370	30,000	4,787,821,560 kronen	Voluntary	214
Belgium	7,478,849	115,969	99,000,000 francs	Compulsory	62
Bulgaria	4,961,433	33,000	535,416,925 leva	Voluntary	147
Czechoslovakia	13,610,405	150,000	2,011,354,374 kronen	Compulsory	91
Denmark	3,267,831	33,000	15,000,000 kroner	"	99
Estonia	1,109,479	16,000	16,000,000 marks	"	69
Finland	3,306,577	121,580	283,154,209 marks	"	28
France	39,969,518	736,201	286,260,129 francs	"	53
Germany	59,838,284	190,000	3,701,390,139 marks	Voluntary	598
Gr. Britain	47,307,382	225,000	62,300,000 £	"	190
Greece	5,796,375	80,000	—	Compulsory	69

Country	Popu- lation	Peace Strength of Army	Cost of Army	Terms of Service	Proportion of pop. per soldier
Hungary	7,945,878	35,000	3,600,000,000 korona	Voluntary	227
Italy	38,225,941	210,000	1,875,000,000 lire	Compulsory	185
Japan	55,663,653	250,000	331,502,504 yen	"	224
Latvia	1,850,622	25,000	41,000,000 Lett roubles	"	74
Lithuania	2,293,100	25,000	671,395,120 German marks	"	176
Netherlands	6,865,314	29,400	71,503,489 guilders	"	223
Norway	2,649,775	60,000	44,471,600 kroner	"	44
Poland	27,092,625	275,000	153,000,000,000 marks	"	98
Portugal	5,628,610	40,000	88,570,320 escudos	"	141
Rumania	17,593,149	200,000	1,760,000,000 lei	"	87
Russia	131,546,945	1,200,000	405,000,000,000,000 1922 rouble	"	101
Spain	21,517,375	215,949	538,177,220 pesetas	"	90
Sweden	3,954,316	120,000	85,440,240 kroner	"	50
Switzerland	3,880,320	160,000	81,561,319 francs	"	24
Yugoslavia	1,017,223	100,000	6,080,000,000 d. nars	"	110
United States	105,710,820 ^a	144,000	402,058,449 dollars	Voluntary	734

IV.—THE NAVIES OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

The following tables show as at February 1, 1923 the comparative number of ships built and building in the several countries:—

BUILT.

	British Empire	U.S.	Japan	France	Italy	Germany
Battleships	22	4	14	10	12	8
Battle Cruisers	8	0	7	0	0	0
Cruisers	3	10	3	7	4	0
Light Cruisers	51	9	12	5	10	3
Monitors, etc.	5	0	5	0	8	0
Aircraft Carriers	1	1	1	0	0	0
Flotilla Leaders	0	0	0	1	8	0
Destroyers	184	315	58	53	58	16
Torpedo-boats	68	0	0	6	73	16
Submarines	93	162	24	50	43	0
Sloops	50	0	0	8	0	0
C.M.B.'s	27	0	0	2	0	0
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	0	4	1	60	1	0
River Gunboats	17	2	3	3	4	0

BUILDING.

Battleships	0	2	0	0	0	0
Battle Cruisers	0	6	0	0	0	0
Cruisers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light Cruisers	8	10	13	3 ¹	0	1 ¹
Monitors, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aircraft Carriers	2	3	2	1	0	0
Flotilla Leaders	0	0	0	6 ¹	3	0
Destroyers	0	3	28	12 ¹	7	0
Torpedo-boats	9	0	0	0	4	0
Submarines	8	38	31	12 ¹	4	0
Sloops	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.M.B.'s	6	0	2	0	0	0
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	0	1	0	3	6	0
River Gunboats	0	0	5	2	0	0

¹ Projected.

Under the Treaty of Washington the British Empire will scrap 4 battleships and 4 battle cruisers; the United States, 13 battleships built and 7 battleships and 6 battle cruisers building; and Japan, 5 battleships and 3 battle cruisers, and 2 battleships and 2 battle cruisers building. These are included in the above tables.

V.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RAW SILK.

The appended table of statistics, which have been published by the Lyons Silk Merchants' Union, show the estimated world's production of raw silk in 1920 and 1921.—

Regions	1920	1921
	Kilos	Kilos
Western Europe (France, Italy, and Spain)	3,655,000	3,460,000
Eastern Europe, Levant, and Central Asia ¹	750,000	550,000
Far East	16,425,000	22,950,000
Total	20,830,000	26,960,000

¹ Comprises Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, etc., Greece, Saloniki, Adrianople, Crete, the Caucasus, Anatolia (Brusa and region), Turkestan, and Central Asia.

VI.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

TWO YEARS' COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

Continents	1921-22	1922-23
	Tons	Tons
Europe	4,037,000	4,615,000
Asia	5,245,000	5,388,000
Africa	519,000	556,000
America	8,018,000	7,417,000
Australasia	364,000	332,000
Total production	18,183,000	18,308,000
Total consumption	18,680,000	19,035,000

VII.—COAL RESERVES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

The following figures are for actual and probable deposits of coal and lignite in veins of one or more feet to a depth of 4,000 feet:—

European countries	Pre-war reserves		Post-war reserves	
	Millions of tons	Per cent. of total	Millions of tons	Per cent. of total
Germany	207,930	40.2	148,248	28.7
England	165,387	32.0	165,387	32.0
Russia	60,170	11.6	1,988	.4
Austria and Hungary	43,095	8.3	998	.2
Belgium	11,000	2.1	11,000	2.1
France	8,808	1.7	18,577	3.6
Norway (including Spitzbergen)	8,760	1.7	8,750	1.7
Spain	7,537	1.1	5,587	1.1
Czechoslovakia	—	—	24,403	4.7
Poland	—	—	68,820	13.3
Ukraine	—	—	55,657	10.8
Other countries	6,535	1.3	7,048	1.4
Total	517,212	100.0	517,212	100.0

VIII.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF
COTTON.

[In bales of 478 lbs. lint.]

Years	World pro- duction	World con- sumption	European con- sumption
1913-14	22,612,000	22,199,000	12,029,000
1914-15	24,810,000	20,670,000	10,806,000
1915-16	18,461,000	21,978,000	10,878,000
1916-17	18,924,000	21,108,000	9,044,000
1917-18	18,141,000	18,515,000	6,621,000
1918-19	18,765,000	16,705,000	5,962,000
1919-20	20,210,000	19,300,000	7,699,000
1920-21	19,675,000	16,914,000	6,736,000
1921-22	14,741,000	20,047,000	7,771,000
1922-23	17,661,000	20,579,000	7,623,000

IX.—WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

According to Lloyd's Register the total merchant steam tonnage of the world in June, 1922, was 56,802,000 gross tons, as compared with 42,514,000 gross tons in June, 1914. The following table shows details:—

Countries	June, 1914	June, 1922	Difference* between 1922 and 1914
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
United Kingdom	18,877,000	20,053,000	+ 1,176,000
British Dominions	1,407,000	2,201,000	+ 794,000
United States	1,887,000	12,506,000	+ 10,619,000
Austria-Hungary	1,052,000	Nil	—
Denmark	768,000	944,000	+ 176,000
France	1,918,000	3,303,000	+ 1,385,000
Germany	5,048,000	1,783,000	— 3,265,000
Greece	820,000	653,000	— 167,000
Holland	1,471,000	2,613,000	+ 1,142,000
Italy	1,428,000	2,600,000	+ 1,172,000
Japan	1,642,000	3,325,000	+ 1,683,000
Norway	1,923,000	2,337,000	+ 414,000
Spain	883,000	1,187,000	+ 304,000
Sweden	992,000	996,000	+ 4,000
Other Countries	2,398,000	3,301,000	+ 903,000
Total abroad	23,637,000	37,749,000	+ 14,112,000
World's total	42,514,000	56,802,000	+ 14,288,000

X.—ALLIED DEBTS.

(1) ALLIED DEBTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

*The total indebtedness of European countries to the United States on March 31, 1922, was estimated to be \$10,150,800,000 dollars. (The figure given in this place in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1922 needed correction).

The debt is made up as follows:—

	Debt (March 21, 1922)	Unpaid interest to Dec. 31, 1921
	Dollars	Dollars
Belgium ¹	347,700,000	42,700,000
Cuba	8,100,000	—
Czechoslovakia	61,360,000	7,100,000
France	2,459,800,000	357,900,000
Great Britain	4,166,300,000	509,200,000
Greece	15,000,000	—
Italy	1,648,000,000	202,300,000
Roumania	23,200,000	2,800,000
Russia	187,700,000	23,000,000
Serb, Croat and Slovene State	26,200,000	3,300,000
Sale of War Stocks	575,000,000	11,700,000
Relief Administration	84,000,000	8,200,000
United States Grain Corporation	57,000,000	3,500,000
Total	10,150,300,000	1,172,200,000

¹ The greater part of Belgium's debt was, according to the Treaty of Versailles, taken over by Germany.

On February 23, 1923, the United States Congress ratified the British Debt Funding Settlement, according to which Great Britain undertook to repay its debt to the United States as follows:—

Principal to be refunded	Dollars
Interest accrued and unpaid to December 15, 1922 at 4½ per cent.	4,074,818,258
	629,836,106
Total	4,704,654,364
Deduct payments made October 16 and November 13, 1922, with interest at 4½ per cent. to December 15, 1922	100,526,379
Total	4,604,128,085

To be repaid as follows: in cash, 4,128,085 dollars; an annuity of 161,000,000 dollars for 10 years; an annuity of 181,000,000 dollars for 50 years, and a final payment of 118,481,330 dollars.

(2) ALLIED DEBTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total debt owing by various European countries and Dominions amounts to 2,017,461,000/. Of this total, France owes 584,000,000/., Italy, 503,000,000/., Russia, 655,000,000/. Against the debts owing to Great Britain, she owes a total of 1,020,647,000/., including the debt to the United States.

For the position of the French debt, see p. 905 in this volume.

XI.—COMPARATIVE TAXATION.

TAXATION PER HEAD

Currency	1921 or 1921-22		1922 or 1922-23	
	Direct Taxation	Total	Direct Taxation	Total
United Kingdom (£)	11.0	17.9	10.7	17.1
United States (Dollars)	18.8	32.6	15.6	28.8
France (Francs)	273.6	418.5	238.5	516.6
Germany (Marks)	85.00	1,456.5	—	2,245.0
Belgium (Francs)	20.8	179.0	41.9	208.7
Italy (Lire)	104.4	281.7	71.5	238.0
Australia (£)	3.7	8.5	—	—
South Africa (£)	1.1	2.5	—	—

¹ Excluding Forced Loan which is to yield 70 milliards of francs, or 1,167 marks per head.

XII.—BRITISH WAR BURDENS.

The losses arising out of the war borne by the United Kingdom are shown in the following tables under various heads:—

BRITISH EMPIRE CASUALTIES.

	Men enrolled	Killed	Wounded
United Kingdom	6,211,427	743,702	1,693,262
Dominions and Colonies	1,607,527	140,923	357,785
India	1,679,416	61,398	76,859
Total	9,496,370	946,023	2,121,906

EXPENDITURE DURING THE WAR.

The figures of expenditure during the war by the United Kingdom are only available for complete financial years. The Exchequer issues between April 1, 1914, and March 31, 1919, were 9,599,000,000*l.*, and the money was raised approximately as follows:—

From direct taxation	£1,820,000,000
From indirect taxation and other sources of revenue	910,000,000
By borrowing at home	5,530,000,000
By borrowing abroad	1,360,000,000

WAR LOANS TO ALLIES AND DOMINIONS.

(Excluding Relief and other post-War Loans.)

	Capital only	Capital and unpaid interest to March 31, 1922
	£	£
France	453,000,000	584,000,000
Italy	322,000,000	503,000,000
Other Allies	650,000,000	841,000,000
Dominions	150,000,000	150,000,000
Total	1,614,000,000	2,078,000,000

LOSSES AT SEA.

(British Empire.)

Value of shipping (at about 70 <i>l.</i> a ton) and cargoes lost by enemy action	750,000,000
Tonnage	8,000,000 (gross tons)
Civilian lives lost at sea by enemy action	22,000

WAR PENSIONS

(United Kingdom.)

Expenditure from August 1, 1914, to March 31, 1923 (partly estimated)	£ 470,000,000
Estimated capital liability from April 1, 1923	882,000,000

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Expenditure on Mandated Territories from Parlia-

mentary Votes from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1923 (partly estimated)	£ 153,000,000
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OTHER EXPENDITURE.

(Resulting from British participation in the War.)

Some important items of expenditure by the United Kingdom which appear to fall under this description are:—

Partly estimated between April 1, 1919, and March 31, 1923

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Total expenditure by the State and local authorities including existing commitment 400,000,000

HOUSING.	£
Total capital cost to the State and local authorities of the houses erected under the Assisted Housing Scheme and Private Builders' Subsidy	225,000,000
LIQUIDATION OF WAR COMMITMENTS.	
Railway and Canal Agreements	203,000,000
Ministries of Munitions and Shipping	36,500,000
Compensation for damage by enemy action	5,000,000
Coal mines deficiencies	48,000,000
Bread subsidy	101,500,000

POST-WAR.

Relief and reconstruction and other post-war loans (capital

and interest due on March 31, 1922)	£ 83,000,000
Occupation of Constantinople	20,000,000

GERMAN SHIPPING.

Amount credited to Germany and debited to the British Empire on Reparation Account in respect of merchant shipping:—

	Gold marks
1,852,413 gross tons valued at	249,704,000
Or at 20 gold marks to £1, about	12,485,000

A further debit will be made against Series "C" bonds, in accordance with Article 6 of the Spa Agreement and Article 12 of the Agreement of March 11, 1922.

No German Colonies have been assigned to the British Empire. State property in Mandated Territories passes without payment to the Government exercising authority in those territories under Article 120 of the Treaty of Versailles.

XIII.—THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE.

The following is a brief summary of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey presented by the Allied Powers to the Turkish delegates on January 31, 1923:—

I. *Frontiers of Turkey.*

(a) IN EUROPE.

Turkey in Europe will be bounded on the north by the Bulgarian frontier as laid down by the Treaty of Neuilly, and on the west by the left bank of the Maritza.

Opposite Adrianople, in order to provide access to the main railway, a strip of territory on the right bank of the Maritza, including the bridge and the small branch line, will be ceded to Turkey between the river and Karagach.

A zone of territory to an average depth of 30 km. on each side of the frontier of Turkey in Europe will be demilitarized.

Turkey will renounce all rights and title over all the Islands (except Imbros and Tenedos, which will be given to her subject to the grant of local autonomy). The following Islands will be demilitarized: Samothrace, Imbros, Tenedos, Lemnos, Mytilene, Chios, Samos, and Nijaria.

(b) IN ASIA.

The frontier with Syria will be that already agreed to between France and Turkey.

The frontier with Iraq is to be left to the decision of the Council of the League of Nations.

Turkey will renounce all rights and title over Syria, Palestine, Iraq, the Hejaz, the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, the Sudan, Lybia, and Cyprus.

II. *The Straits.*

Absolute freedom of passage and navigation by water and by air in the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus.

III. *Capitulations.*

All capitulations are abolished. The future régime of foreigners in Turkey to be determined by a special convention.

IV. *Minorities.*

Full protection of life and liberty and freedom of worship for all inhabitants of Turkey without distinction of language, race, or religion; enjoyment by non-Moslem Turkish nationals of the same civil and political rights as Moslems; equality before the law of all the inhabitants of Turkey without distinction of religion; freedom of all non-Moslem

minorities to use their own language in their private intercourse or in commerce, as well as regards religion, the Press, and public meetings: Turkish nationals speaking a language other than Turk to use their language orally in the Courts; non-Moslem minorities to possess the same rights as other Turkish nationals to found and maintain charitable, religious, or social institutions and schools, and to be given special facilities as regards public instruction in towns and districts where such minorities reside in considerable numbers: Turkey to take with regard to non-Moslem minorities all measures permitting them to regulate questions of family or personal status according to their usages, such measures to be elaborated later by special Commission¹ composed in equal numbers of representatives of the interested minorities with an arbiter chosen from European jurists by the League of Nations and Turkey in agreement: protection of all churches, synagogues, cemeteries, etc., and facilities for pious foundations and religious and charitable establishments belonging to existing non-Moslem minorities in Turkey: freedom of internal movement and emigration for non-Moslem minorities subject to certain reserves relating to good order.

All the above articles to be regarded by Turkey as fundamental laws of Turkey, and to be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations by an article similar to that guaranteeing all European Minority Treaties.

The Treaty also regulates certain economic and financial questions, and in particular the Ottoman Public Debt.

[For full text of the Treaty and correspondence relating to the Lausanne Conference, see "Lausanne Conference on Near Eastern Affairs, 1922-23." Cmd. 1814.]

XIV.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The League of Nations is an association of States which have pledged themselves, through signing the Covenant (*i.e.*, the constitution of the League) [For the text of the Covenant, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1921, page xxviii], not to go to war before submitting their disputes with each other or States not members of the League to arbitration and a delay of from three to nine months. Furthermore, any State violating this pledge is automatically in a state of outlawry with the other States, which are bound to sever all economic and political relations with the defaulting member. The States members of the League have pledged themselves to co-operate over a wide range of economic, social, humanitarian and labour questions.

The League of Nations formally came into existence on January 10, 1920, through the coming into force at that date of the Treaty of Versailles. The two official languages of the League are English and French. The seat of the League is Geneva, Switzerland.

I. MEMBERSHIP.

The following 52 States are members of the League:—

ALBANIA ¹	December 16, 1920	FINLAND ¹	December 16, 1920
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ²	July 18, 1919	FRANCE	January 10, "
AUSTRALIA	January 10, 1920	GREECE	March 30, "
AUSTRIA	December 16, "	GUATEMALA	January 10, "
BELGIUM	January 10, "	HAITI	June 30, "
BOLIVIA	" "	HOLLAND	March 9, "
BRAZIL	" "	HONDURAS	November 3, "
BULGARIA	December 16, "	HUNGARY	September 18, 1922
CANADA	January 10, "	INDIA	January 10, 1920
CHILE	November 4, 1919	ITALY	" "
CHINA	July 16, 1920	JAPAN	" "
COLOMBIA	February 16, "	LATVIA ¹	September 22, 1921
COSTA RICA	December 16, "	LIBERIA	June 30, 1920
CUBA	March 8, "	LITHUANIA ¹	September 22, 1921
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	January 10, "	LUXEMBURG	December 16, 1920
DENMARK	March 8, "	NEW ZEALAND	January 10, "
ESTONIA ¹	September 22, 1921	NICARAGUA	November 3, "

¹ Signed the treaties concerning protection of national minorities as a condition of their entry into the League.

² The delegation of the Argentine Republic did not attend the second Assembly and withdrew from the first Assembly upon the latter's decision to refer the amendment to Article I of the Covenant proposed by the Argentine, for study by a committee that was to report to the second Assembly. The Argentine Government has not given notice of an intention to leave the League, and appears to regard itself as in a state of suspended or passive membership, to continue until some measure regarded as a satisfactory equivalent to the amendment proposed by the Argentine has been adopted by the League.

NORWAY	March	5, 1920	SIAM	January	10, 1920
PANAMA	January	9, " "	SOUTH AFRICA	"	"
PARAGUAY	December	26, 1919	SPAIN	"	"
PERSIA	November	21, " "	SWEDEN	March	9, " "
PERU	January	10, 1920	SWITZERLAND	"	8, " "
POLAND	"	"	UNITED KINGDOM	January	10, " "
PORTUGAL	April	8, " "	URUGUAY	"	"
RUMANIA	"	"	VENEZUELA	March	3, " "
SAN SALVADOR	March	10, " "			
SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE	February	10, " "			

The following States are not yet members of the League:—United States, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Ecuador, Mexico.

II. CONSPECTUS OF THE ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE.

For details as to the various organs of the League, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK 1922, pp. xxx. to xli. The following table furnishes only a general conspectus:—

A. PRIMARY ORGANS.

(a) Council and Assembly.

(b) Secretariat.

Secretary General.—Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B.

B. SECONDARY ORGANS.

(a) The Technical Organizations

1. *Economic and Financial.*

2. *Health.*

3. *Transit.*

4. *Labour (International Labour Office).*

(b) Advisory Commissions.

1. *Military, Naval and Air Commission.*

2. *Commission for Reduction of Armaments.*

3. *Mandates Commission.*

4. *Opium Commission.*

5. *Social Commission.*

(c) International Bureaux.

1. *Hydrographic Bureau.*

2. *Rice Bureau.*

3. *Institute of Commerce.*

4. *Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.*

(d) Administrative Organizations.

1. *Saar Governing Committee.*

2. *Free City of Danzig.*

C. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

III. BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE.

(1) The allocation of expenses as fixed by the Third Assembly of the League is as follows:—

States.	Units payable.	States.	Units payable.	States.	Units payable.
Albania	1	Great Britain	95	Panama	1
Argentina	(35)	Greece	10	Persia	1
Australia	26	Guatemala	1	Peru	10
Austria	1	Hayi	2	Poland (15+10)	25
Belgium (20+5)	15	Honduras	1	Portugal	10
Bolivia	5	Hungary	4	Rumania (40+9)	31
Brazil	35	India	65	Salvador	1
Bulgaria	7	Italy (73+12)	61	Serb-Croat-Slovene State (35+9)	26
Canada	66	Japan	73	Siam	10
Chili	15	Latvia (5+2)	3	South Africa	15
China	65	Liberia	1	Spain	40
Colombia	7	Lithuania (5+1)	4	Sweden	18
Costa Rica	1	Luxemburg	1	Switzerland	15
Cuba	9	Netherlands	20	Uruguay	7
Czechoslovakia	35	New Zealand	10	Venezuela	5
Denmark	12	Nicaragua	1		
Estonia (5+2)	8	Norway	11		
France (95+17)	78	Panama	1	Total	944

Belgium, Estonia, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Rumania, and Serb-Croat-Slovene State have had their quotas temporarily reduced by the number of units indicated opposite each country, owing to the fact that they were invaded during the war. Poland, however, which was also invaded, voluntarily agreed to raise the quota allotted to it from 15 to 25 units, and so helped to make possible the acceptance of the whole scheme.

(2) *The League Budget for the fifth fiscal period (1923). Statement of income and expenditure. (One gold franc = one Swiss franc.)*

Expenditure.	Gold Francs.	Income.	Gold Francs.
SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS.		ORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Sessions of the Assembly and Council	700,000	Towards normal upkeep	13,407,770
General Services of Secretariat	6,784,915	Towards upkeep of Permanent Court of International Justice	1,880,000
Special Organisations of the League	5,722,825	Towards upkeep of the International Labour Organisation	8,200,462
Refund of Expenses (Vilna Plebiscite)	422,260	EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS	
Profit and Loss on Exchange	200,000	Towards Buildings, etc.	1,263 01
Buildings, Permanent Equipment, etc.	1,263 016	Towards Working Capital	500,000
Working Capital	500,000	Towards Refund of Expense (Vilna Plebiscite)	422,260
OTHER ORGANISATIONS.			
Permanent Court of International Justice	1,880,000		
International Labour Organisation	8,200,462		
	25,673,508		25,673 508

IV. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Publications issued by the Publications Department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations:—

- Covenant of the League.
- Official Journal (and Supplements).
- Resolutions and Recommendations of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Assemblies.
- Minutes of the Sessions of the Council of the League of Nations.
- Reports of the Secretary-General to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Assemblies on the Work of the Council.
- Minutes of the Sessions of the Mandates Commission.
- Report of the Financial Committee of the Council on the Financial Reconstitution of Austria. The September 1922, and March 1923 supplements of the Monthly Summary on the same subject.
- The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.
- The Reciprocal Treatment of Branches of Foreign Banks in Different Countries.
- Records of the International Financial Conference of Brussels.
- Records of the Barcelona Conference on Transit and Communications.
- Records of the International Conference on Traffic in Women and Children.
- Minutes of the Session of the Provisional Health Committee.
- Records concerning the International Court of Justice (I. Documents presented to Jurists' Committee; II. Proceedings of the Jurists' Committee; III. Action taken by the Council and Assembly).
- Publications issued by the Information Section of the Secretariat: Monthly Summary of the League of Nations, (current record of the League's doings).

V. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The Labour Office has organized four International Conferences, as follows:—1919, Washington; 1920, Geneva; 1921, Geneva; 1922, Geneva.

For particulars of results of the first three conferences, as also for full information as to the Labour Office as a whole, see the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1922 p. xxxviii.

At the fourth conference a recommendation was adopted asking each State Member to communicate to the Office all information available, so far as possible every three months, and within three months of the end of the period to which it refers, concerning emigration, immigration, repatriation and transit of emigrants. It also recommended that the States Members should communicate to the Office within six months of the end of the year to which they refer, the total figures of emigrants and immigrants, showing separately nationals and aliens, and specifying particularly for nationals, and as far as possible for aliens, the sex, age, occupation, nationality, country of last residence and country of proposed residence.

It also recommended that States Members should make agreements with other members providing for the adoption of a uniform definition of the term "emigrant," and the use of a uniform method of recording statistical information with regard to emigration and immigration.

VI. MANDATES.

The African and Pacific possessions and certain territories of the German and Ottoman Empires were ceded by these countries at the end of the war to the Allied and Associated Powers. The latter had inserted an article (Art. 22) in the Covenant of the League according to which the inhabitants of these territories should be put under the tutelage of "advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility." These nations should act as mandatories of the League, and exercise their powers on behalf of the League. They should act on the principle that the well-being and development of the peoples under their tutelage formed a "sacred trust of civilisation," and should render the Council an annual report on the territory committed to their charge.

Article 22 furthermore divides the mandated territories into three classes, according to the degree of civilisation of their inhabitants, economic and geographic circumstances, and so forth. Class A is composed of the communities detached from the Ottoman Empire, declared to have "reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone."

Class B, consisting of the former German colonies in Central and East Africa, should be administered by the Mandatory under conditions which will "guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League."

Class C (German South-West Africa and Pacific Islands possessions) is composed of territories which "can best be administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population."

The Supreme Council, as the organ of the Allied and Associated Powers, drew up the terms of and allocated the mandates for the territories ceded by Germany and Turkey, subject to the approval of the Council of the League. The mandates and mandatory powers, as determined by the Supreme Council, are:—

A Mandates.—Mesopotamia (now the Kingdom of Iraq) and Palestine, attributed to Great Britain. Syria (including Lebanon), attributed to France.

B Mandates.—Togoland and Cameroons, attributed to France.

The North-Western portion of former German East Africa, attributed to Belgium.

The remainder of former German East Africa (now Tanganyika Colony), attributed to Great Britain.

C Mandates.—Former German South Pacific possessions (except Nauru and Samoa) attributed to Australia.

Samoa, attributed to New Zealand, and Nauru, attributed to the British Empire and administered by Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain.

Former German North Pacific possessions (Yap, etc.), attributed to Japan.

Former German South-West Africa, attributed to the Union of South Africa.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Civil Service Estimates (net) for 1923-24:—

	£
Board of Education (England and Wales)	41,994,000
Public Education (Scotland)	5,928,000
Old Age Pensions	28,200,000
Ministry of Pensions	78,655,000
Ministry of Health and Scottish Board of Health	21,998,000
Ministry of Labour	16,187,000
Northern Ireland, grants in aid	2,450,000
Criminal Injuries (Ireland) Compensation, etc.	3,075,000
Disposal and Liquidation Commission	1,800,000
Shipping Liquidation	2,000,000
Railway and Canal Agreements Liquidation	1,965,000
Coal Mines Deficiency	1,500,000
Other Civil Services	56,488,000
	251,670,000
Revenue Departments—	
Customs and Excise	5,009,000
Inland Revenue	6,582,000
Post Office	50,874,000
Grand Total	314,135,000

Navy Estimates.—The Naval Estimates for 1923-24 provide for 61,401,165*l.* gross, and £58,000,000 net.

Army Estimates.—The Army estimates for 1923-24 provide for 52,000,000*l.*

Numbers on the regimental establishments and the Regular Army, Army Reserve, Militia, and Territorial Army:—

	Establishments, All Ranks	
	1923-24	1922-23
British Troops (Regimental), exclusive of India	147,082	146,645
Colonial and Native Indian Troops	3,593	5,474
Army Reserve	84,000	73,000
Militia, United Kingdom	(a)	(a)
Militia, Channel Islands (including Permanent Staff)	1,236	1,238
Militia, Malta, R.E., and Bermuda, and Bermuda Volunteers (including Permanent Staff) (b)	657	657
Territorial Army (including Permanent Staff)	182,028	180,711
Officers Training Corps (Officers and Permanent Staff)	1,241	1,276
Total (exclusive of India)	419,337	409,001
British Troops (Regimental) on Indian Establishment	71,109	71,357
Total	490,446	480,358

(a) Establishment not yet fixed.

(b) The Malta Militia Infantry is excluded, no establishment having yet been fixed.

Revenue 1922-23.—The revenue for year ending March 31, 1923, was 914,012,452*l.*; the expenditure was 812,496,604*l.*

WEI-HAI-WEI (p. 187).

A joint commission of British and Chinese delegates has been engaged in a preliminary investigation of the conditions under which Wei-Hai-Wei should be returned to China, and the reports of the British delegation are under consideration (March 1923).

IRAQ.

Finance (p. 191).—Civil receipts and expenditure:—

	1920-21	1921-22
	Rupees	Rupees
Revenue	6,27,90,702	5,28,99,144
Expenditure	9,08,86,068	5,90,71,729

PALESTINE.

Constitution (p. 193).—On September 1, 1922, a new constitution was promulgated to replace the existing arrangements. It provides for the appointment of a High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief and an Executive Council.

A Legislative Council will replace the Advisory Council and will have authority to pass such Ordinances as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of Palestine, provided (1) that no Ordinance shall restrict complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, save in so far as is required for the maintenance of public order and morals, or shall tend to discriminate in any way between the inhabitants of Palestine on the ground of race, religion, or language; (2) that no Ordinance shall take effect until either the High Commissioner or His Majesty has assented thereto; (3) that the High Commissioner may reserve any Ordinance for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and shall so reserve any Ordinance which concerns matters dealt with specifically by the provisions of the Mandate; and (4) that His Majesty may disallow any Ordinance to which the High Commissioner may have assented within one year of the date of the High Commissioner's assent.

The Legislative Council will consist, in addition to the High Commissioner, of 22 members, of whom 10 will be official members and 12 unofficial members. All the unofficial members will be elected, not less than two being Christians, and two Jews. The elected members will be chosen by primary and secondary elections. Every male Palestinian citizen over 25 years of age is entitled to vote at the primary election, unless he has lost his civil rights or claims to be a foreign subject, or under foreign protection, or is otherwise disqualified. The number of secondary electors to be elected in each electoral area is determined on the basis that every 200 primary electors will elect one secondary elector. If any village or quarter has between 150 and 200 primary electors, it is entitled to vote for one secondary elector; if it has between 350 and 400 primary electors, it is entitled to vote for two secondary electors, and so on.

Any person may be elected as a secondary elector provided he is on the register of primary electors for the district.

The secondary electors will be formed into twelve electoral colleges according to the religious community to which they belong; subject to the minimum representation stated above, the numbers of colleges to be allotted to each religious community will be proportionate to the number of secondary electors belonging to the several communities; and each electoral college elects one member of the Council.

Special provision is made for the government of territories comprised in the Mandated territory to the east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, to which certain Articles of the Mandate have been declared by the Council of the League of Nations to be inapplicable. A local Arab Administration has been formed under His Highness the Emir Abdullah Ibn Hussein, G.B.E. (son of King Hussein of the Hejaz and brother of King Faisal of Iraq) assisted by a staff of Arab advisers. The High Commissioner for Palestine is represented in Transjordan by H. St. John B. Philby, C.I.E., I.C.S. The official language is Arabic.

The eastern and southern boundaries of Transjordan are yet to be defined.

KENYA.

Finance (p. 201).—Estimated revenue in 1923: 1,783,620*l.*; expenditure, 1,758,596*l.*

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

The population is about 140 (p. 218).

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Constitution (p. 225).—The British Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on February 27, 1923, that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to give effect to the result of the recent referendum by granting responsible government to the people of Southern Rhodesia at the earliest practicable date. The procedure proposed is by way of Order in Council annexing the territory and by Letters Patent providing for the Constitution. Drafts of these instruments have already been published in Cmd. 1573.

BECHUANALAND.

Khama, chief of the Bamangwato, died in February 1923, and has been succeeded by his son Sekgoma (p. 223).

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Commerce, 1922:—

	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
	£	£
Union of South Africa	51,557,371	60,333,755
Southern Rhodesia	3,879,111	4,627,698
Northern Rhodesia	500,821	616,083
South-West Africa	1,147,637	1,247,229

¹ The figure for 1921 is 505,000*l.* (not 505,000*l.* as on p. 227).

Budget 1923, A.—Revenue, 27,555,000*l.*; expenditure, 28,561,000*l.*

TANGANYIKA.

Finance (p. 280). Estimates for 1922-23 : Revenue, 1,209,000*l.* ; expenditure, 2,009,000*l.*
Currency (p. 281). The German rupee and all German silver to cease to be legal currency after March 31, 1923.

SUDAN.

Budget 1923-24.—The budget for 1923-24 balances at E3,465,000*l.*

CANADA.

Agriculture (p. 300).—Final estimates for 1922 : Area under field crops, 57,200,681 acres. Crops : Wheat, 399,786,400 bushels (22,422,693 acres) ; oats, 491,239,000 bushels (14,541,229 acres) ; barley, 71,865,300 bushels (2,599,620 acres) ; flax seed, 5,008,500 bushels (565,479 acres) ; rye, 32,373,400 bushels ; peas, 3,428,600 bushels ; beans, 1,803,300 bushels ; buckwheat, 9,701,700 bushels ; mixed grains, 27,707,700 bushels ; corn for husking, 13,798,000 bushels ; potatoes, 55,745,300 centals (100 lb.), 38° 594 acres ; turnips, mangolds, etc., 43,273,500 centals (224,256 acres) ; sugar beets, 190,500 tons (20,725 acres) ; hay and clover, 14,488,200 tons (10,001,667 acres).

Mining (p. 304).—Preliminary estimates for 1922 : Total value of mineral production, 180,622,000 dollars (metals, 61,731,000 ; non-metals, 83,891,000 ; structural materials and clay products, 55,000,000). Gold output, 1,260,000 ozs. ; silver, 15,724,000 ozs. ; lead, 98,733,000 lb. ; copper, 51,229,000 lb. ; coal, 14,210,000 tons ; asbestos, 139,000 tons.

Commerce (p. 307).—Imports and exports in calendar years 1921 and 1922 :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Agricultural and vegetable products	197,683,617	159,059,173	357,523,011	297,375,826
Animal products	43,793,277	47,657,742	141,331,176	135,444,631
Fibres and textiles	129,294,178	160,120,572	7,875,525	6,918,006
Wood and paper	38,239,72	35,038,429	186,092,991	213,145,383
Iron and its products	127,470,114	126,467,866	32,620,942	41,800,812
Non-ferrous metals	31,516,560	34,952,616	27,214,004	39,549,486
Non-metallic minerals	158,017,057	127,363,27	25,034,572	24,140,605
Chemical products	26,014,118	25,699,322	10,292,343	12,484,06
Miscellaneous	53,449,887	45,989,682	14,710,956	13,503,828
Total	799,478,483	762,339,309	802,699,820	884,363,583

Ministerial Changes.—Mr. George P. Graham, Canadian Minister of Defence, is to be appointed Minister of Railways. He will be succeeded by Mr. Thomas Low, who is now a Minister without Portfolio.

WEST INDIES (p. 350).

Constitutional changes.—The British Government announced in the House of Commons on February 20, 1923, that the discussions regarding the Windward Islands are now complete and the instruments necessary to provide for the introduction of elected representation in the Councils of the three Windward Islands are now being drafted. In Trinidad, British Honduras and Dominica the subject is still under consideration locally. No reply has yet been received from Jamaica regarding the constitutional changes proposed for that colony.

NAURU ISLAND (p. 461).

• Under the terms of the Nauru Island Agreement Act, 1920, the phosphates produced in any one year in Nauru or Ocean Island are allocated to the United Kingdom, 42 per cent ; Australia, 42 per cent ; New Zealand, 16 per cent. These allotments are intended for agricultural purposes in the respective countries. The deposits are worked and sold under the direction, management and control of three Commissioners appointed by the three governments.

UNITED STATES

Ministerial changes (p. 468).—Mr. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, resigned on February 27, 1923. He was succeeded by Dr. Hubert Work, the Postmaster-General.

The new Postmaster-General is Mr. Harry Stewart New.

Telephone statistics 1922 (p. 510).—The number of telephone stations at the end of 1922 was 14,050,565.

Total miles of wire, 50,616,522. Number of employees, 243,053.

ARGENTINA.

Budget for 1923 (p. 696).—Receipts, 462,146,013 paper pesos; expenditure, 604,084,458 paper pesos.

AUSTRIA.

Trade 1922 (p. 711).—The following figures show trade of Austria for 2 years (in millions of gold kronen):—

	1921	1922
Imports	1,699	1,591
Exports	904	1,047

BELGIUM.

Budget 1923.—Revenue, 5,942,079,740 francs; expenditure, 8,337,021,140 francs.

EGYPT.

New Cabinet (p. 858).—A new Cabinet was appointed as follows on March 15, 1923:—

Prime Minister and Minister of Interior.—Ychia Pasha Ibrahim.

Foreign Affairs.—Heshmat Pasha.

Education.—Tawfik Rifaat Pasha.

Communications.—Ziwar Pasha.

Finance.—Muhib Pasha.

Pious Foundations.—Ahmed Ali Pasha.

Public Works.—Hafez Hassan Pasha.

War.—Mahmud Azmi Pasha.

Justice.—Ahmed Zulfikar Pasha.

Agriculture.—Fauzi Bey Motci.

Budget 1923-24.—Revenue, E34,905,000*l.*; expenditure, E34,355,000*l.*

GERMANY.

The Ruhr.—The area of the Ruhr is estimated about 2,500 square kilometres (965 square miles), with a population of 4,000,000.

Coal production (in tons) in 1913, 114,811,140; 1920, 88,255,139; 1921, 94,114,785; 1922, 97,350,900.

ITALY.

Mineral production (p. 1069).—The mineral production of Italy in 1921 is shown as follows:—

Mineral products	1921	Mineral products	1921
	Metric tons		Metric tons
Iron ore	279,980	Sulphur and crushed sulphur	313,400
Manganese	4,700	Lignite	1,134,240
Copper	22,709	Petroleum	4,789
Lead	28,500	Asphaltic and bituminous rock	92,400
Zinc	69,000	Marble	254,000
Iron pyrites	448,600		

LITHUANIA.

New elections.—The Lithuanian parliament was dissolved in March 1923 and new elections have been fixed for May 13.

MEXICO.

Debt (p. 1181).—The debt of Mexico on June 30, 1922 amounted to 508,830,777 dollars.

PART THE FIRST

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of:—

- I. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,¹ CHANNEL ISLANDS, AND ISLE OF MAN.
- II. THE IRISH FREE STATE,¹ INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES.

Reigning King and Emperor.

George V., born June 3, 1865, son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX., of Denmark; married July 6, 1893, to *Victoria Mary*, born May 26, 1867, daughter of the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, May 6, 1910.

Living Children of the King.

- I. *Edward Albert*, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Heir apparent, born June 23, 1894.
- II. Prince *Albert Frederick*, Duke of York, born December 14, 1895.
- III. Princess *Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary*, born April 25, 1897; married Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., February 28, 1922. Offspring:—George Henry Hubert, February 7, 1923.
- IV. Prince *Henry William*, born March 31, 1900.
- V. Prince *George Edward*, born December 20, 1902.

Living Sisters of the King.

- I. Princess *Louise*, Princess Royal, born Februar, 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife, who died January 29, 1912. Offspring:—(1) *Alexandra Victoria*, Duchess of Fife, born May 17, 1891, married October 15, 1913, to Prince Arthur, son of the Duke of Connaught. (2) *Maud Alexandra*, born April 3, 1893.
- II. Princess *Victoria Alexandra*, born July 6, 1868.
- III. Princess *Maud Charlotte*, born November 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, to Charles, Prince of Denmark, now King Haakon VII. of Norway. Offspring:—Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

Living Brother and Sisters of the late King.

- I. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died October 28, 1917). Living offspring:—Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869; Helena Victoria, born May 3, 1870; Marie Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872, married to Prince Albert of Anhalt July 6, 1891: the marriage was dissolved December 18, 1900.
- II. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, who became Duke of Argyll, April 24, 1900, and died May 2, 1914.
- III. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 18, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860, died March 14, 1917. Living offspring:—(1) Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883, married Alexandra Victoria, Duchess of Fife, October 15, 1913; (2) Patricia, born March 17, 1886, married February 27, 1919, Hon. Alexander R. M. Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N.

¹ Ireland remains the geographical description of the island, but politically it has been divided into the two divisions of 'Irish Free State' and 'Northern Ireland.' The former has the status in the British Commonwealth of nations co-equal with the other self-governing Dominions and India. The latter has been granted local self-government for certain purposes, but for other purposes remains under the control of the Imperial Parliament and Government, and continues to send representatives to the Parliament at Westminster, though in reduced number. (See the separate sections on 'Northern Ireland' and 'Irish Free State'.)

IV. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry (died January 20, 1896), third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. Living offspring:—(1) Alexander Albert, born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Iren. Denison; (2) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887; married May 31, 1906, to Alfonso XIII., King of Spain.

The King's legal title rests on the statute of 12 and 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the 'heirs of her body being Protestants.' By proclamation of May 9, 1910, under the Royal Titles Act, 1901, the title of the King is declared to be 'George V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.' By proclamation of July 17, 1917, the Royal family became known as the House and Family of Windsor.

By Letters Patent of November 30, 1917, the titles of Royal Highness and Prince or Princess are (except for existing titles) to be restricted to the Sovereign's children, the children of the Sovereign's sons, and the eldest living son of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

The Regency Act, 1910 (10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V., ch. 26) appointed Queen Mary to act as regent in the event of the demise of the King and his succession by any of his children under the age of 18 years.

Provision is made for the support of the Royal household by the settlement of the Civil List soon after the commencement of each reign. (For historical details, see *YEAR-BOOK* for 1908, p. 5.) By Act of 10 Ed. VII. and 1 Geo. V. c. 28 (August 3, 1910), the Civil List of the King, after the usual surrender of hereditary revenues, is fixed at 470,000*l.*, of which 110,000*l.* is appropriated to the privy purse of the King and Queen, 125,800*l.* for salaries of the Royal household and retired allowances, 193,000*l.* for household expenses, 20,000*l.* for works, 13,200*l.* for alms and bounty, and 8,000*l.* remains unappropriated. The same Civil List Act of 1910 also provides for an annuity of 70,000*l.* to Queen Mary in the event of her surviving the King. Should the Prince of Wales marry, the Princess of Wales will receive an annuity of 10,000*l.*, and should she survive the Prince of Wales, this annuity will be raised to one of 30,000*l.* Further, there is to be paid to trustees for the benefit of the King's children (other than the Duke of Cornwall) an annual sum of 10,000*l.* in respect of each son (other than the Duke of Cornwall) who attains the age of 21 years, and a further annual sum of 15,000*l.* in respect of each such son who marries, and an annuity of 6,000*l.* in respect of each daughter who attains the age of 21 or marries. The First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Keeper of the King's Privy Purse are appointed the Royal Trustees under this Act. Queen Alexandra, the Queen-Mother, receives the annuity of 70,000*l.* provided by the Civil List Act of 1901. Civil List pensions may be granted, but are not chargeable on the sum paid for the Civil List. All these payments are charged on the Consolidated Fund, into which the surrendered hereditary revenues are carried. The King has paid to him the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, the payments made therefrom in 1920 being 43,000*l.* for His Majesty's use.

On the Consolidated Fund are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—25,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Connaught; 6,000*l.* to H.R.H. Helena Augusta Victoria (Princess Christian); 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll; 6,000*l.* to H.R.H. Beatrice Mary Victoria Frederic; and 6,000*l.* to each of the late King's daughters.

The Heir Apparent has an income from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, the payment in 1921 on his account being 33,736*l.*

Sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

	Date of Accession.		Date of Accession.
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
James I.	1603	Charles II.	1660
Charles I.	1625	James II.	1685
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	William and Mary	1689
Protectorate	1653	William III.	1694

	Date of Accession.		Date of Accession.
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Hanover (cont.).</i>	
Anne	1702	William IV.	1830
		Victoria	1837
<i>House of Hanover.</i>		<i>House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.</i>	
George I.	1714	Edward VII.	1901
George II.	1727		
George III.	1760	<i>House of Windsor.¹</i>	
George IV.	1820	George V	1910

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.²

Constitution and Government.

I. IMPERIAL AND CENTRAL.

* The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is vested in Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least twenty days previous to its assembling.

The annual session used to extend from the middle of February to about the middle of August, and only occasionally later, but since 1914 the sittings of Parliament have been interrupted only by comparatively short intervals. Every session must end with a prorogation, and all Bills which have not been passed during the session then lapse. A dissolution may occur by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of any Parliament being five years.

Under the Parliament Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. V, ch. 13), all Money Bills (so certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons), if not passed by the House of Lords without amendment, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified. Public Bills, other than Money Bills or a Bill extending the maximum duration of Parliament, if passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions, whether of the same Parliament or not, and rejected each time, or not passed, by the House of Lords, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified, provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first session of the House of Commons, and the third reading in the third session. All Bills coming under this Act must reach the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session. Finally, the Parliament Act limited the maximum duration of Parliament to five years.

• The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of Legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

• The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats—(i) by hereditary right, (ii) by creation of the sovereign; (iii) by virtue of office—Law Lords, and English archbishops (2) and bishops (24); (iv) by election for life—Irish peers (28); (v) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers (16). The full house would consist of about 740 members, but the voting strength (in January 1923) was about 720.

¹ Change of title made July 17, 1917. Formerly House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

² See note off p. 3 above.

The House of Commons consists of members representing County, Borough, and University constituencies. No one under 21 years of age can be a member of Parliament. Clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members: Government contractors, and sheriffs, and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are also among those disqualified. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible. Under the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act, 1918, women are also eligible, and the first woman member took her seat in December, 1919.

In August, 1911, by resolution of the House of Commons, provision was first made for the payment of a salary of 400*l.* per year to members, other than those already in receipt of salaries as officers of the House, as Ministers, or as officers of His Majesty's Household. Payment began as from April 1, 1911. This provision does not extend to the House of Lords.

Under the Representation of the People Act, 1918, the franchise was revised and extended, several million women and new male voters being enfranchised. Male electors must be of full age (twenty-one years), and have resided, or occupied business premises of an annual value of not less than ten pounds, in the same parliamentary borough or county, or one contiguous thereto, for six months ending on January 15 or July 15 (in Northern Ireland the latter date alone applies). A woman voter must be thirty years of age, and entitled to be registered as a local government elector (or, as regards Scotland, deemed to be so registered) in respect of the occupation of premises of a yearly value of not less than five pounds, or of a dwelling house; or she must be the wife of a husband entitled to be so registered; lodgers in unfurnished, but not furnished, rooms can vote, if otherwise qualified. There is also a University franchise, to be qualified for which a man must be twenty-one years of age, and a woman thirty years, and each must have taken a degree, or, in the case of a woman, have fulfilled the conditions which would entitle a man to a degree. In Scotland and Northern Ireland other scholastic attainments are admitted as qualifications. Male persons who served in the war are entitled to be registered at the age of nineteen years, if otherwise qualified.

No person may vote at a general election for more than two constituencies, for one of which, in the case of a man, there must be a residence qualification, and, in the case of a woman, a local government qualification, her own or her husband's. The second vote must rest on a different qualification.

Disqualified for registration are (among others) infants, peers, idiots and lunatics, aliens, bankrupts; and, for five years after the war, conscientious objectors who have not fulfilled certain conditions as to the performance of war work or other work of national importance. Receipt of poor relief or other alms does not count as a disqualification.

Two registers of electors must be prepared each year, one in the spring, and the other in the autumn, except in Ireland, where only one is required; and the authorised expenses are met by local and State funds in equal parts. University registers may be made up as the governing bodies decide, and a registration fee not exceeding 1*l.* may be charged.

In university constituencies returning two or more members the elections must be according to the principle of proportional representation, each elector having one transferable vote. At a general election all polls must be held on the same day, except in the case of Orkney and Shetland, and of university elections. Provision is made for absent electors to vote, in certain cases by proxy.

Under the same Act the seats in Great Britain were redistributed

on the basis of one member of the House of Commons for every 70,000 of the population. By a separate Act, redistribution in Ireland was made on the basis of one for every 43,000 of the population. The total membership of the House of Commons was thereby raised from 670 (as established in 1885) to 707. In 1922 the number was reduced to 615 (including 18 from Northern Ireland), owing to the establishment of separate parliaments in Ireland.

The number of persons qualified for registration as parliamentary electors under the Representation of the People Act, 1918, was in 1920 about 21,776,000 (nearly one-half of the population). Women numbered 8,856,000. Prior to this Act the number qualified was about 8,350,000 (all males).

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments called since the accession of Queen Victoria (for heads of the Administrations see p. 9).—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed		
				V.	M.	D.
Victoria	1st	15 Nov. 1837	23 June 1841	3	7	8
	2nd	19 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5	11	4
	3rd	11 Nov. 1847	1 July 1852	4	7	21
	4th	4 Nov. 1852	20 Mar. 1857	4	4	16
	5th	30 April 1857	23 April 1859	1	11	23
	6th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6	1	6
	7th	1 Feb. 1866	11 Nov. 1868	2	9	10
	8th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874	5	1	16
	9th	4 Mar. 1874	25 Mar. 1880	6	0	21
	10th	29 April 1880	18 Nov. 1885	5	6	20
	11th	12 Jan. 1886	26 June 1886	0	5	14
	12th	5 Aug. 1886	7 June 1892	5	10	23
	13th	4 Aug. 1892	8 July 1895	2	11	4
	14th	12 Aug. 1895	25 Sept. 1900	5	1	13
	15th	3 Dec. 1900	8 Jan. 1906	5	1	5
Edward VII.	1st	13 Feb. 1906	10 Jan. 1910	3	11	24
	2nd	15 Feb. 1910	28 Nov. 1910	0	9	13
George V.	1st	31 Jan. 1911	25 Nov. 1918	7	9	25
	2nd	4 Feb. 1919	26 Oct. 1922	3	8	22
	3rd	20 Nov. 1922	—	—	—	—

The executive government is vested nominally in the Crown, but practically in a committee of Ministers, called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the support of a majority in the House of Commons.

The Cabinet, prior to December, 1916, consisted of the political chiefs of the principal Government Departments, and exceeded twenty in number. With the formation of Mr. Lloyd George's Government at that date, the Cabinet was reduced to about six in number. This Cabinet became known as the 'War Cabinet,' and, as occasion required, was expanded into an 'Imperial War Cabinet' by the inclusion of the Prime Ministers, and other representative ministers, of the various parts of the Empire. The constitution of the 'Imperial War Cabinet' in 1917 may be taken as a formal recognition of the equality of status between the various responsible governments of the Empire. Continuity in the work of this Cabinet was secured by giving in July, 1918, the Prime Minister of each Dominion the right to nominate a Cabinet Minister, either as a resident or a visitor in London, to represent him at the meetings of the Cabinet held between the plenary sessions. A meeting of Prime Ministers was held in 1921, and dealt with many problems of common interest.

In June, 1918, a 'Standing Committee of Home Affairs' was formed from among the political heads of Departments, whose function was to consider questions of internal policy and such domestic questions as required the co-operation of more than one Department, or were of such importance that they

would otherwise have called for the consideration of the War Cabinet. Its decisions were circulated to, and, when necessary, revised by the War Cabinet.

In October, 1919, the 'War Cabinet' and the Home Affairs Committee were dissolved, and a full Cabinet of about twenty members re-constituted. The present Cabinet, appointed in October and November 1922, consists of only sixteen members.

The head of the Ministry is the Prime Minister, a position first constitutionally recognised, and special precedence accorded to the holder, in 1905. No salary is attached to the office of Prime Minister, as such, and it is usually held in conjunction with some other high office of State, generally that of First Lord of the Treasury. His colleagues in the Ministry are appointed on his recommendation, and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present Government (appointed October—November, 1922) consists of the following members:

(a) THE CABINET.

1. *Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons*.—Right Hon. A. Bonar Law, born 1858. Colonial Secretary, 1915-16; Chancellor of Exchequer and Leader of House of Commons, 1916-18; Lord Privy Seal and Leader in Commons, 1919-21. Present appointment, October, 1922.

2. *Lord President of the Council and Deputy Leader of the House of Lords*.—Right Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., born 1861. Lord Privy Seal, 1903-5; President Board of Trade, to December, 1905. Present appointment, October, 1922.

3. *Lord Chancellor*.—Right Hon. Viscount Curzon, G.C.M.G., K.C., born 1856. Solicitor-General, 1915-16; Home Secretary, 1916-18. Present appointment, October, 1922.

4. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.—Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, born 1867. President of Board of Trade, 1921-22. Present appointment, October, 1922.

5. *Secretary of State for Home Affairs*.—Right Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, born 1864. Present appointment, October, 1922.

6. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Leader of the House of Lords*.—Right Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., born 1859; Lord Privy Seal, May, 1915, to December, 1916; Lord President of the Council, 1916-19. Present appointment, October, 1919; re-appointed, October, 1922.

7. *Secretary of State for the Colonies*.—Right Hon. the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., born 1868. Gov.-General of Canada, 1916-21. Present appointment, October, 1922.

8. *Secretary of State for India*.—Right Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E., born 1867. Present appointment, March 1922; re-appointed, October, 1922.

9. *Secretary of State for War*.—Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born 1865. Postmaster-General, 1903-5; Air Minister, 1916; War Secretary, 1913-18. Present appointment, October, 1922.

10. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. Leopold C. M. S. Amery, born 1873. Present appointment, October, 1922.

11. *President of the Board of Trade*.—Right Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, M.C., K.B.E., born 1884. Present appointment, October, 1922.

12. *Minister of Health*.¹—Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, born 1869. Postmaster-General, 1922-23. Present appointment, March, 1923.

13. *Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries*.²—Right Hon. Sir Robert A. Sanders, Bart., born 1867. Present appointment, October, 1922.

14. *Secretary for Scotland*.—Right Hon. Viscount Novar, G.C.M.G., born 1860. Gov.-General of Australia, 1914-20. Present appointment, October, 1922.

15. *President of the Board of Education*.—Right Hon. E. F. L. Wood, born 1861. Present appointment, October, 1922.

16. *Minister of Labour*.—Right Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, K.B.E. Present appointment, November, 1922.

(b) OTHER MINISTERS.

Secretary of State for Air.—Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., C.M.G., born 1880.

Minister of Pensions.—Right Hon. G. C. Tryon, born 1871.

First Commissioner of Works.—Right Hon. Sir John Baird, Bart., C.M.G., D.S.O., born 1874.

Attorney-General.—Right Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C.

Solicitor-General.—Sir Thomas W. H. Inskip, O.B.E., K.C., born 1876.

Postmaster-General.—Sir W. Joynson Hicks, Bart., born 1865.

Lord Advocate.—Right Hon. W. Watson, K.C.

Solicitor-General for Scotland.—D. P. Fleming, K.C.

A Ministry of Transport was established in September, 1919, under the Ministry of Transport Act, 1919. *Parliamentary Secretary*.—Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, born 1867.

A Mines Department was set up in the Board of Trade in December, 1920, under the Mining Industry Act. *Parliamentary Secretary*.—Lieut.-Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, born 1870.

Heads of the Administrations since 1846 (L = Liberal, C = Conservative).

Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment.	Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment.
Lord John Russell (L)	July 6, 1846	Benjamin Disraeli (C)	Feb. 27, 1868
Earl of Derby (C)	Feb. 27, 1852	W. E. Gladstone (L)	Dec. 9, 1868
Earl of Aberdeen (Coalition),		Benjamin Disraeli (C)	Feb. 21, 1874
Dec. 23, 1852		W. E. Gladstone (L)	April 28, 1880
Viscount Palmerston (L)	Feb. 10, 1855	Marquis of Salisbury (C)	June 24, 1885
Earl of Derby (C)	Feb. 25, 1858	W. E. Gladstone (L)	Feb. 6, 1886
Viscount Palmerston (L)	June 18, 1859	Marquis of Salisbury (C)	Aug. 3, 1886
Earl Russell (L)	Nov. 6, 1865	W. E. Gladstone (L)	August 18, 1892
Earl of Derby (C)	July 6, 1866	Earl of Rosebery (L)	March 3, 1894

¹ The Ministry of Health was established for England and Wales in June, 1919, under the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, and replaced or absorbed the Local Government Board and the National Health Insurance Commissions. As regards Wales, a number of the powers and duties of the Ministry are exercised through a Welsh Board of Health. In Ireland, the Chief Secretary became Minister of Health, to act with the advice and assistance of an 'Irish Public Health Council.' Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State now have their own Departments. A corresponding Board of Health was established in Scotland in June, 1919, under the Scottish Board of Health Act, 1919.

² The Board was converted into a Ministry under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919. The Ministry covers only England and Wales.

Heads of Administrations	Dates of Appointment	Heads of Administrations	Dates of Appointment
Marquis of Salisbury (C),	June 25, 1895	H. H. Asquith (Coalition),	
A. J. Balfour (C),	July 14, 1902		May 25, 1915
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L),	Dec. 5, 1905	D. Lloyd George (Coalition),	Dec. 7, 1916
H. H. Asquith (L),	April 8, 1908	A. Bonar Law (C.),	Oct. 23, 1922

The state of parties in the House of Commons after the general election of November, 1922, was as follows:—Conservatives (Unionists), 344. Opposition parties: Labour, 138; Liberals, 60; National Liberals, 57; Independents, 1; Co-operators, 4; Independent Unionists, 8; Nationalist, 2; Communist, 1; Sinn Féin, 1; total, 271. Grand total, 615.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

England and Wales.—In each county the Crown is represented by H.M. Lieutenant for the county, who is generally also *custos rotulorum*, or keeper of the records. The recommendation of persons for appointment by the Lord Chancellor as justices of the peace rests with the Lieutenants, but local advisory committees are set up, as and when required, to advise the Lieutenants and the Lord Chancellor on these appointments. The Lieutenants are the presidents of the County Associations formed under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, and their duties as such relate to the organisation, equipping and maintenance of the Territorial Forces. Otherwise their duties are almost nominal. There is also a sheriff, who represents the executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of the peace, coroners, who are appointed and paid by the County Councils, and other officers. The licensing of persons to sell intoxicating liquors, and the administration of the criminal law—except that which deals with some of the graver offences—are in the hands of the magistrates.

For the purposes of local government England and Wales are divided into sixty-two administrative counties, including the county of London, differing in area from the old geographical counties, which, except for historical purposes, do not now exist. The new counties are administered by the justices and by a popularly-elected Council, called a County Council, who co-opt a prescribed number of aldermen, either from their own body or from outside it. Aldermen are elected for six years, half of them retiring every third year. A councillor is elected for three years. Women are eligible. The jurisdiction of the County Councils includes all the administrative work formerly performed by the justices and many new powers conferred by recent Acts of Parliament, the principal items being the making of county and police rates; levying of duties on licences for carriages and motor cars, armorial bearings, guns, dogs, killing and dealing in game; borrowing of money; licensing of houses for music and dancing, and of racecourses; maintenance and management of pauper lunatic asylums; maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools; management of bridges and main roads; regulation of fees of inspectors, analysts, and other officers; coroner's salary, fees, and district; Parliamentary polling districts and registration; contagious disease of animals; allotments, weights and measures, sale of food and drugs. Under Acts of 1902, 1903, and 1918 the County Councils are also the local education authorities, and other recent acts have in minor matters extended their jurisdiction. The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of an equal number of magistrates and members of the County Council. The London Metropolitan police are, however, under the control of the Home Secretary.

The administrative counties with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into 'County Districts' which are either 'Urban' or 'Rural,' as the case may be. Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or a small area more or less densely populated, and a rural district takes in several country parishes. Women may be elected to these District Councils. The District Councils administer the Public Health and Highway Acts, and also exercise powers under the Housing Acts. Urban District Councils may also take over main roads from the County Councils; provide burial grounds, allotments, baths and washhouses, libraries, open spaces, museums, isolation hospitals, &c.; exercise powers under Provisional Orders or Private Acts for gasworks, tramways, electric light and power works, &c. Any urban district with 20,000 inhabitants may also be a local education authority. The Rural District Councils may also provide allotments, cemeteries, &c.; make arrangements for an adequate water supply; and exercise any 'Urban powers' conferred on them by the Local Government Board, now the Ministry of Health.

In every civil parish in a 'rural district' there is a Parish Meeting, at which every parochial elector may attend and vote. In such parishes of over 300 inhabitants there is in addition a Parish Council. Women are eligible for election. Parishes of less than 300 inhabitants may have Parish Councils if authorised by the County Council. To these Parish Councils have been transferred all the civil powers of the old Vestries, including the election of overseers, and in addition very considerable powers over charities, allotments, and other public matters. Where there is no Parish Council some of these powers, including the appointment of the overseers, are exercised by the Parish Meeting. Urban District Councils can, by petitioning the Ministry of Health—which is the supreme Local Government authority—obtain part or all of the powers of a Parish Council. Only Parish Meetings may have power to adopt the Public Libraries Acts, the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Lighting and Watching Acts, the Burials Acts, and the Public Improvements Acts.

The main central authority in London, the capital of the Empire, is the County Council, created by the Local Government Act of 1888. It has considerable powers in regard to public health, housing, bridges and ferries, asylums, street improvements, parks, main drainage, fire brigade, sanitary control, education, and numerous other matters. It is also the tramway authority for the county. The City Corporation have powers respecting sanitation, police, bridges, justice, &c., in the City of London. London comprises the ancient city with an area of one square mile, and an area of 118 square miles beyond the city, which is divided into 28 metropolitan boroughs, under the London Government Act, 1899, each with a mayor, aldermen, and councillors (women are eligible). The Councils have powers in regard to public health, highways, rating, housing, education, &c., but they are not boroughs in the statutory sense as in the rest of the Kingdom. The County Council has certain powers of control over them. It sanctions loans, approves the construction of sewers and the carrying out of local improvements, and has considerable public health duties in connection with the boroughs.

In all the great towns, local business is administered by a municipal Corporation, which derives its authority from charters granted by the Crown, as modified by the Great Municipal Corporations Act of 1867, and the Act of 1882. There are three kinds of boroughs, county boroughs, quarter session boroughs, and small boroughs of special and generally ancient jurisdiction. The County Boroughs are outside the jurisdiction of the County Councils, but in other Municipal Boroughs these Councils have certain powers and

duties. A municipal Corporation consists of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and acts through a Council elected by the burgesses—practically by the ratepayers. The councillors serve for three years (women are eligible), one-third retiring annually; the aldermen are elected by the Council, and the mayor, who serves for one year, also by the Council. A municipal Corporation has practically all the powers of an urban district council, and in some cases municipal boroughs have a separate commission of the peace and maintain their own police force. As to Poor Law and Education administration, see 'Pauperism' and 'Instruction.'

Scotland.—By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, a Local Government Board for Scotland was constituted. It consists of the Secretary for Scotland as President, the Solicitor-General of Scotland, the Under-Secretary for Scotland, and three other members nominated by the Crown. The Local Government Act which was passed for Scotland in 1889 followed in its main outlines the English Act of the previous year. The powers of local administration in counties formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Supply and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to the new Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890. The Act of 1894 provided that a Parish Council should be established in every parish to take the place of the Parochial Boards and to exercise powers similar to those of the Parish Councils in England. Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England, with bailies and provosts instead of aldermen and mayors. There are in Scotland five kinds of burghs—(1) Burghs of barony; (2) Burghs of regality (no practical distinction between these two); the councils of these two classes of burghs ceased to exist in 1893 by statutory enactment; (3) Royal Burghs, representatives of which meet together annually in a collective corporate character, as the Convention of Royal Burghs, for the transaction of business; (4) Parliamentary Burghs, which possess statutory constitutions almost identical with those of the Royal Burghs; (5) Police Burghs, constituted under general or local Police Acts, in which the local authority is the Police Commissioners. These two latter burghs, by Acts passed in 1879 and 1895, are enabled to send representatives to the convention.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The population was thus distributed at the census taken June 19, 1921 (provisional figures):—

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on June 19, 1921
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	16,984,087	18,094,443	35,078,530
Wales	7,466	1,094,183	1,108,579	2,202,712
Scotland	30,405	2,348,403	2,583,885	4,932,288
Ireland	32,580	2,192,043	2,398,171	4,590,214
Isle of Man	220	27,321	32,917	60,238
Channel Islands	95	41,264	48,850	89,614
Total*	121,633	22,601,266	24,016,845	47,807,601

* Census of 1911 (no Census was taken in 1921). The estimated population in the middle of 1921 was 4,490,000.

* Includes 1911 figures for Ireland.

Population at each of the four previous decennial censuses :—

Divisions	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	24,618,926	27,489,228	30,813,048	34,045,290
Wales	1,360,513	1,513,297	1,714,800	2,025,202
Scotland	3,735,573	4,025,647	4,472,103	4,760,904
Ireland	5,174,836	4,704,750	4,458,775	4,390,219
Isle of Man	53,558	55,808	54,752	52,016
Channel Islands	87,702	92,234	95,618	96,899
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	215,374	224,211	367,736	145,729
Total, United Kingdom, &c.	35,241,482	38,104,975	41,976,827	45,516,259

Decennial rate of increase or decrease (—) per cent.

—	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
England	14·5	11·7	12·1	10·5	4·8
Wales	11·8	11·7	13·3	17·7	9·0
Scotland	11·2	7·8	11·1	6·5	2·5
Ireland	-4·4	-9·1	-5·2	-1·5	—
Total U.K.	10·8	8·2	9·9	9·1	—
Isle of Man	-0·9	3·8	-1·5	-5·0	15·8
Jersey	-7·4	4·0	-3·6	-1·3	-4·6
Guernsey, &c.	3·8	7·0	14·1	4·6	-10·8

Proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom, &c., from 1861 to 1911 :—

Divisions	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	64·6	67·5	69·8	72·2	73·4	74·8
Wales	3·8	3·8	3·8	3·8	4·1	4·4
Scotland	10·4	10·6	10·6	10·7	10·7	10·5
Ireland	19·8	17·0	14·6	12·5	10·6	9·7
Isle of Man	·2	·2	·2	·1	·1	·1
Channel Islands	·3	·3	·3	·2	·2	·2
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	·9	·6	·7	·5	·9	·3 ¹

¹ Army and Navy abroad.

In 1911, in Wales and Monmouthshire 190,292 persons 3 years of age and upwards, or 7·9 per cent. of the total population, were able to speak Welsh only, and 787,074, or 52·5 per cent., able to speak Welsh and English. In Scotland, 13,400 persons 3 years of age and upwards, or 0·4 per cent. of the total population, could speak Gaelic only, and 188,008, or 3·9 per cent., could speak Gaelic and English. In Ireland, 16,873, or 0·36 per cent. of the population, could speak Irish only, and 565,573 or 12·9 per cent., could speak Irish and English.

The age distribution of the population of the United Kingdom in 1911 was as follows:—

Age-group	Numbers in thousands					
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹		
				Males	Females	Total
Under 5	3,354	533	436	2,481	2,404	4,885
5 and under 10	3,697	514	438	2,833	2,320	4,662
10 " " 15	3,500	430	427	2,220	2,211	4,431
15 " " 20	3,337	462	423	2,110	2,126	4,236
20 " " 25	3,176	420	376	1,902	2,082	3,984
25 " " 35	5,957	741	636	3,506	3,850	7,356
35 " " 45	4,845	601	536	2,909	3,093	6,002
45 " " 55	3,528	447	394	2,114	2,272	4,386
55 " " 65	2,298	206	283	1,267	1,521	2,888
65 " " 70	807	104	146	484	578	1,062
70 " " 75	554	80	168	345	461	806
75 " " 85	454	63	111	262	360	631
85 and upwards	64	10	16	34	57	91
Total	36,071	4,761	4,390	22,017	23,353	45,370

¹ Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Estimated population of the United Kingdom and its divisions (exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad) at the end of June:—

Year (30 June)	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total of United Kingdom
1914	36,960,684	4,747,167	4,381,398	46,089,249
1919	36,800,000	4,820,077	4,462,000	46,156,077
1920	37,609,600	4,864,396	4,485,000	46,958,996
1921	37,885,242	4,882,288	4,494,000	47,261,530
1922	38,158,000	4,904,247	4,444,000	47,506,247

¹ Census figures for June 19.

1. England and Wales.

The census population of England and Wales 1801 to 1921:—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801	8,892,536	152	1871	22,712,266	389
1811	10,164,256	174	1881	25,974,439	445
1821	12,000,236	206	1891	28,002,525	497
1831	13,896,797	238	1901	32,627,843	558
1841	15,914,148	273	1911	36,070,492	618
1851	17,927,609	307	1921	37,885,242	649
1861	20,066,224	344			

Population of England and Wales and of the Administrative Counties

and County Boroughs in 1901, 1911 and 1921. (For areas of administrative counties, etc., 1911, see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p. 17.)

	Area in Statute Acres, 1921 (Land and Inland Water). Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			Administra- tive Counties only
		Counties, including County Boroughs			
		1901	1911	1921	
ENGLAND.					
Bedfordshire	302,942	171,707	194,588	206,478	206,478
Berkshire	463,834	259,069	280,794	294,807	202,533
Blackinghamshire	476,360	197,046	219,551	236,209	236,209
Cambridgeshire	315,168	120,264	128,322	129,594	129,594
Isle of Ely	238,078	64,495	69,752	73,778	73,778
Cheshire	657,950	835,941	965,967	1,025,423	625,001
Cornwall	868,167	322,334	328,094	320,559	320,559
Cumberland	473,086	266,933	265,746	273,037	220,437
Devonshire	650,369	599,694	683,423	714,539	584,703
Dorsetshire	1,071,364	662,196	699,703	709,488	440,023
Durham	625,612	202,063	223,266	228,258	228,258
Essex	649,244	1,187,474	1,369,860	1,478,506	944,670
Gloucestershire	979,532	1,088,998	1,850,881	1,468,341	918,111
Herefordshire	805,794	708,439	736,113	757,668	329,277
Hertfordshire	538,924	114,125	114,269	114,118	118,118
Huntingdonshire	404,523	258,423	311,284	333,236	333,236
Kent	233,985	54,125	55,577	54,748	54,748
Lancashire	975,965	961,139	1,045,591	1,141,867	1,118,129
Leicestershire	1,194,555	4,318,203	4,756,644	4,928,359	1,746,418
Lincolnshire—	532,779	437,490	476,553	494,522	260,332
The parts of Holland	263,355	77,610	82,280	85,225	85,225
The parts of Kesteven	469,142	103,962	107,852	108,237	108,237
The parts of Lindsey	972,796	318,450	373,848	408,643	260,294
London	74,850	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,483,249	4,483,249
Middlesex	148,694	792,476	1,126,465	1,253,164	1,253,164
Monmouthshire	319,552	298,076	395,719	450,700	450,700
Norfolk	1,315,064	476,553	499,116	504,277	822,914
Northamptonshire	585,148	294,506	303,797	302,430	211,507
Soke of Peterborough	53,464	41,122	44,718	46,954	46,954
Northumberland	1,291,515	603,119	606,893	746,133	407,397
Nottinghamshire	640,128	514,459	604,098	641,134	378,476
Oxfordshire	479,220	179,962	189,484	189,558	182,566
Rutlandshire	97,273	10,709	20,346	18,868	18,368
Shropshire	861,800	239,783	246,307	242,959	242,959
Somersetshire	1,037,594	434,950	458,009	465,682	397,084
Southampton	958,896	717,164	862,393	910,333	410,223
Isle of Wight	94,146	82,418	88,186	94,697	94,697
Staffordshire	741,818	1,188,998	1,279,649	1,349,225	711,003
Suffolk, East	557,353	255,800	277,155	291,006	211,623
Suffolk, West	890,916	117,153	116,905	108,982	108,982
Surrey	461,833	658,661	845,578	930,377	739,600
Sussex, East	580,555	450,979	487,070	532,206	261,258
Sussex, West	401,916	151,276	176,308	195,795	195,795
Warwickshire	605,275	1,083,069	1,247,418	1,390,092	842,449
Westmorland	504,017	64,409	63,575	65,740	65,740
Wiltshire	864,101	2,189,4	2,382,2	292,213	292,213
Worcestershire	454,352	308,490	387,688	405,476	301,120
Yorkshire, East Riding	750,115	385,007	432,759	460,717	178,704
Yorkshire, North Riding	1,862,058	377,338	419,546	456,312	325,209
Yorkshire, West Riding	1,773,529	2,761,821	3,045,377	3,181,654	1,508,610
Totals	32,559,868	30,818,043	34,015,290	35,678,680	28,583,246

	Area in Statute Acres, 1921 (Land and Inland Water) Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			
		Counties, incl ding County Boroughs			Admini- strative Counties only. 1921
		1901	1911	1921	
WALES					
Anglesey	176,680	50,306	50,928	51,695	51,695
Brecknockshire. . . .	469,281	54,213	59,287	61,275	61,275
Cardiganshire	443,189	61,078	59,879	61,292	61,292
Carmarthenshire	588,472	135,328	160,406	175,069	175,069
Carnarvonshire	366,095	125,649	125,043	131,034	131,034
Denbighshire	426,080	131,582	144,783	154,847	154,847
Flintshire	163,707	81,485	92,705	106,466	106,466
Glamorganshire	520,456	859,931	1,129,910	1,252,701	815,717
Merionethshire	422,372	48,852	45,565	45,450	45,450
Montgomeryshire	510,110	54,901	53,146	51,317	51,317
Pembrokeshire	393,003	87,894	89,960	92,056	92,056
Radnorshire	301,165	23,281	22,590	23,528	23,528
Total Wales (12 Counties)	4,780,470	1,714,800	2,025,202	2,206,712	1,268,728
Totals—					
England and Wales	37,340,338	32,527,843	36,070,492	37,885,242	25,302,076

The area and population of the County Boroughs, and more important other Boroughs, are given in the following table. The County Boroughs are designated by the letters C.B.

	Area in Statute Acres, 1921	Census Population		
		1901	1911	1921
ENGLAND				
Accrington	3,427	43,122	45,029	43,610
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,345	43,890	45,172	43,333
Barnsley (C.B.)	2,885	41,086	50,614	53,670
Barrow-in-Furness (C.B.)	11,002	57,586	63,770	74,254
Bath, City of (C.B.)	5,152	65,956	69,173	68,648
Bedford	2,223	35,144	39,183	40,247
Birkenhead (C.B.)	3,909	110,915	130,794	145,592
Birmingham, City of (C.B.)	43,401	759,063	860,202	919,458
Blackburn (C.B.)	7,420	129,216	133,052	126,680
Blackpool (C.B.)	5,189	47,348	60,746	99,640
Bolton (C.B.)	15,280	168,215	180,851	178,678
Bootle (C.B.)	1,947	60,235	69,876	76,508
Bournemouth (C.B.)	6,545	59,762	79,183	91,770
Bradford, City of (C.B.)	22,881	279,767	288,458	285,979
Brighton (C.B.)	2,545	123,478	131,237	142,427
Bristol, City of (C.B.)	18,436	339,042	357,114	377,061
Burnley (C.B.)	4,620	97,350	106,785	103,175
Burton-upon-Trent (C.B.)	4,208	50,836	48,266	48,027
Bury (C.B.)	5,925	58,544	59,040	56,426
Cambridge	5,457	50,453	55,812	53,262
Canterbury, City of (C.B.)	3,975	24,892	21,626	23,737
Carlisle (C.B.)	4,489	—	62,225	52,000
Cnatham	4,356	37,057	42,250	42,665
Chester	4,726	49,439	48,942	48,444
Chester, City of (C.B.)	2,863	38,309	39,028	40,794
Chesterfield	8,474	32,335	58,839	61,236
Cochester	11,333	31,873	43,459	43,377
Coventry, City of (C.B.)	4,147	69,978	100,349	124,206
Crawe	2,184	42,074	44,960	46,477

	Areas in Statute Acres, 1921	Census Population		
		1901	1911	1921
ENGLAND - continued				
Croydon (C.B.)	9,012	133,895	169,551	190,887
Darlington (C.B.)	4,614	44,511	57,328	65,866
Darwen	5,959	38,212	40,332	37,913
Derby (C.B.)	5,270	114,845	123,410	129,836
Dewsbury (C.B.)	6,720	51,276	53,351	54,165
Doncaster	4,531	28,932	48,455	54,052
Dover	1,948	42,672	46,645	39,985
Dudley (C.B.)	3,546	48,733	51,079	55,908
Ealing	2,946	—	61,222	67,753
Eastbourne (C.B.)	6,474	43,574	52,542	62,030
East Ham (C.B.)	3,324	96,008	133,487	143,304
Eccles	2,057	34,569	41,944	44,237
Exeter, City of (C.B.)	4,705	47,185	59,092	59,608
Folkestone	2,482	—	33,502	37,571
Gateshead (C.B.)	3,132	109,888	116,917	124,514
Gillingham	4,988	42,745	52,252	54,035
Gloucester, City of (C.B.)	2,318	47,955	50,035	51,330
Great Yarmouth (C.B.)	3,598	51,316	55,905	60,710
Griksby (C.B.)	2,868	63,138	74,659	82,329
Hallifax (C.B.)	13,984	104,944	101,553	99,129
Hastings (C.B.)	4,496	65,528	61,145	66,496
Hornsey	2,875	—	84,592	87,691
Hove	1,543	26,535	42,173	46,519
Huddersfield (C.B.)	11,875	95,047	107,821	110,130
Ipswich (C.B.)	8,112	66,680	73,932	79,383
Keighley	3,902	41,564	43,487	41,942
Kingston-upon-Hull, City of (C.B.)	9,042	240,259	277,991	287,013
Lancaster	3,506	40,329	41,410	40,226
Leeds, City of (C.B.)	28,090	428,968	471,155	458,320
Leicester, City of (C.B.)	3,552	211,579	221,222	234,190
Leigh	6,359	40,001	44,103	45,545
Lincoln, City of (C.B.)	6,128	48,784	51,346	66,020
Liverpool, City of (C.B.)	21,242	704,134	753,353	803,118
Lowestoft	3,327	—	37,886	44,326
Luton	3,132	36,404	49,978	57,077
Midstone	4,098	—	35,475	37,448
Manchester, City of (C.B.)	21,690	644,873	714,385	730,551
Mansfield	7,068	—	36,888	44,418
Margate	2,463	—	28,558	46,475
Middlesbrough (C.B.)	4,159	91,302	119,910	131,103
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, City of (C.B.)	8,452	247,023	266,603	271,955
Newport (Monmouth) (C.B.)	4,504	67,270	83,691	92,360
Northampton (C.B.)	3,469	87,021	90,064	90,973
Norwich, City of (C.B.)	7,898	113,922	121,490	120,653
Nottingham, City of (C.B.)	10,935	239,743	259,901	262,658
Oldham (C.B.)	4,735	137,246	147,483	145,001
Oxford, City of (C.B.)	4,719	49,336	53,048	57,062
Plymouth (C.B.)	5,711	—	207,449	219,857
Portsmouth (C.B.)	7,964	188,998	234,573	247,843
Prescot (C.B.)	3,964	112,989	117,088	117,426
Reading (C.B.)	9,105	80,823	87,693	92,274
Roche (C.B.)	6,446	83,114	91,428	90,807
Rotherham (C.B.)	5,957	77,349	62,488	68,045
St. Helens (C.B.)	7,284	84,410	96,751	102,675
Salford (C.B.)	5,262	220,957	231,357	234,450
Scarborough	2,727	—	37,274	40,192
Sheffield, City of (C.B.)	24,930	410,893	466,183	490,724
Smethwick (C.B.)	1,929	84,339	70,694	75,757
Southampton (C.B.)	9,192	104,824	145,006	160,997
Southend-on-Sea (C.B.)	7,082	—	70,676	106,321
Southport (C.B.)	9,726	68,594	69,648	76,644
South Shields (C.B.)	2,399	100,858	108,647	116,667

	Areas in Statute Acres, 1921	Census Population		
		1901	1911	1921
ENGLAND—continued.				
Stockport (C.B.)	7,063	92,832	119,870	123,315
Stockton-on-Tees	5,465	51,478	58,521	64,150
Stoke-on-Trent (C.B.)	11,142	214,712	234,534	240,440
Sunderland (C.B.)	3,357	146,977	151,159	159,100
Swindon	4,265	45,006	50,751	54,920
Tamesworth (C.B.)	4,372	51,326	58,816	63,786
Wakefield, City of (C.B.)	4,060	48,256	51,511	52,892
Wallasey (C.B.)	3,324	53,579	78,504	90,721
Walsend	3,410	31,602	41,461	43,013
Walsall (C.B.)	1,483	86,430	92,115	96,964
Warrington (C.B.)	3,057	64,242	72,166	76,811
West Bromwich (C.B.)	5,859	65,175	68,332	73,761
West Ham (C.B.)	4,613	267,358	289,030	300,900
West Hartlepool (C.B.)	2,684	62,627	63,923	68,689
Wigan (C.B.)	5,083	82,428	89,152	89,447
Wimbledon	3,221	41,622	54,966	61,431
Wolverhampton (C.B.)	3,525	94,187	95,328	102,373
Worcester, City of (C.B.)	3,662	46,624	47,082	48,848
York, City of (C.B.)	3,710	77,914	82,282	84,062
WALES				
Cardiff, City of (C.B.)	6,489	164,333	182,250	200,262
Merthyr Tydfil (C.B.)	17,760	69,228	80,990	86,161
Swansea (C.B.)	21,000	94,557	143,997	157,561

The number of married persons in 1911 was 13,126,070 (6,495,786 males and 6,630,284 females), and widowed 1,980,615 (615,811 males and 1,364,804 females).

The number of buildings used or intended as dwellings in England and Wales in 1911 was inhabited, 7,141,781; uninhabited, 408,652; being built, 3,178. In 1901, the numbers were: 6,260,852, 418,932, and 61,909 respectively. 75,604 inhabited blocks of flats (comprising 253,243 separate flats) were enumerated in 1911. The average number of persons per inhabited building was 5.05 in 1911, against 5.20 in 1901. Buildings not used as dwellings in 1911 included 49,970 places of worship, 10,533 government and municipal buildings, and 3,050 theatres and other places of amusement.

Assuming that the population of urban sanitary districts is urban, and the population outside such districts rural, the following table shows the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1901 and 1911, their percentage of increase during the decennium, and percentage of population living in the different classes of towns:—

Population of Districts	No. of Districts	Aggregate population		Percentage of increase	Percentage of Population in 1911
		1901	1911		
250,000 and upwards	12	8,859,683	9,147,488	3.3	13
100,000—250,000	32	3,981,499	4,546,591	14.2	13
50,000—100,000	53	3,045,692	3,556,927	16.8	10
20,000—50,000	148	3,932,829	4,622,434	17.6	13
10,000—20,000	231	2,757,443	3,256,311	16.8	9
3,000—10,000	458	2,313,186	2,613,728	11.4	7
Under 3,000	203	370,386	889,694	5.2	1
Total Urban	1,137	25,351,118	28,162,936	11.1	78
Rural	657	7,176,725	7,907,556	10.2	22
Total Population	—	32,527,843	36,070,492	10.9	100

The municipal and parliamentary City of London, coinciding with the registration City of London, has an area of 675 acres, and in 1901 had a night population of 26,923, and in 1911, 19,657. A day census of the City of London, taken on April 25, 1911, gave a population of 364,061. The previous day census, taken in 1891, gave a total of 301,384. The registration County of London (the London for purposes of the Census, the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and for poor law purposes), coinciding with the administrative county, has an area of 74,850 acres, and nearly coincides with the collective area of the London parliamentary boroughs. The population of registration London, of the 'Outer Ring,' and of 'Greater London,' (the area covered by the City and Metropolitan police), according to the census returns of 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1921 were:—

	1891	1901	1911	1921
Registration London.	4,227,954	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,468,249
'Outer Ring'	1,405,852	2,045,135	2,729,673	2,992,919
'Greater London'¹	5,633,806	6,581,402	7,251,358	7,476,168

¹ Area 143,440 acres.

Occupation statistics of the population in England and Wales aged 10 years and upwards in 1911:—

	Males	Females	Total
Government	248,621	50,975	299,596
Defence	205,817	—	205,817
Professional	367,578	347,043	714,621
Domestic	387,677	1,731,940	2,119,617
Commercial	2,662,710	151,321	2,814,031
Agriculture and Fishing	1,165,654	91,822	1,257,476
Industrial	7,015,605	2,452,533	9,468,138
Unoccupied and unspecified	2,208,535	10,026,379	12,234,914
Total	13,662,200	14,857,113	28,519,313

2. Scotland.

Area 29,796 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, but excluding inland water 609 square miles.

Population (including military in the barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours) at the dates of the several censuses:—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801	1,608,420	54	1871	3,360,018	113
1811	1,805,864	60	1881	3,735,573	125
1821	2,091,521	70	1891	4,025,647	135
1831	2,364,386	79	1901	4,472,103	150
1841	2,620,184	88	1911	4,760,404	160
1851	2,883,742	97	1921	4,882,288	164
1861	3,092,994	100			

The number of married persons in 1911 was 1,506,582 (743,747 males and 762,835 females), and widowed, 264,109 (82,612 males and 181,497 females).

There are 33 civil counties, as follows:—

	Area in Statute Acres	Census Population			Estimated Population mid 1922
		1901 Total	1911 Total	1921 Total	
1. Aberdeen	1,261,521	304,429	312,177	300,980	303,700
2. Argyll	1,090,472	73,642	70,902	78,856	79,300
3. Ayr	724,523	254,465	268,337	299,254	294,700
4. Banff	403,053	61,488	61,402	57,293	58,200
5. Berwick	292,535	30,824	29,643	28,395	28,900
6. Bute	139,658	18,787	18,186	83,711	18,100
7. Caithness	438,833	33,870	32,019	28,284	28,600
8. Clackmannan	34,927	32,029	31,121	32,543	33,500
9. Dumfries	157,432	113,865	139,831	150,868	154,200
10. Dumfries	686,302	72,571	73,825	75,365	77,400
11. East Lothian (Haddington)	170,971	38,665	43,254	47,487	49,000
12. Fife	322,844	218,840	267,739	292,902	298,100
13. Forfar	559,037	284,082	281,417	270,959	272,600
14. Inverness	2,695,094	90,104	87,272	82,446	83,900
15. Kincardine	244,482	40,923	41,008	41,779	42,600
16. Kinross	52,410	6,981	7,527	7,963	8,200
17. Kirkcudbright	575,832	39,383	38,367	37,156	37,900
18. Lanark	562,821	1,339,827	1,447,634	1,539,267	1,547,800
19. Midlothian (Edinburgh)	234,325	488,796	507,666	506,378	508,900
20. Moray (Elgin)	304,931	44,800	43,427	41,561	42,300
21. Nairn	104,252	9,291	9,219	8,790	8,900
22. Orkney	240,847	28,699	27,897	24,109	24,500
23. Peebles	222,240	15,066	15,258	15,330	15,700
24. Perth	1,595,802	123,288	124,342	125,515	127,900
25. Renfrew	153,332	268,980	314,552	298,887	304,200
26. Ross and Cromarty	1,977,218	74,450	77,364	70,790	72,200
27. Roxburgh	426,028	48,804	47,192	44,989	45,800
28. Selkirk	170,793	23,356	24,601	22,606	23,000
29. Shetland	352,319	28,166	27,911	25,520	25,900
30. Stirling	288,842	142,291	160,991	161,726	164,900
31. Sutherland	1,297,914	21,440	20,179	17,800	18,000
32. West Lothian (Linlithgow)	76,861	65,708	80,155	83,906	86,500
33. Wigtown	311,984	32,685	31,998	30,982	31,490
TOTAL SCOTLAND		4,472,103	4,760,904	4,882,288	4,907,600

Of the total population in 1911, 91·7 per cent. were born in Scotland, 3·47 per cent in England and Wales, 3·67 per cent. in Ireland, 0·52 per cent. in foreign countries, and 0·61 per cent. elsewhere.

Inhabited houses 1911, 1,013,369; uninhabited, 89,060; building, 4,718; total, 1,107,147. The average number of persons to each inhabited house was 4·92 in 1891; 4·82 in 1901; and 4·70 in 1911.

The 'urban' population of Scotland in 1911 is defined as the population of localities containing over 1,000 persons, and are burghs, special scavenging districts, or special lighting districts. On this basis the 'urban' population was 3,591,276 or 75·4 per cent. of the total, and the 'rural'

population 1,169,628 or 24·6 per cent. Population of the principal burghs :—

Burghs.	Census Population.		Estimated Population mid-1922	Burghs	Census Population.		Estimated Population mid-1922
	1911	1921			1911	1921	
Glasgow	784,406	1,034,009	1,087,500	Coatbridge	43,256	43,909	44,000
Edinburgh	320,318	420,282	420,500	Dunfermline	29,213	27,886	41,000
Dundee	165,004	168,217	167,600	Kirkcaldy	39,601	39,591	39,600
Aberdeen	168,891	158,969	158,700	Hamilton	38,644	39,420	39,500
Paisley	84,455	84,837	85,000	Kilmarnock	34,728	33,756	35,900
Greenock	75,140	81,120	81,800	Ayr	32,986	33,741	36,100
Motherwell	40,890	68,869	69,800	Falkirk	33,574	33,312	34,300
Clydebank	37,553	46,515	47,500	Perth	35,854	33,208	33,000

The occupations of the population aged 10 years and upwards, according to the census of 1911, were as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Government and defence	42,476	4,932	47,408
Professional	45,713	35,962	81,675
Domestic	34,488	166,578	201,066
Commercial and transport	245,621	57,844	233,465
Agricultural and fishing	195,731	33,380	227,111
Industrial	911,728	314,514	1,226,242
Total occupied	1,473,757	598,210	2,066,967
Unoccupied and non-productive	309,024	1,338,410	1,647,434
Total	1,782,781	1,931,620	3,714,401

3. Ireland.

Area 32,586 square miles ; population at different census periods :—

Year of Census	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Year of Census	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801	5,395,456	166	1861	5,798,564	178
1811	5,937,856	186	1871	5,412,377	167
1821	6,801,827	209	1881	5,174,836	159
1831	7,767,401	239	1891	4,734,750	144
1841	8,175,121	251	1901	4,458,775	137
1851	6,552,385	201	1911	4,390,219	135

No census was taken in 1921.

The number of married persons in 1911 was 1,191,142 (589,861 males and 601,281 females), and widowed, 296,263 (91,523 males and 204,740 females).

Of the total population in 1911, 96·4 per cent. were born in Ireland, 2·1 per cent. in England and Wales, 0·9 per cent. in Scotland, and 0·6 per cent. abroad.

Inhabited houses, 1911, 861,879; 1901, 858,162; 1891, 870,578. Uninhabited houses, 1911, 69,010; 1901, 74,324; 1891, 69,320. Houses building, 1911, 3,608; 1901, 2,536; 1891, 2,602.

The civic population in 1911 is shown in the following table:—

In Towns of	N ^o . of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100,000	2	691,749	15·5
Between 50,000 and 100,000	1	76,673	1·7
„ 20,000 and 50,000	5	173,896	4·0
„ 10,000 and 20,000	14	169,554	3·9
„ 5,000 and 10,000	23	152,270	3·5
„ 2,000 and 5,000	64	206,453	4·7
Total	99	1,470,595	33·5

In 1901, the 'civic' population numbered 1,384,929, or 31·1 per cent. of the total population.

The population was divided as follows according to occupation in 1911 and 1901:—

	Males	Females	Total, 1911	Total, 1901
Professional class	103,603	37,531	141,134	131,035
Domestic „	25,831	144,918	170,749	219,418
Commercial „	101,396	9,747	111,143	97,889
Agricultural „	721,669	59,198	780,867	876,062
Industrial „	434,699	178,698	613,397	639,413
Indefinite and non-productive	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929	2,494,958
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	4,458,775

4. Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

The population of these Islands was found to be as follows at the successive censuses:—

Islands	Census Population			Area in Statute Acres, 1921
	1901	1911	1921	
Isle of Man	54,752	52,016	60,238	145,825
Jersey	52,576	51,898	49,494	28,717
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	40,424	41,858	40,120	16,018
Alderney	2,062	2,561		1,962
Sark, Brechou, and Lihou	506	582		1,386
Total	150,370	148,915	149,852	193,408

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

England and Wales.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1914	36,960,684	679,093	37,329	516,742	294,401
1919	36,800,000	692,438	41,876	504,203	369,411
1920	37,521,000	957,994	44,267	466,213	379,658
1921	37,885,242 ¹	848,814	33,618	458,629	320,852
1922 ²	38,158,000	789,187	33,518	486,829	299,360

¹ Census figures for June 19. ² Provisional figures.

In 1922 the proportion of male to female births was 1,050 male to 1,000 female

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1911	4,747,167	123,931	8,879	73,557	35,049
1919	4,829,077	106,268	8,424	75,149	44,137
1920	4,864,396	136,538	10, 07	68,179	46,838
1921	4,882,288 ¹	123,196	8,757	66,211	39,268
1922	4,904,247	115,685	7,881	72,904	34,394

¹ Census figures.

Proportion of male to female births in 1922 was 1,016 to 1,000.

Ireland.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1914	4,381,398	98,806	2,943	71,345	23,695
1918	4,399,000	87,304	2,726	78,695	22,570
1919	4,462,000	89,325	2,906	78,612	27,193
1920	4,485,000	99,536	3,313 ¹	66,538	26,826
1921	4,494,000	90,720	2,874	63,838	23,223

¹ The proportion of male to female births in Ireland in 1921 was 1,052 to 1,000.

2. *Emigration and Immigration.*

In the thirty-eight years 1815-1852, the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 3,463,592. Up to 1852 the emigration returns made no distinction between British subjects and foreigners. From 1853 to

1921 inclusive, the number of passengers of British origin, to places out of Europe, was 14,410,000; and the number of foreigners, to such places, was 5,990,000, total, 20,400,000. Figures of the *passenger traffic* to and from non-European countries in recent years are given as follows:—

	Outward			Inward			Balance outward.
	British subjects	Aliens	Total	British subjects	Aliens	Total	Total
1913	469,640	232,051	701,691	227,643	144,975	372,618	329,073
1916	76,479	17,410	93,889	84,651	13,929	98,583	4,694 ¹
1917	20,578	7,293	27,871	21,026	13,016	34,042	6,171 ¹
1918	17,319	5,505	22,824	15,414	10,556	25,970	3,146 ¹
1919	180,232	21,272	201,504	153,230	49,371	193,601	7,993
1920	352,811	85,068	437,879	180,064	103,641	283,705	154,174
1921	268,259	109,248	377,507	149,321	78,262	227,583	149,924

¹ Balance inward.

A revised form of passenger list was adopted in April, 1912, and this shows that the number of British emigrants (excluding persons only temporarily absent from the United Kingdom) to places out of Europe, and the immigrants of British nationality into the United Kingdom were as follows:—

	Emigrants.	Immigrants.
1913	390,000	86,000
1914	215,000	104,000
1915	77,000	92,000
1916	53,000	58,000
1917	10,000	12,000
1918	11,000	9,000
1919	147,000	93,000
1920	185,000	86,000
1921	199,000	71,000
1922 ¹	153,000	63,000

¹ Figures for Great Britain only.

The destinations of British subjects leaving the United Kingdom for non-European countries in 1921 were mainly the United States (67,499), British North America (84,145), Australia (34,766), New Zealand (41,367), British South Africa (28,138), India and Ceylon (16,425). The bulk of the aliens travelled to the United States (82,444 in 1921).

The passenger movement between the United Kingdom and European countries (including all ports in the Mediterranean and Black Seas) in recent years is given as follows:—

Year	Passengers		Balance inward or outward
	To U.K.	From U.K.	
1913	1,309,874	1,184,412	125,462
1916	212,491	219,017	6,526 ¹
1917	182,484	201,953	19,469 ¹
1918	171,229	189,225	17,996 ¹
1919	425,183	569,922	144,391
1920	725,253	738,800	13,607 ¹
1921	855,513	830,558	24,785

¹ Balance outward.

The total number of Irish who emigrated from Ireland from May 1, 1851, to the end of 1920, was 4,338,199.

Religion.

1. England and Wales.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Civil disabilities on account of religion do not attach to any class of British subjects. Under the Welsh Church Acts, 1914 and 1919, the Church in Wales and Monmouthshire was disestablished as from March 31 1920, and Wales was formed into a separate Archbishopric. Property belonging to the Church in Wales, and a sum of 1,000,000*l.* provided by Parliament, have been assigned to a temporary body not exceeding three persons, called the Welsh Commissioners, for distribution to a body representing the Church (called the Representative Body), and to certain other authorities including the University of Wales.

The King is by law the supreme governor of the Church in England, possessing the right, regulated by statute, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics. The King, and the First Lord of the Treasury in his name, also appoint to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown, while a large number of livings and also some canonries are in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

There are 3 archbishops (at the head of the three 'provinces' of Canterbury, York and Wales) and 43 bishops, and 36 suffragan and assistant bishops in England and Wales. Each archbishop has also his own particular diocese, wherein he exercises episcopal, as in his province he exercises archiepiscopal jurisdiction. Under the bishops are about 30 deans and 100 archdeacons. Under the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, there is a National Assembly, called 'the Church Assembly,' in England, consisting of a House of Bishops, a House of Clergy, and a House of Laymen, which has power to legislate regarding Church matters. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which in turn consist of the bishops (forming an Upper House), archdeacons, and deans, and a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy (forming the Lower House). The House of Laymen is elected by the lay members of the Diocesan Conference. Parochial affairs are managed by a Parochial Church Meeting and Church Council. Every measure passed by the Church Assembly must be submitted to an Ecclesiastical Committee, consisting of fifteen members of the House of Lords nominated by the Lord Chancellor, and fifteen members of the House of Commons nominated by the Speaker. This Committee reports on each measure to Parliament, and the measure becomes law if each House of Parliament passes a resolution to that effect.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1911 was 14,614. These, however, in most cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which have lost their old importance. Of such parishes there were (1911) 14,387, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Private persons possess the right of presentation to about 9,500 benefices; the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the King, the bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1922 there were about 13,500 beneficed clergy, and

7,500 curates, etc. The contributions in the Church of England in 1920 amounted to 10,494,000*l*.

Of 33,998 churches and chapels registered for the solemnisation of marriage at the end of 1920, 16,140 belonged to the Established Church and 17,858 to other religious denominations. Of the marriages celebrated in 1919, 59·7 per cent. were in the Established Church, 5·2 per cent. in the Roman Catholic Church, 11·5 per cent. were Nonconformist marriages, 0·04 per cent. were Quaker marriages, 0·5 per cent. Jewish, and 23·1 per cent. civil marriages in Registrar's Office.

The following is a summary of recent statistics of certain churches in England and Wales, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man:—

Denomination	Sitting accommodation	Full Members	Ministers in Charge	Local and Lay Preachers	Sunday School Teachers	Sunday School Scholars and Bible Class
Wesleyan Methodist	2,380,000	496,000	2,680	19,060	116,000	855,000
Primitive Methodist	—	208,000	1,100	14,960	55,000	420,000
United Methodist	—	139,000	710	4,710	37,000	270,000
Independent Methodist	98,000	8,500	375	—	3,000	26,000
Wesleyan Reform Union	56,000	8,000	25	428	2,400	23,000
Congregational	1,27,000	451,000	2,803	4,886	68,000	606,000
Baptist	1,382,000	380,000	1,925	4,871	53,000	490,000
Presbyterian	184,000	84,000	300	—	7,400	64,000
Calvinistic Methodist	560,000	220,000	1,160	208	24,000	189,000
Moravian	11,000	4,000	40	2	600	4,000
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	13,000	1,500	27	46	300	2,700
Churches of Christ	—	14,000	—	2,000	1,800	17,000
Society of Friends	—	1,000	—	—	2,000	17,000
Anglican	—	2,200,000	—	—	182,000	2,300,000

The Unitarians have about 350 places of worship, the Catholic Apostolic Church about 80, the New Jerusalem Church about 75. The Salvation Army, a religious body with a semi-military organisation, carries on both spiritual and social work at home and abroad, and had (December, 1921) about 27,400 officers and *emloyes*, 13,000 corps and outposts, and 80,000 local officers; their places of worship in the United Kingdom have about 550,000 sittings. There are about 300,000 Jews in the United Kingdom with about 200 synagogues.

Roman Catholics in England and Wales are estimated at 1,930,000. There are (1922) four archbishops of whom one is a cardinal, thirteen bishops, and one archbishop and three bishops auxiliary; about 3,950 priests (not all officiating); and over 1,900 churches, chapels, and stations.

2. Scotland.

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is presbyterian, the ministers all being of equal rank. There is in each parish a kirk session, consisting of the minister, and of several laymen called elders. There are 84 presbyteries (formed by groups of parishes), meeting frequently throughout the year, and these are grouped in 16 synods, which meet half-yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court is the General Assembly, which consists of over 750 members, partly clerical and partly lay, chosen by the

different presbyteries, with a few representatives from royal burghs and universities. It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a Moderator appointed by the Assembly the Sovereign being represented by a nobleman known as Lord High Commissioner), and sits for ten days. Any matters not decided during this period may be left to a Commission.

The number of parishes is 1,463 and the number of churches, chapels, and stations about 1,700. Under regulations enacted by the General Assembly, the parishioners choose their own ministers. The entire endowments of the Church from all sources, including manse and glebes, amount to about 410,000*l.* per annum. The voluntary contributions of the congregations for religious and charitable purposes in 1921 amounted to 790,000*l.* The number of communicants in 1921 was about 746,000; ministers, about 1,800; lay missionaries, 105; Sunday scholars, 190,000; attending Bible classes, 56,000.

On October 31, 1900, the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland (formed by secessions at various times from the Church of Scotland) constituted themselves into the United Free Church of Scotland. A minority, representing 26 congregations, regarding themselves as the Free Church of Scotland, claimed all the property and endowment funds. A Royal Commission reported that the Free Church was unable adequately to carry out all the trusts of the property. The Churches (Scotland) Act, 1905, was passed for the apportionment of the church property between the Free and the United Free churches by an Executive Commission of five, and the result was that funds amounting to 459,469*l.* were allocated to the Free Church (310,000*l.* for general provision and the remainder for College provision and various other purposes). The United Church's foreign mission was extended in 1918 to the oversight of the Basel Mission (formerly under German domination) in the Gold Coast. The foreign mission agents (including natives) exceed 5,000, and income 450,000*l.* The United Church had, on December 31, 1921, 1,482 congregations, and 42 preaching stations; 530,000 members, besides adherents; 2,038 Sunday schools, with 22,900 teachers and 198,000 children in attendance. The Church courts are the General Assembly, 12 synods, 64 presbyteries, and 2 continental presbyteries. Revenue in 1920-21 was about 1,460,000*l.* The Church has three theological colleges (at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen) with 19 professors and lecturers. The Free Church had in 1921, 176 congregations and stations, 91 ministers and probationers, and one college. Contributions to schemes amounted to 20,599*l.*, and other income to 33,033*l.* There are in Scotland some small outstanding Presbyterian bodies and also Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal Church in Scotland has 7 bishoprics, 418 churches and missions, 330 clergy, and 59,000 communicants.

The Roman Catholic Church had in Scotland (1922) two archbishops, four bishops and one bishop-auxiliary; about 600 priests, 454 churches, chapels, and stations, and about 600,000 adherents.

The proportion of marriages in Scotland according to the rites of the various Churches in 1920 was: Established, 19.0 per cent.; United Free, 22.9; Roman Catholic, 11.3; Episcopal, 2.9; others, 7.1; irregular, 16.8.

3. Ireland.

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and 24 bishops, besides one bishop-auxiliary. On a vacancy the clergy of the diocese nominate a successor

in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedra-ticum, a small contribution paid by incumbents of parishes. The incomes of all classes of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees, but principally from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. Number of priests in Ireland (1922), about 3,830.

The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal) ceased to be 'established by law' by Act of Parliament (1869) 32 & 33 Vict. cap. 42. It has (1922) two archbishops, 11 bishops, and 1,500 clergymen; 1,400 churches, membership (1911) 524,000. Previous to disestablishment its income was 600,000*l.*, and its entire capital was estimated at 14,000,000*l.* By the Disestablishment Act about 7,600,000*l.* was allotted to it by way of commutation, and 500,000*l.* in lieu of private endowments. The Church is governed by a General Synod, consisting of a House of Bishops (13 in number) and House of Representatives (208 clerical and 416 lay members). There are also 23 diocesan synods. The funds of the Representative Body on December 31, 1921, amounted to 9,887,276*l.*

The largest Presbyterian body consists of 35 presbyteries, and has 611 ministers and 562 congregations, with 106,000 members; contributions during year (1921-22), 381,000*l.*; total church income, 484,000*l.* This Church has two colleges, one in Belfast purely theological, the other (Magee College) in Londonderry with theological, literary, and scientific departments. The two together have 14 professors and lecturers.

The proportion of marriages in Ireland in 1921 according to the modes of celebration was: Roman Catholic, 69·7 per cent.; Church of Ireland, 14·3 per cent.; Presbyterian, 11·4 per cent.; civil contract, 2·3 per cent.; other denominations, 2·3 per cent.

Instruction.

University Education.

In *England* the highest education is given at the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the former having 22 colleges and 3 private halls, and the latter 17 colleges and 1 hall; the university of Durham, founded in 1831, with a college of medicine, and since 1871, a college of science at Newcastle; the university of London, founded in 1836 and reorganised in 1900 so as to be a teaching as well as an examining body, with 2 Incorporated Colleges, 31 "Schools," and 23 Institutions giving instruction in 8 faculties; the Victoria University (Manchester), founded in 1880; the Birmingham University, founded in 1900; the Liverpool University, founded in 1903; the Leeds University, founded in 1904; the Sheffield University, founded in 1905; and the Bristol University, founded in 1909. There are also University colleges at Exeter, 43 lecturers, &c., 675 students, 1922-23; Nottingham (founded 1881), 134 lecturers, and 2,170 students, 1922-23; Reading (started with the establishment of art classes in 1860), 135 lecturers, &c., 1,475 students, 1922; and Southampton (founded 1850), 39 lecturers, &c., 900 students, 1921. There are special Agricultural Colleges at Carlisle, Cirencester, Glasgow, Newport (Shropshire), Kingston-on-Soar (Derby), Wye (Ken.), Uckfield (Sussex), and Ripley (Surrey). The university of *Wales*, founded in 1903, has 3 colleges (Cardiff, Aberystwyth, and Bangor). In *Scotland* there are 4 universities, viz., at St. Andrews,

founded 1411; Glasgow, 1450; Aberdeen, 1494; Edinburgh, 1582. The Carnegie trust, founded in 1901 with a capital of 2,000,000*l.*, has an annual income of 100,000*l.*, of which half is devoted to the equipment and expansion of the Scottish Universities and half to assisting students. The following table gives the approximate number of professors, lecturers, &c., and students of the Universities for 1922-1923.

Universities	Number of Professors, &c.	Number of Students	Universities	Number of Professors, &c.	Number of Students
<i>England—</i>			<i>Scotland—</i>		
Oxford	100 ¹	3,700 ²	St. Andrews	109	770
Cambridge	176	4,540 ³	Glasgow	220	4,760
Durham	186	1,410 ⁴	Aberdeen	121	1,510
London	1,052 ¹	8,836 ⁵	Edinburgh	297	4,150
Manchester	317 ⁴	2,700 ⁴	<i>Total for Scotland</i>	747	11,190
Birmingham	217	1,720			
Liverpool	385	2,620			
Leeds	258	2,330 ⁵			
Sheffield	179	2,120 ⁵	<i>Wales</i>	294	2,530
Bristol	207	1,040			
			<i>Totals of above</i>	4,118	44,750
<i>Total for England</i>	3,077	31,030			

¹ Comprising 216 University Professors and Readers, and 836 "Recognised Teachers."

² Undergraduates.

³ Internal students. In addition there are external students—i.e., matriculated students who have not taken a degree nor been registered as internal students. The number of the *sc* may be estimated at about 6,000.

⁴ Year 1921-22.

⁵ Includes evening students.

⁶ Estimated.

At most of the Universities and University Colleges women students are admitted on equal terms with men. There are, however, several colleges exclusively for female students:—Bedford (61 teachers, &c., 599 students), Royal Holloway (93 teachers, 201 students) and Westfield Colleges (18 teachers, &c., 120 students) in London; Newnham (13 teachers, &c., 260 students) and Girtton (24 teachers, &c., 240 students) Colleges in Cambridge; Lady Margaret Hall (6 teachers, &c., 105 students), Somerville College (13 teachers, &c., 137 students), St. Hugh's College (9 tutors, 143 students), St. Hilda's College (7 teachers, 103 students), in Oxford. The Society of Oxford Home Students numbered 225 students in 1922. Women were first admitted to membership of Oxford University, and to take degrees, in October, 1920.

Secondary and Technical Education, &c.

In *England and Wales* the councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non-county boroughs with population over 10,000, and of urban districts with population over 20,000, are the local authorities for higher education. Under the Education Act, 1918, County and County Borough Councils are required (with the approval of the Board of Education, and in co-operation, if necessary, with other educational authorities) to provide for the development and organisation of education in their several areas, and in any schemes submitted for approval to the Board of Education in furtherance of this object, provision must be made to secure that children and young persons under 18 years of age shall not be debarred by inability to pay fees from receiving the benefits of any form of education from which they are capable of profiting. Continuation schools are to be established, providing courses of study, instruction, and physical training, without payment of fees, for persons under 16 years of age, and subsequently for those under 18 years of age; subject to certain exemptions, attendance at these schools is compulsory for 320 hours

(in some cases 280 hours) each year.¹ The students' employment may be suspended, if required by the Education Authority, on any day during which attendance is necessary at these schools. 'Works schools' may be recognised, and must be inspected. Local education authorities may also (with the approval of the Board of Education) provide or aid the supply of holiday or school camps; centres and equipment for physical training, playing fields, school baths and swimming baths; and other facilities for social and physical training. Provision must be made for the supply and training of teachers; and teachers and students may be aided to carry on research. County and County Borough Councils must also provide for the medical inspection of children and young persons in secondary schools, continuation schools, and certain other non-elementary schools and educational institutions. To these purposes the local education authorities may apply money raised by rates, besides devoting to them the residue under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and they may borrow money. Grants are to be made to them by the Board of Education, amounting to not less than half the net expenditure recognised by the Board. They have power to provide scholarships, including allowances for maintenance, and to pay fees: in schools provided by them they must not pay for religious instruction; in schools not provided by them they can neither impose nor forbid religious instruction.

In 1920-21, there were in England and Wales 1,205 recognised secondary schools on the Grant List, with 340,000 full-time pupils (174,000 boys and 166,000 girls). In addition there were 261 other secondary schools recognised by the Board of Education as efficient, with about 46,000 pupils (25,000 boys and 21,000 girls). The latter numbers include 60 preparatory schools (*i.e.*, preparatory to secondary schools proper) with 5,040 pupils. There were about 17,950 full-time teachers in the secondary schools on the grant list in 1920-21. The Board also recognised a number of institutions providing technical instruction courses, and day technical classes; schools of nautical training; university tutorial classes; schools of art; and evening and other part-time schools. Examinations in science and art are held by the Board, and scholarships, exhibitions, &c., are awarded to successful competitors.

In *Scotland*, under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918, the local authorities for the purposes of education are called 'education authorities,' and the 'education areas' for which they are elected are the burghs of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Leith, and the counties, including the remaining burghs. These authorities work through 'school management committees,' representing the authority, the parents, and the teachers. Adequate provision of all forms of primary, intermediate, and secondary education in day schools, without payment of fees, must be made by these authorities. They may grant assistance, by payment of fees (in cases where fees are payable), travelling expenses, maintenance allowances, &c., to suitable persons, to facilitate their attendance at intermediate or secondary schools, or at universities, training colleges, or other educational institutions. A county education authority may also provide books for the use of the resident adult population. Continuation classes must be provided for young persons under the age of 16 years on a certain date, the age limit ultimately becoming 18 years, and attendance is required for at least 320 hours per year between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. In 1921-22 there were 1,108 continuation class centres. In 1920-21 there were 179,000 pupils. Exemption from such attendance may be granted in certain circumstances. In 1920-21 there were 148 grant-receiving secondary schools, with an average

¹ Some schools have already been established, but further provision is temporarily suspended.

number of scholars on the register of 47,516. There were 126 reparatory departments of secondary schools, with 45,704 scholars.

Elementary Education.

England and Wales.—Elementary education in England and Wales is under the control of the Board of Education. The local administration is in the hands of the Councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non-county boroughs with population over 10,000, and of urban districts with population over 20,000. The last two authorities can transfer their powers to the local county councils. The education authorities work through committees (consisting of members of their own bodies, other persons with special qualifications, and women) and school managers. Schools aided, but not provided, by local authorities have 4 'foundation' managers and 2 managers appointed by Councils. Women may be managers. On July 31, 1918, the number of Local Education Authorities in England and Wales for enforcing school attendance was 318.

The local education authorities maintain all public elementary schools and control the expenditure necessary for this purpose. The only financial responsibility resting on the managers of 'non-provided' schools is to supply the buildings. In the case of schools not provided by the local authorities, their directions as to secular instruction (including the number and qualification of teachers) must be complied with; they have power to inspect the schools, and they must receive, free of charge, the use of the school-house for elementary school purposes. Education funds are derived from State grants (to the extent of at least half the net expenditure recognised by the Board of Education), local rates, &c., and the education authorities have borrowing powers. Income from endowments for such purposes of elementary education as fall within the scope of the local education authorities is paid to these authorities and applied in aid of the rates.

Elementary education is free. Attendance at school is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14 years, and bye-laws may be made in any area requiring attendance up to the age of 15 years, either for children generally, or with certain exceptions. (For attendance at Continuation Schools, see above, p. 30.) Provision must be made for courses of advanced instruction for the older or more intelligent children; and for 'practical' instruction in cookery, laundrywork, housewifery, dairywork, handicrafts, gardening, &c. The local education authorities may supply, or aid the supply of, nursery schools and classes for children between 2 and 5 years of age, or such later age as may be approved by the Board of Education, and may make arrangements for attending to the health, nourishment, and physical welfare of such children.¹ During 1920-21 there were 22 Nursery Schools with an average attendance of 620. Arrangements must also be made for the education of physically or mentally defective children, and epileptic children. Provision may also be made for holiday or school camps, centres for physical training, school baths, and other facilities for social and physical training. In exceptional circumstances (such as remoteness of the homes from the school) board and lodging, and other facilities, may be provided.

Provision must be made by local education authorities for attending to the health and physical condition of children in public elementary schools, and for the supply of meals.

Employment of children under the age of 12, and street-trading under the age of 14, are prohibited.

In 1921, the number of schools (public elementary, special, and certified efficient) in England and Wales for elementary education was 21,634, with

¹ At present nursery schools are only to be established in special circumstances and on an experimental basis.

accommodation for about 7,150,000 pupils. In 1922 there were 12,009 voluntary schools for ordinary public elementary education, with accommodation for about 2,685,000 pupils; and 8,882 Council schools, with accommodation for about 4,401,000 pupils; total ordinary public elementary schools, 20,891, with total accommodation for about 7,086,000. The average attendance at these schools in 1920-21 was about 5,220,000. The number of scholars on the books of these schools in 1920 was: 187,000 aged under 5; 4,494,000 aged 5 and under 12; 1,250,000 aged 12 and over; total, 5,931,000. The number of teachers in 1921 was 170,000. 'Special' schools comprised, in 1921, 61 for the blind, with accommodation for 3,466 pupils; 49 for the deaf, with accommodation for 4,599 pupils; 202 for mentally defective children, with accommodation for 16,328 pupils; 183 for physically defective children, with accommodation for 13,425 pupils; 6 for epileptic children with accommodation for 508 pupils; and 45 'certified efficient' schools. There were also 61 poor law schools, on March 31, 1921. During 1920-21, there were 25 Nursery schools recognised by the Board, and about 379 play centres. In 1920-21 there were 92 training colleges for teachers for elementary schools in England and Wales, with 15,451 students.

Scotland.—Under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918, elementary education is controlled by specially elected 'education authorities' (*sec* under Secondary Education, &c., p. 30). Education is compulsory up to the age of 15 years, with exemption, on certain conditions, for children over 13. 'Nursery schools' may be provided for children over 2 and under 5 years of age (or a later age, if approved by the Scottish Education Department). Existing 'voluntary' schools may be transferred to the education authorities, who must accept such transfer. After November, 1920, grants to voluntary schools, made under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1897, ceased, except in special circumstances.

Employment of children under the age of 13, and street-trading under the age of 17, are prohibited.

The number of elementary schools in receipt of grants in 1921 was 3,113, with accommodation for 957,000 pupils. The average attendance during the year ended August 31, 1921, was 682,000, and the average number of children on the register, 769,000. These figures include 104 intermediate schools; accommodation, 16,400; average number on register, 13,200; and 102 primary departments in intermediate schools, with 49,200 scholars.

In 1920-21 there were 50 special schools and 55 special classes in primary schools, for blind, deaf and defective, etc. children, with 7,200 scholars.

There were, in 1921, 24,358 certificated teachers and 123 assistant teachers. In 1921-22 there were, at 4 training centres and 3 training colleges, 2,027 senior students; and 3,463 junior students, &c., at a large number of training centres.

The total expenditure (including that on administration) from public funds for education in England and Wales in 1921-22 and for Scotland 1920-21 was:—

	From rates	From taxes	Total
Elementary	£ 27,278,589	38,098,947	65,377,536
Higher	6,795,408	10,934,002	17,731,410
Total England and Wales 1921-22	34,073,997	49,032,949	83,106,946
Total Scotland 1920-21	5,518,821	7,222,689	12,741,510

Justice and Crime.

England and Wales.

The Supreme Court of Judicature is the ultimate authority in all cases, civil and criminal, in England and Wales. It exercises its power through the High Court of Justice and a variety of subordinate local courts. The principal courts having criminal jurisdiction are the petty sessional courts, the general or quarter sessions, the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, more popularly known as 'assizes,' and the Central Criminal Court. Two or more justices of the peace, the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any metropolitan or borough police magistrate or other stipendiary magistrate, sitting in a court house, constitute a petty sessional court. The courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year by the justices of the county. Similar courts can be held at other times, and are then called 'general sessions.' Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend. Women may be magistrates. Certain cities and boroughs have a court of quarter sessions, with similar jurisdiction to the county justices in quarter sessions assembled, in which the recorder of the borough is the judge. The assize courts are constituted by Judges of the High Court (or in some cases by King's Counsel bearing His Majesty's special commission). These go on circuit twice or four times a year, visiting every county in turn, and hearing and determining all civil cases entered for trial and all criminal cases presented by the Grand Jury of the County or Riding of the County. Trials are, in general, by jury, and the jury, subject to the direction of the Judge on points of law, are the sole judges of the facts of the case. Women are liable to serve on juries. The Central Criminal Court is the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the City of London and a large surrounding district. The sessions of this court are held at least twelve times a year and more often if necessary. The Recorder and the Common Serjeant, and, if the number of the prisoners makes it necessary, the judge of the City of London Court, sit on the first two days after which they are joined by one of the judges of the High Court on the rota, for whom the more serious cases are reserved. Criminal cases of special importance or complexity arising in any part of the country may, by direction of the Lord Chief Justice, be brought for trial in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice before three High Court Judges, the Lord Chief Justice himself presiding. A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences. Cases of a more serious nature are usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions or the assizes. To every sessions, assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court, the sheriff cites 24 of the chief inhabitants of the district, of whom not less than 12 and not more than 23 are sworn and constitute a grand jury, which examines the bill of indictment against the accused person, hears the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, and if it thinks a *prima facie* case for trial is made out, endorses the bill 'a true bill.' All criminal trials, except those which come before a court of summary jurisdiction, take place before a judge and a petty jury of twelve persons. Appeal is allowed in criminal cases: (i.) on a point of law; (ii.) on a question of fact or other sufficient ground if the judge certifies the case as fit for appeal, or the Court of Criminal Appeal grants leave to appeal; and (iii.) against the sentence (if not fixed by law) with the leave of the Appeal Court. On a conviction the judge can, if he think fit, reserve a question of law (but not of fact) for the Court of Criminal Appeal, which can reverse, amend, or affirm the judgment. The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is by the Royal pre-

rogative, exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a sentence can be modified or annulled. No man can be tried again for the same crime after a petty jury has found him 'not guilty.' Nominally all the judges are appointed by the King, but in practice the Lord Chancellor (who is a minister, ex-officio president of the House of Lords, and goes out with the ministry), the Lord Chief Justice, the Lords of Appeal, who sit in the House of Lords and on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Lords Justices of Appeal who sit in the Court of Appeal, are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

The courts having jurisdiction in civil cases are the County Courts, created in 1846, As-sizes, and the High Court. Above the High Court is the Court of Appeal, and above that the House of Lords.

The authorised strength of the police force in England and Wales on September 29, 1921, was 56,908 (including 19,307 Metropolitan police). The estimated cost in 1921-22 is 18,991,000*l*.

Scotland.

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns. One judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of difficulty or importance. It is the only competent court in cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, deforcement of messengers, and generally in all cases in which a higher punishment than imprisonment is by statute directed to be inflicted; and it has moreover an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, both those already established by common law or statute, and such as have never previously come before the courts and are not within any statute.

The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which infer only an arbitrary punishment, and if the case is tried with a jury the High Court has no power of review on the merits. Even in cases indicted to the High Court the accused is, under the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887, regularly asked to plead in the sheriff court, and minor objections to the indictment can be wholly or in part disposed of there. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

The Court of Session exercises the highest civil jurisdiction in Scotland, with the House of Lords as a Court of Appeal.

The police force in Scotland at the end of 1921 had an authorised strength of 6,544.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Superior Courts.

Year	Number of persons for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
ENGLAND AND WALES. (Assizes and Quarter Sessions.)				
1914	9,676	1,124	10,800	8,668
1918	4,816 ^a	1,088	5,904	4,604
1919	6,746	1,137	7,883	6,192
1920	8,141	989	9,130	7,225

Year	Number of persons for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	

SCOTLAND. (High Court of Justiciary and Sheriff Courts.)

				(a)
1914	1,179	163	1,292	1,012
1918	583	197	780	680
1919	986	308	1,294	1,018
1920	1,368	185	1,548	1,220

IRELAND. (Assizes, Dublin Commission, and Quarter Sessions.)

1914	1,698	272	1,970	1,410
1918	918	263	1,181	737
1919	2,212	287	1,479	948

(a) Exclusive of persons outlawed, and also of cases where bail was forfeited for non-appearance.

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

Year	Indictable offences				Non-indictable offences		
	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted	Committed for trial	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted
	Total	Females only			Total	Females only	

ENGLAND AND WALES.

1914	63,665	10,846	24,949	10,193	643,776	107,955	491,760
1918	61,918	11,877	28,433	5,988	434,347	88,569	299,607
1919	57,378	10,509	25,332	8,263	522,448	85,834	397,149
1920	64,383	9,995	28,142	9,219	627,142	89,396	497,087

SCOTLAND.

	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(c)	
1914	23,969	3,966	17,046	277	141,819	102,119
1918	18,878	3,109	13,518	204	60,494	86,049
1919	19,214	2,716	14,015	363	71,149	54,425
1920	20,789	3,003	15,559	306	120,738	83,585

IRELAND.

1914	6,611	1,223	1,977	2,049	164,705	136,823
1918	4,363	1,165	1,145	1,165	98,969	77,781
1919	4,431	857	1,143	1,540	96,998	79,051

- (a) Persons 'proceeded against' and exclusive of number 'committed for trial.'
 (b) Persons reported to Crown Counsel, who directed trial by Sheriff summarily.
 (c) Number 'proceeded against.'

National Insurance.

Under the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1921, provision is made for compulsory insurance against loss of health, for the prevention and cure of sickness, and for compulsory insurance against unemployment.

(i) *National Health Insurance.*—This is administered by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and corresponding Departments in Scotland and Ireland; by other specially constituted authorities; and by approved friendly societies, trade unions, &c. The persons who are compulsorily insured, known as *employed contributors*, comprise, with certain exceptions, all males and females aged 16 and under 70, whether British subjects or not, employed under contract of service express or implied, whether paid by time or piece. Among persons excluded are those employed otherwise than in manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding 250*l.* per year. Insured persons who are not members of an Approved Society must contribute to a Post Office Fund and are known as *deposit contributors*; their benefits are limited. Special provisions exist for married women, the army, navy, and air force, mercantile marine, and certain other classes. Certain persons not compulsorily insured may become *voluntary contributors*. The funds are provided by the employer (3*d.* per week per employed person), the worker (5*d.* per week by male; and 4*d.* by females), and the State. Special rates are applicable in cases of voluntary insurers, and low wage-earners, and the rates in Ireland are 1*d.* lower for contributors and 4*d.* lower for employers than in Great Britain. Contributions cease at the age of 70 when the Old Age Pension Acts (*q.v.*) come into play. The benefits include medical treatment, sanatorium treatment, payments during sickness (ordinary rate 15*s.* per week for men, and 12*s.* for women), and disablement (7*s.* 6*d.* per week), and (in the case of women) a payment of 10*s.* on confinement. Other benefits are also possible if funds permit.

The number of insured persons under the Health Insurance Scheme in England and Wales in 1922 was about 15 millions.

(ii) *Unemployment Insurance.*—This is administered by the Board of Trade through the Employment Exchanges, Trade Unions, and Friendly Societies. Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1922, substantially all persons covered by the Health Insurance scheme are compulsorily insured against unemployment, except out-workers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service. Employees of local authorities, railways, and certain other public utility undertakings, and persons with rights under statutory superannuation schemes, are also exempted where the Minister of Labour certifies that they are employed under conditions which make the National Insurance unnecessary. The contributions are: Men of 18 and over, 10*d.* per week from employer and 9*d.* from employee; women of 18 and over 8*d.* from employer and 7*d.* from employee; boys between 16 and 18, 5*d.* from employer and 4*d.* from employee; girls between 16 and 18, 4*d.* from employer and 4*d.* from employee. The State contributes, in addition, amounts ranging from 3*d.* up to 6*d.* per person. The ordinary benefit consists of a weekly payment of 15*s.* for men, 12*s.* for women, and half these amounts to contributors under 18, during a maximum period of 26 weeks per year, subject to certain conditions but at the present time additional benefit may be paid for dependents, and the period of benefit is extended. At the age of 60 insured contributors may, under certain conditions, obtain a refund of their own contributions, less any benefits paid, together with interest. Industries may, with the approval of the Minister of Labour, contract out of this scheme by setting up suitable schemes of their own.

The number of persons covered by the unemployment scheme is estimated to be about 12,000,000 (8½ millions men and 3½ millions women). The contributions to the unemployment fund in 1922 amounted to 46,200,000*l.* (18,100,000*l.* by employers, 15,800,000*l.* by employees and 12,300,000*l.* by the State). The benefit paid in 1921 amounted to 58,500,000*l.*, and in 1922 to 47,900,000*l.*

Old Age Pensions, War Pensions, etc.

Under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1919, every person over 70 years of age who has been a British subject for at least 10 years up to the date of the receipt of pension; who, if a natural-born British subject, for twelve out of the

twenty years, and if not a natural-born British subject, for twenty years up to the date of receiving a pension has resided in the United Kingdom (residence abroad is allowed to count in certain circumstances); and whose yearly means do not exceed 49*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, is entitled to a pension: provided he is not in receipt of indoor poor relief (medical and surgical relief for three months does not disqualify), or is not a lunatic in an asylum. The minimum age for blind persons has been reduced to 50 years. An existing pensioner may in certain circumstances be disqualified for receiving further pensions. For every borough and urban district with a census population of at least 20,000,¹ and for every county (excluding borough and district areas) a local pension committee (who may appoint sub-committees) is appointed by the borough, district, or county council. Pension officers (to investigate and report to the committees) are appointed by the Treasury. The central pension authority is the Local Government Board. The weekly amount of the pension is 10*s.* if the yearly means of the pensioner do not exceed 26*l.* 5*s.* If the yearly means exceed 26*l.* 5*s.*, the weekly pension decreases by 2*s.* for every 5*l.* 5*s.* by which this limit is exceeded, up to 47*l.* 5*s.*, when the rate becomes 1*s.* per week. If the yearly means exceed 49*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, no pension is payable. On March 31, 1922, there were 1,029,367 pensions payable in the United Kingdom (366,255 to men and 663,112 to women), including 101,154 in Ireland. The total amount paid in pensions in 1921-22 was over 26,000,000*l.*

The number of war pensions or allowances paid by the Ministry of Pensions in November, 1921, was approximately 3,200,000, and the estimated cost in 1921-22 was 107,000,000*l.* (exclusive of 4,000,000*l.* for administration expenses).

The total provision for pensions in the Imperial estimates for 1922-23 was approximately 136,000,000*l.*, namely, war pensions (excluding cost of administration) 85,400,000*l.*; old age pensions, 22,600,000*l.*; civil service, 5,000,000*l.*; navy, army and air force, 19,000,000*l.*; Irish police, 2,000,000*l.*; school teachers, 2,000,000*l.*; judicial, etc., 160,000*l.*

Pauperism.

There is a Poor Law, under a variety of statutes, applicable to the three Kingdoms, by which paupers, under certain conditions, are to be relieved in their own houses or lodged in workhouses or poor-houses built for the purpose. The law is administered by the Local Government Board, through Boards of Guardians elected for the purpose. England and Wales, including the Metropolis and the municipal boroughs, are divided into 653 poor law unions, for each of which there is elected a Board of Guardians. In urban districts and in the Metropolis guardians are separately elected, but in rural districts the rural district councillors act as guardians for the parishes they represent on the district council. Guardians are elected on the same popular franchise as district councillors. Women are eligible. In every civil parish overseers are appointed whose duty it is to make and collect the poor rate.

¹ In Scotland the population limit does not apply; in Ireland the limit is 10,000 instead of 20,000.

Amount expended in poor-relief for year ended in March for England and Ireland, and May 15 for Scotland. For Scotland, the amount includes expenditure on buildings and loans repaid and interest :—

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	£	£	£	£
1899-1900	11,567,649	1,141,630	1,125,110	13,834,419
1913-14	15,055,863	1,609,353	1,320,987	17,986,208
1916-17	16,187,748	1,567,621	1,474,297	19,229,666
1917-18	17,039,623	1,610,430	1,599,531	20,249,594
1918-19	18,423,883	1,741,174	1,816,093	21,981,150
1919-20	23,501,241	2,168,752	—	—

The aggregate expenditure by local authorities in England and Wales, which is ordinarily classed as relating to the relief of the poor, during the period of 86 years ended March 25, 1920, was approximately 780,000,000.

Statistics of Paupers.

England and Wales.

1st January	Indoor ¹	Outdoor ¹	Lunatics in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses	Casual Paupers	Net total of persons relieved ²
1914	264,292	388,917	106,941	7,568	761,578
1919	183,110	297,244	83,172	1,091	554,617
1920	186,273	305,822	82,238	2,035	576,418
1921	198,992	379,258	84,333	4,084	663,667
1922	215,773	1,183,439	87,282	6,572	1,493,066

¹ Excluding casual paupers.

² Deductions being made for persons counted twice in the preceding columns.

Scotland.

Jan. 15	Poor relieved (Excluding Vagrants)		Vagrants		Total
	Paupers	Dependents	Paupers	Dependents	
1914	66,720	38,394	103	19	105,245
1919	54,591	28,267	34	3	82,835
1920	55,613	29,985	48	2	85,678
1921	60,137	33,889	55	7	94,088

Ireland.

January (end of first week)	Indoor paupers			Outdoor paupers	In asylums	Total
	Adult able-bodied ¹	All others	Total			
1914	3,915	31,440	35,355	37,877	1,652	74,844
1919	2,151	23,465	24,556	35,80	1,396	61,832
1920	2,023	22,882	24,905	35,511	1,407	61,823

¹ Excluding any who may be temporarily disabled by sickness.

Included in the number of indoor paupers in Ireland are casuals, who numbered 394 in January, 1920.

Finance.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended March 31	REVENUE		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1914 (pre-war)	194,825,000	198,242,897	+ 3,417,897
1918	638,600,000	707,234,565	+ 68,634,565
1919	842,050,000	889,020,825	+ 46,970,825
1921	1,418,300,000	1,425,984,666	+ 7,684,666
1922	1,216,650,000	1,124,879,873	- 91,770,127
1923 ¹	910,775,000	—	—

¹ Estimate for Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In previous years the whole of Ireland is included.

Year ended March 31	EXPENDITURE		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1914 (pre-war)	199,011,000	197,192,969	- 1,518,031
1918	2,767,631,000	2,696,221,405	- 71,409,595
1919	2,972,197,000	2,579,301,188	- 392,895,812
1921	1,271,168,000	1,195,427,877	- 75,740,123
1922	1,160,521,000	1,075,176,627	- 81,384,373
1923 ¹	910,069,000	—	—

¹ See note to previous table.

The revenue in detail for 1921-22 (exclusive of 288,644*l.* duties collected for and due to the Isle of Man, but inclusive of the proceeds of duties the value of which is assigned under various Acts to local purposes), and the expenditure, are given below, as are also the Exchequer receipts for 1921-22, and the Budget estimate for 1922-23. The figures for the latter year *exclude* the revenue and expenditure of the Irish Free State. The figures for 1921-22 cover the whole of Great Britain and Ireland.

Sources of REVENUE	Net Receipts 1921-22 (U.K.)		Exchequer Receipts ¹ 1921-22	Budget Estimate 1922-23 (Gr. Britain & N. Ireland)
	£	£	£	£
i. Customs— Imports:				
Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.	1,865,091			
Coffee	597,268			
Chicory	85,801			
Currants	118,550			
Raisins	369,415			
Other dried fruits	294,986			
Rum	6,638,785			
Brandy	3,010,577			
Other spirits	1,891,585			
Sugar, glucose, &c.	35,947,068			
Tea	17,581,656			
Tobacco	55,197,907			
Wine	2,750,607			
Cinematograph Films	254,304			
Clocks and Watches	450,007			
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles	763,913			
Musical Instruments	229,844			
Matches and Lighters	1,101,356			
Key Industry Goods	140,299			
Other articles	—138,892			
		129,140,131	130,052,000	112,250,000
ii. Excise—				
Spirits	51,277,920			
Beer	121,844,583			
Sugar, Saccharin, Glu- cose	813,257			
Tobacco (home grown)	19,559			
Licence duties, &c.:				
Liquor	4,564,620			
Other	487,599			
Railways	191,419			
Table Waters and Cider	1,247,339			
Matches and Lighters	2,122,325			
Entertainments	10,279,543			
Patent medicines	1,323,448			
Other sources	47,250			
		194,214,862	194,291,000	160,750,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.

Sources of REVENUE	Net Receipts: 1921-22 (U.K.)		Exchequer Receipts ¹ 1921-22	Budget Estimate 1922-23 (Gt. Britain & N. Ireland)
	£	£	£	£
iii. Motor vehicle duties	—	11,051,166	11,096,000	10,600,000
iv. Estate, &c., duties—				
Estate duty ²	45,145,725			
Temporary estate duty ³	1,693			
Probate and Account duty ³	15,939			
Legacy duty	6,102,148			
Succession duty	1,198,207			
Corporation duty	57,275			
		52,520,987	52,191,000	48,000,000
v. Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)—				
Deeds	8,488,604			
Receipts, Drafts, &c.	5,162,334			
Bills of exchange	1,428,743			
Contract Notes	175,418			
Companies' capital duty	2,155,569			
Bonds to bearer	731,060			
Bankers' Notes, &c.	231,315			
Licences and Cer- tificates	155,503			
Insurances	901,319			
Other sources	147,406			
		19,577,271	19,638,000	18,250,000
vi. Land Tax	—	577,490	630,000	3,000,000
vii. House Duty	—	1,942,584	1,960,000	
viii. Property and Income Tax and super-tax	—	396,285,016	398,757,000	329,000,000
ix. Excess Profits Tax	—	29,670,692	30,452,000	27,800,000
x. Corporation profits tax	—	17,704,395	17,516,000	19,750,000
xi. Land Value Duties	—	450,261	130,000	—
Total Produce of Taxes	—	853,134,855	856,713,000	729,400,000
xii. Postal service	—	39,471,942	40,000,000	35,667,000
xiii. Telegraph service	—	5,698,845	5,900,000	5,230,000
xiv. Telephone service	—	9,670,469	10,500,000	13,728,000
xv. Crown Lands	—	771,494	820,000	750,000
xvi. Interest on Suez Canal Shares, &c.	—	13,807,337	13,807,000	14,000,000
xvii. Miscellaneous (in- cluding Fee, &c., Stamps)	—	197,84,678	137,140,000	112,000,000
Total non-tax Revenue	—	266,705,765	268,167,000	181,375,000
Total Revenue	—	1,119,840,620	1,124,880,000	910,775,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.

² On property of persons dying after August 1, 1894.

³ On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894.

The national expenditure chargeable against Revenue falls under two categories ; I., the Consolidated Fund Charges, mainly bestowed on the National Debt ; and II., the Supply Services, including the Army, Navy, and Civil Service.

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ended March 31, 1922 (United Kingdom)	Budget Estimate, 1922-23 (Gt. Britain & N. Ireland)
I. Consolidated Fund :	£	£
National Debt Services :—		
Interest of Funded Debt	7,875,872	335,000,000
Terminable Annuities	2,593,008	
Interest of Unfunded Debt	4,110,491	
Management of Debt	826,384	
New Sinking Fund	9,094,215	
Interest, &c., on War Debt	307,794,347	
	332,294,347	335,000,000
Road Fund	10,795,000	10,000,000
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	11,171,716	9,788,000
Payments to Northern Irish Exchequer	1,103,393	2,500,000
Land Settlement	2,647,069	3,500,000
Civil List	470,000	2,650,000
Annuities and Pensions	359,954	
Salaries and Allowances	57,803	
Courts of Justice	531,076	
Miscellaneous	449,269	
	27,585,280	28,438,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	350,879,627	363,438,000
II Supply :		
Army	95,110,000	62,800,000
Air Force	13,560,000	10,895,000
Navy	80,770,000	64,884,000
Civil Services	449,700,000	317,455,000
Customs and Excise	6,750,000	12,275,000
Inland Revenue	7,440,000	
Post Office Services	65,977,000	
Supplementary Estimates	—	25,000,000
Total Supply Services	719,307,000	546,631,000
Total Expenditure Chargeable against Revenue	1,079,186,627	910,069,000

The Exchequer issues shown above are those with which the various departments were supplied to meet all requirements, whether original or supplementary.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were in 1921-22 issues to meet capital expenditure under the Telegraph (Money) Acts, 1913 and 1921, 7,961,474*l.* ; Housing Act, 1914, 56,000*l.* ; the Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913, 27,500*l.* ; amounting in the aggregate to

8,044,974*l*. The money raised for Supply purposes by National Savings Certificates was 72,805,000*l*., and by Treasury Bonds, 333,610,000*l*.; total, 405,915,000*l*. The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1921, was 3,074,506*l*.; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1921-22 amounted to 6,740,172,766*l*.; the gross issues out of the Exchequer amounted to 6,732,073,742*l*.; leaving a balance on March 31, 1922, of 11,173,530*l*.

The following were the principal items of the Civil Service estimates for 1922-23 :—

	£
Public Education	51,613,000
Old Age Pensions	22,615,000
Ministry of Pensions	89,991,000
Ministry of Health, &c. Insurance, &c.	24,793,000
Ministry of Labour. Civil Demobilisation and Resettlement, &c.	14,448,000
Railway Agreements, Transport, &c.	33,697,000
Ministries of Munitions and Shipping	7,186,000
Coal Mines Deficiency	5,000,000
Other Civil Services	68,112,000
	317,455,000

The estimated expenditure chargeable against Capital in 1922-23 was as follows :—

	£
Telegraph (Money) Act, 1913 and 1920	9,500,000
Housing Act, 1914	50,000
Electricity Supply Act, 1919	500,000
	10,050,000

The net expenditure for the Revenue Departments in 1922-23 was estimated as follows : Customs and Excise, 5,120,000*l*.; Inland Revenue, 7,154,781*l*.; Post Office, 53,822,000*l*.; total, 66,096,781*l*. Thus the total expenditure for Civil Service and Revenue Departments for the year was estimated at 383,551,781*l*.

II. TAXATION.

The net receipts from the principal branches of taxation were as follows in the years stated :—

Year ended March 31	Customs ¹	Excise ¹	Estate, &c. Duties ¹	Stamps ¹	Land Tax	Inhabited House Duty	Property & Income Tax and Super Tax	Excess Profits Duty
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1913-14	35,569	89,658	27,165	9,983	690	1,994	47,241	—
1916-17	70,710	56,488	31,192	7,764	653	1,888	205,678	141,615
1917-18	70,890	88,578	31,735	8,554	683	1,911	238,136	223,116
1918-19	103,466	59,063	30,800	12,417	643	1,860	293,268	283,977
1919-20	149,554	138,782	42,760	22,891	671	1,935	359,454	289,208
1920-21	133,851	207,758	47,181	26,541	656	1,954	396,354	218,009
1921-22	129,140	205,266	52,521	19,677	577	1,943	396,265	29,671
1922-23 ²	112,250	171,850	48,000	18,250	3,000	—	329,000	27,800

¹ The principal items included in these branches of revenue are shown on pages 40-41 above. The excise receipts include receipts from Motor Vehicle Duties.

² Pre-war year.

³ Budget estimates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In previous years the whole of Ireland is included.

An Excess Profits Tax of 50 per cent. upon the excess of profits over pre-war standards was introduced in 1915, and produced 187,846*l.* in 1915-16. The rate was later increased to 60 per cent.; then to 80 per cent. for 1917 and 1918; for 1919 the rate became 40 per cent. and on and after January 1, 1920, 60 per cent. The duty was terminated in 1921, but large arrears remained to be collected. The yield is shown in the above table.

The gross amount of income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department in the year ended April 5, 1920, in the United Kingdom, was 2,970,604,000*l.*; in 1913-14 it was 1,167,184,000*l.*; in 1920-21 it was estimated to be approximately 3,000,000,000*l.* The income on which tax was actually received in 1919-20, after allowing for exemptions and abatements, was 1,416,223,000*l.* The estimated number of incomes above 130*l.* a year in 1919-20 was 7,800,000; the number actually chargeable with tax was estimated at 3,900,000, of which 2,790,000 did not exceed 300*l.* The total number of incomes exceeding 130*l.* a year in 1922-23 is provisionally estimated at 4,750,000.

Prior to April 6, 1915, incomes of and below 160*l.* per year were exempt from income tax. From April, 1915, to April, 1920, the limit was 130*l.* per year. In the case of taxable incomes, abatements were made, and also allowances for children, wife, and insurance premiums, on the lower range of incomes. The rates of tax per *£* of taxable income varied as follows:—

	Earned Income.		Unearned Income	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1913-14	0	9 to 1	2	
1914-15	1	0 „ 1	8	
1915-16	1	9 ½ „ 3	0	
1916-17 and 1917-18	2	3 „ 5	0	
1918-19 „ 1919-20	2	3 „ 6	0	

From April, 1920, exemption is allowed to bachelors with earned incomes below 150*l.* (or unearned below 135*l.*), and to married persons with earned incomes below 250*l.* (or unearned below 225*l.*) There are abatements and allowances (for children, dependent relatives, life assurance premiums, &c.), on higher incomes. The “standard” rate of tax was 6*s.*, but on the first 225*l.* of a person’s “taxable” income the rate is half the standard rate. From April 5, 1922, the standard rate was reduced to 5*s.*

The gross income and income on which tax was received in 1919-20 were distributed as follows:—

	Gross income <i>£</i>	Income taxed <i>£</i>
Profits from the ownership of Lands	51,940,000	175,247,480
“ “ Houses	237,515,365	
“ “ Other property	1,296,300	
Profits from the occupation of lands	98,950,000	37,241,496
“ British and other Government securities	90,462,524	79,756,671
Profits from businesses, concerns, professions, employments (except those of a public nature), and certain interest—		
Weekly wage earners	863,815,869	79,226,166
Others	1,197,375,968	832,387,791
Salaries of Government, Corporation, and Public Company officials	429,248,010	211,763,652
Total	2,970,604,086	1,416,223,256

The gross income from the ownership of land and houses in 1919-20 was distributed as follows :—

	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£
Land	36,680,000	5,575,000	9,685,000	51,940,000
Houses	209,973,801	22,935,508	5,902,356	238,811,665

Receipts from the super-tax :—

	1,000£.		1,000£.		1,000£.		1,000£.
1910-11	2,891	1913-14	3,339	1916-17	19,140	1919-20	42,405
1911-12	3,018	1914-15	10,121	1917-18	23,279	1920-21	55,669
1912-13	3,600	1915-16	16,788	1918-19	35,560	1921-22	61,351

The estimated aggregate income of the super-tax payers in 1920-21 was 500,000,000£., the estimated yield 66,500,000£., and the estimated number of persons chargeable, 77,000. Super-tax is payable by persons with incomes exceeding 2,000£. per year (prior to 1914-15, 5,000£. per year; from 1914-15 to 1917-18, 3,000£. per year, and in 1918-19 and 1919-20, 2,500£. per year).

In accordance with various Acts passed between 1888 and 1911, there are paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Local Taxation Accounts of England, Scotland, and Ireland sums equivalent to the proceeds (in some cases, of the year 1908-9, and in other cases of the current year) of certain excise licence duties, part of the beer and spirit duties, and part of the probate and estate duties. Certain other grants are also payable.

The payments actually made to the Local Taxation Accounts in 1921-22 are given as follows :—

	On account of beer and spirit duties	On account of licence duties	On account of estate duties	Other grants, &c.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Payments to :					
England	1,107,260	2,673,694	4,604,807	60,000	8,445,161
Scotland	152,248	302,013	632,524	98,541	1,275,326
Ireland	113,916	202,840	368,715	765,757	1,451,228
Total payments	1,373,424	3,267,947	5,606,046	924,298	11,171,715

III. NATIONAL DEBT.

Borrowing by the State on the security of taxes was practised in Norman times, but the National Debt really dates from the time of William III. The acknowledged debt in 1689 was about 664,000£., on which the annual charge for interest and management was only 40,000£. At various subsequent dates the amounts were as follows (including the Irish debt throughout) :—

Year	Debt ¹ Million £	Annual charge, includ- ing annuities	Annuities only (included in pre- vious column)
		Million £	Million £
1727. Accession of George II.	52	2.4	0.2
1756. Commencement of Seven Years' War	75	2.0	0.2
1763. End	83	5.0	0.5
1775. Commencement of American War	127	4.7	0.5
1784. End	243	9.5	1.4
1793. Commencement of French Wars	248	9.7	1.3
1815. End	861	32.6	1.9
1817. Consolidation of English and Irish Exchequers	839	31.0	2.0

¹ These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities.

Year	Debt ¹	Gross debt including terminable annuities		Annual charge, including annuities		Annuities (included in previous column)	
		Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £
1854. Commencement of Crimean War	775 ¹	802	27.4	3.9			
1857. End " "	608	837	28.6	4.0			
1899. Commencement of Boer War	599	635	23.2	7.3			
1903. End " "	743	798	27.0	6.5			
1914. Commencement of European War	678	708	24.5	3.2			
1919. (March 31)	7,460	7,481	270.0 (1918-19)	2.6			
1920. "	7,859	7,879	332.0 (1919-20)	2.6			
1921. "	7,606	7,623	349.6 (1920-21)	2.6			
1922. "	7,704	7,721	332.3 (1921-22)	2.6			

¹ These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities.

² Including 1,090,000,000l. owing to other countries (mainly the U.S.A. : 920,000,000l. at par).

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1922 :—

Liabilities :	Million £	Million £
Funded Debt	314.5	
Estimated Capital Liability of Terminable Annuities	16.2	
Unfunded Debt	7,345.6	
	7,676.3	
Less Bonds tendered for Death Duties	22.0	
Other Capital Liabilities :		7,654.3
Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1913	24.0	
Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	5.0	
Uganda Railway Acts, 1896 to 1902	1.2	
Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, 1895	0.3	
Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, 1897	0.3	
Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	0.3	
Naval Works Acts, 1895 to 1905	9.6	
Military Works Acts, 1897 to 1903	4.4	
Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	0.2	
Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1.5	
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	0.1	
Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1.0	
Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	0.8	
Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913	1.0	
Housing Act, 1914	1.6	
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Acts, 1914, 1919	0.9	
Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1921	14.0	
		66.2
Total Gross Liabilities		7,720.5
Assets :	£	
Suez Canal Shares, market value (March 31, 1922)	19.7	
Other Assets ¹	92.9	
		112.6
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland		11.2

¹ Excluding advances from votes of credit to Dominions, Allied Powers, &c., and other war assets. These loans were estimated to be at March 31, 1921 : loans owing by Allies, 1,787 million ; Dominions, 156 million ; loans for relief, 17 million ; other loans and surplus stores, &c., 3 million ; total 1,963 million.

The total expenditure on account of debt in 1921-22 charged against the revenue was 332,294,000l.

The net increase in the aggregate gross liabilities of the State in 1921-22 was 97,435,086l.

IV. LOCAL TAXATION.—*Local Revenue.*

Receipts from	England and Wales (1918-19)	Scotland (1917-18)	Ireland (1918-19)
	£	£	£
Rates	84,703,000	8,455,000	5,017,000
Water, Gas, & Electric Light Undertakings	34,355,000	6,257,000	1,586,000
Tramways and Light Railways, &c.	16,886,000	1,865,000	400,000
Government contributions	28,911,000	3,539,000	1,476,000
Loans	4,306,000	1,096,000	271,000
Miscellaneous	30,000,000	3,120,000	1,595,000
Total receipts	199,161,000	24,332,000	10,354,000

The total receipts of local authorities in England and Wales in 1919-20 were approximately 258,260,000.

Local Expenditure.

Expenditure on	England and Wales 1918-19	Scotland 1917-18	Ireland 1918-19
	£	£	£
Education	42,698,000	4,929,000	233,000 ¹
Electric Lighting (other than public)	12,829,000	1,850,000	446,000
Gas Works	13,999,000	3,628,000	713,000
Harbours, etc.	11,962,000	1,407,000	416,000
Highways, etc.	15,985,000	1,703,000	1,289,000
Police and Stations	10,343,000	852,000	102,000 ¹
Poor Relief	14,872,000	1,538,000	1,479,000
Sewerage	6,310,000	732,000	334,000
Tramways, etc.	15,729,000	1,691,000	379,000
Waterworks	11,628,000	1,522,000	155,000
Other purposes	41,779,000	4,670,000	4,841,000
Total	198,084,000	24,021,000	10,387,000

¹ Irish Police and education are mainly provided for from Imperial funds.

The estimated expenditure of the London County Council (exclusive of revenue-producing undertakings) for the year ending March 31, 1921, amounted to 20,040,299l. Of this amount 11,725,508l. was to be raised by rates. The total debt of the local authorities of London on March 31, 1921, was 110,517,889l.

The outstanding local debt of England and Wales amounted to 544,185,000l. in 1919 (including 49,807,000l. outstanding in respect of loans taken over or raised by the Metropolitan Water Board, and 28,340,000l. outstanding in respect of loans accounted for by the Port of London Authority); that of Scotland to 61,888,000l. in 1918; of Ireland to 25,453,000l. in 1919. The local debt of England and Wales outstanding in March, 1920, was 556,000,000l.

Defence.

During the later years of the Great War important questions of naval and military policy were determined by the War Cabinet, which developed

from an amalgamation of the Cabinet with the Committee of Imperial Defence. In 1920 the Committee of Imperial Defence was revived, and again became responsible, as it was before the war, for the co-ordination of naval, military, and air policy. Of this Committee the Prime Minister is *ex-officio* President, and he has power to call for the attendance at its meetings of any naval or military officers, or of other persons, with administrative experience, whether they are in official positions or not. The usual members are the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, for War and Air, the Colonies, India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Chief of the Air Staff, Directors of the Intelligence Departments of the War Office and the Admiralty.

I. ARMY.

The land forces of the United Kingdom consist of the Regular Army, the Territorial Army, and the Reserve Forces. The British troops of the Regular Army serve both at home and overseas and are commonly referred to as the British Army in contradistinction to the Indian Army or Native Army, and to the Local Forces in certain British Colonies and Dependencies, the personnel of which is native with a proportion of British officers.

The Regular Army, whether at home or abroad, except India, is paid for by the Imperial Exchequer (although certain Dominions pay contributions towards its upkeep); India pays a contribution towards the cost of troops at home, owing to these serving as a *dépôt* for the regular troops in India. The Imperial Exchequer pays for Indian and Colonial troops serving outside their own countries. The Territorial Army serves only at home in peace time, but as the destruction of the German fleet and the supreme position of the British Navy in Home Waters has practically eliminated all risk of invasion, members of the Territorial Army are now asked to accept liability for service overseas in time of war, subject to the consent of Parliament. The rank and file for both Regular Army and Territorial Army are obtained by voluntary enlistment. The Reserve Forces consist of the Army Reserve, the Militia and the Channel Islands and Colonial Militia, and the Territorial Reserve. The Army Reserve is composed of men who have completed their period of colour service with the Regular Army; its strength in 1922-23 was 101,000. The Militia, which is intended to serve as a supply source to the Regular Army after the Army Reserve is exhausted, is in process of reconstruction. The Channel Islands and Colonial Militia consist of the Channel Islands Militia, the Malta Militia, the Bermuda Militia, and the Isle of Man Volunteers. The Territorial Reserve is in process of formation.

Service is for 12 years, with permission to extend to 21 years in certain circumstances. Of the original 12 years, from 3 to 9 are spent 'with the colours,' i.e., on permanent service, and the remainder of the time in the Army Reserve; the majority of the men serve for 7 years with the colours and 5 years in the Army Reserve, which is the rule for infantry other than the Foot Guards. Men enlist between 18 and 25 years of age.

The Peace establishment of the various formations has not yet been fixed, but the normal rule is that formations serving at home are on a low establishment, while the establishment abroad is higher, and in India peace and war establishments are practically identical. On mobilisation for war the ranks are brought up to war establishment, after eliminating recruits and young soldiers, by calling up men from the Reserve. •

For purposes of training and command the fighting troops are for the most part organised in divisions, which consist of 3 infantry brigades, divisional artillery and engineers, together with the necessary auxiliary services. The cavalry is organised in brigades. The infantry brigades are composed of 4 battalions, the cavalry brigades of 3 regiments. The organisation of the Territorial Army is analogous to that of the Regular Army, and it consists of 14 divisions, composed of infantry, artillery, engineers, and auxiliary services, and of the Mounted brigades, chiefly composed of yeomanry.

• For purposes of command Great Britain is divided up into six 'commands' and the London and Northern Ireland Districts. The commands are (1) Aldershot, of very limited area, (2) Eastern, including the eastern and southern counties, (3) Northern, including the northern midlands and north-eastern counties, (4) Scottish, (5) Southern, including the southern midlands and south-western counties, (6) Western, including Wales, Lanca-hire and north-western counties. These commands (except the Aldershot command) are divided up into Territorial Recruiting districts for the Regular Army. The Eastern, Northern, Scottish, Southern, and Western commands and the London District each include from 1 to 4 Territorial mounted brigades, and 2 or 3 Territorial divisions. There are normally two Regular divisions in the Aldershot, one Regular division in the Eastern and one in the Southern command, but in 1922 owing to the increase in the garrison of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, none of these divisions in England was complete. At the head of each command is a general officer (styled the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief). He is assisted by a general officer of lower rank who is responsible for questions of administration apart from training and defence questions.

The land forces are administered by an Army Council which is composed of the Secretary of State for War, who is its President; the heads of the departments into which the War Office is primarily divided, namely, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who is responsible for drawing up plans of attack and defence, for military training, for intelligence work, and for education; the Adjutant-General, who is responsible for recruiting, interior economy, discipline, and for the medical service; the Quartermaster-General, who is responsible for equipment, supply, transport, and remounts; the Master-General of the Ordnance, who is responsible for armament and works; the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, who is the Vice-President of the Council and is responsible for the Territorial Army; the Finance Member, who is responsible for finance; and the two permanent Secretaries of the War Office. The Territorial Army is to a large extent administered by County Associations over which the War Office merely maintains a general control as regards expenditure.

The principal military educational establishments are the Royal Military Academy, educating youths to be officers in the artillery and the engineers, the Royal Military College whence officers are obtained for cavalry and infantry, and the Staff College, which trains officers for the staff. The Officers' Training Corps in two divisions representing respectively the

universities, and public schools, is intended to provide officers for the Territorial Army.

The gross estimated expenditure for the army for the year 1922-23 amounted (April, 1922) to 77,977,000*l.*, and appropriations in aid to 15,877,000*l.*, leaving a net expenditure of 62,800,000*l.* The estimates for 1923-24 are : gross, 81,200,000*l.* ; appropriations in aid, 9,200,000*l.* ; net, 52,000,000*l.*

The total personnel charged to British votes in 1922-23 was 215,000, of whom 154,231 were British troops, 55,295 were men in course of reduction and troops in the Middle East about to pass under control of the Air Ministry, and 5,474 were Colonial and Native Indian troops. There were in India and Aden 71,357 British troops, so that the actual establishment of the Regular Army in 1922-23 was $154,231 + 71,357 = 225,588$. The strength of the Territorial Force in December, 1922, was 135,000.

The distribution of this establishment was as follows :

By Regiments, Corps, and Departments (British, exclusive of India).

	Officers	Other ranks	All ranks
Cavalry	363	7,169	7,532
Royal Artillery	1,249	23,823	25,072
Royal Engineers	762	8,370	9,132
Royal Corps of Signals	261	4,240	4,501
Infantry	3,063	78,545	76,608
Corps of Military Police	—	922	922
Tank Corps	322	4,077	4,299
Royal Army Service Corps	554	7,998	8,552
Royal Army Medical Corps	719	4,114	4,833
Royal Army Ordnance Corps	282	3,370	3,652
Royal Army Veterinary Corps	83	227	310
Royal Army Pay Corps	169	885	1,054
Corps of Accountants	114	735	849
Staff and Departments	1,624	1,924	3,548
Miscellaneous Establishments	736	2,635	3,371
Total	10,197	144,034	154,231
British Garrison of India	—	—	71,357
Total	—	—	225,588

The estimated number charged to British votes in 1923-24 is 170,800.

II. NAVY.

The Washington Treaty of 1922, which relates to the British Navy and the Navies of the United States, France, Italy, and Japan, is concerned mainly with capital ships, defining for each Power what her replacement tonnage shall be, and fixing the maximum displacement of such ships at 35,000 tons, and their heaviest armaments at the 16 in. gun. There is no restriction as to the number of cruisers, but they are not to exceed 10,000 tons, nor to have a heavier gun than the 8 in. Destroyers and submarines are not affected. There are special restrictions for aircraft carriers. Under

the Treaty Great Britain is to retain her 22 capital ships, with a displacement of 580,450 tons.

The Navy is still passing through a critical period. The Geddes Committee caused a reduction of expenditure, and the Washington Conference had its effect in a further reduction of ships and retrenchment in officers and men. Already financial stringency had caused the abolition of the South American Squadron, the reduction of the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets, and the placing of the latter on a Reserve basis, and now the Reserve Fleet and the flotillas have been reduced. Many fighting ships of Dreadnought type have been scrapped, and the Washington Treaty imposes no such scrapping upon other Powers. The personnel is being reduced in proportion to the reduction of the Fleet.

As a result of the Washington Conference two battleships, the *Nelson* and *Rodney*, not exceeding 35,000 tons are to be built. The position is that the Fleet is ultimately to be maintained at a strength equal to that of the United States, each with a total replacement tonnage of 525,000 tons in capital ship strength. The strategy of supremacy appears to have been abandoned.

The Navy estimates for 1921-22 amounted to 91,554,896*l.* gross and 82,479,000*l.* net. The gross estimate in 1922-23 was 69,476,657*l.*, and the net estimate 64,883,700*l.* The first sum does not include the Supplementary Estimate for the calling out of the Royal Fleet Reserve in the Irish emergency, nor the second the cost of the operations at the Dardanelles. For 1922-24 the gross estimates are 61,401,165*l.*, and the net 58,000,000*l.*

The British Navy is a permanent establishment, governed by statutes and orders. Its administration was formerly in the hands of a Lord High Admiral, but by the Act 2 Will. and Mary, c. 2, this office was vested in a Commission. With the exception of periods in which the office has been revived—in the person of the Earl of Pembroke in the reign of William III., of Prince George of Denmark (1702-8), and of the Duke of Clarence (May, 1827-August, 1828)—it has continued to be held in commission by the Board of Admiralty. The First Lord of the Admiralty, a Cabinet Minister, is responsible for the Navy.

The duties of the Admiralty are grouped under the two headings of Operations and Maintenance. The First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, and the Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff have charge and direction of the Operations Division. This Division is concerned with Naval policy and the general direction of operations, war operations in Home waters and elsewhere, strategy, tactics, the development and use of material, including types of vessels and weapons, and with trade protection and anti-submarine considerations. The officers in charge and direction of the Maintenance Division are the Second Sea Lord and Chief of the Personnel, the Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy, the Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, and the Civil Lord. The Parliamentary Secretary and the Permanent Secretary are concerned with Finance and Admiralty business.

The number of officers, seamen and marines borne on January 1, 1914, was 144,871. The estimates for 1923-24 provide for 99,500. Officers were reduced to 8,497 in 1922, and the number will be brought under 8,000.

SUMMARY OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

All pre-Dreadnought and early Dreadnought battleships have been removed from the lists. The classification of capital ships into Dreadnoughts and pre-Dreadnoughts is dying out, and that of pre-Jutland and post-Jutland ships coming in. Of the last-named class the British Navy is destitute, though the Hood was modified in the light of war experience. The following summary shows the position.

Class.	Completed by end of		
	1921	1922	1923
Dreadnoughts	39	29	22
Light Cruisers (including seaplane carriers)	80	71	63
Destroyers	190	205	205
First Class Torpedo boats	7	47	—
Submarines	98	89	93

The flotilla leaders are included in the total number of destroyers. Eight submarines are returned as building. Ships and vessels of the Dominions are included in the above table. See notes following the ship lists.

There were 37 monitors in 1919, but all have been removed from the fleet. Two new classes of river gunboats have been added (640 and 98 tons), 12 of each class.

In the following tables the ships are grouped in classes according to type. The dates of the Naval Estimates under which they were sanctioned are given in certain cases, but, with reference to the capital ships affected by the Washington Treaty, the years are substituted in which they are due to be scrapped.

Battleships and Battle-Cruisers (Dreadnought Type).

Date to be Scrapped	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Deck				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1925	Thunderer	22,600	12	11	10 13.5 in.; 16 4 in.	2	27,000	21

Dreadnoughts—(continued).

Date to be Scrapped	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1925	{ King George V. Centurion Ajax }	23,000	12	10	10 13·5in. ; 12 4in. .	2	27,000	21
1931	{ Beabow Emperor of India Iron Duke Marlborough }	25,000	12	10	10 13·5in. ; 12 6in. .	4	29,000	21
1935	Tiger ¹	28,500	9	9	8 13·5in. ; 12 6in. .	2	85,000	23
1935	Queen Elizabeth	27,500	13	10	8 15in. ; 12 6in. .	4	75,000	25
1939	Valiant							
1935	Warspite							
1935	Barham							
1936	Malaya	25,750	13	11	8 15in. ; 14 6in. .	4	40,000	23
1936	Royal Sovereign							
1938	Royal Oak							
1941	Ramilles							
1937	Resolution							
1937	Revenge	26,500	6	9	6 15in. ; 17 4in. .	2	112,000	32
1940	Renown ¹							
1939	Repulse ¹							
1941	Hood ¹							
		41,200	12	15	8 15in. ; 12 5·5in. .	4	144,000	31

Light Cruisers.

Navy Estimates								
War	{ Furber ² Courageous Glorious ³ }	19,100 19,500	— —	— —	10 5·5in. ; 5 3in. . 4 15in. ; 18 4in. .	18 14	90,000 90,000	31 31·5
1921— 1919	{ Weymouth. Yarmouth. Dartmouth }	5,250	—	Shields	8 6in.	2	22,000	25
1910— 1911	{ Chatham ⁴ . Southampton Dublin Melbourne ³ Sydney ³ Brisbane ³ Adelaide ³ Encounter ³ }	5,408 5,888	— 3	Shields —	8 6in. 11 6in. ; 9 smaller .	2 2	25,000 12,500	25 20·7

¹ Battle Cruisers. ² Scaplane carriers. ³ Glorious not yet converted.² Royal Australian Navy.⁴ New Zealand Navy.

Light Cruisers—(continued).

Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1911—1912	{ Birmingham Lowestoft	5,440	—	Shields	9 6in.	2	25,000	25
War	{ Effingham Frobisher Hawkins Vindictive	9,750	3	Shields	7 7.5in. ; 8 3in.	6	61,000	30
1913—1914	{ Champion Caroline Cordelia Comus Cleopatra Conquest Calliope Carysfort	3,750	3	—	2 6in. ; 8 4in.	4	40,000	28
War	{ Danae Dauntless Dragon Despatch Diomedea Delhi Dunedin Durban	4,750	3	Shields	6 6in. ; 2 3in.	12	40,000	29
War	{ Cardiff Coventry Curlew Cairo Colombo Capetown Calcutta Ceres Carlisle	4,190	3	—	5 6in. ; 2 3in.	4	40,000	29
War	{ Curacao Caledon Calypso Caradoc Concord Centaur Cambrian Canterbury Constance Castor Enterprise Emerald	4,120 3,750 3,750 7,550	— — — 3	— — — —	5 6in. ; 2 3in. 5 6in. ; 2 3in. 4 6in. ; 1 4in. 7 6in. ; 2 4in. AA	4 2 6 12	40,000 40,000 40,000 80,000	29 28.5 28.5 32.5

¹ Seaplane carrier.

Light Cruisers—(continued).

Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	B.G. Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
	Hermes ¹	10,400	—	—	10 5·5in. ; 4 4in. AA	—	40,000	25
	Eagle ¹	26,200	—	—	—	—	55,000	24
	Argus ¹	5,000	—	—	4 4in. AA	—	20,000	20·7
1916	Pegasus ¹	3,070	—	—	4 12pr. 2 AA	—	9,500	—
1919	Princess Margaret ²	5,070	—	—	2 4·7in.	—	15,000	22·5
1915	Anzac ³	1,660	—	—	4 4in.	4	36,000	34

¹ Seaplane carriers. The Eagle was built as the Almirant Cochrane, battleship, but was taken over in an early stage by the British Navy and completed for her present use.
² Mine layer. ³ Royal Australian Navy, flotilla leader.

There are also cruisers and other vessels employed as dépôt ships, store-ships, repair ships, mine-sweepers, fleet sweeping sloops and otherwise as auxiliaries.

The destroyers of the post-war Fleet are of the following classes: flotilla leaders, 1610–1800 tons, 34–36·5 knots, 22 (including 2 not yet completed); R class, 883–1040 tons, 55; S class, 885–1090 tons, 63 (including 5 Australian); V class, 1275–1300 tons, 21; W class, 1275–1350 tons, 36; Paramatta class (Australia) 6; M class (Canada), 2; total number 205. About 25 sloops remaining from the war fleet, 50 mine-sweepers, and 16 patrol boats.

The submarines are of successive classes. E class (660–800 tons) 14; G class, 3; H class (440–500 tons) 23; K class (1880–2650 tons) 7; L class (890–1070 tons) 32; M class (not described—one 12in. gun) 3; R class (420–500 tons) 10; total number 92; in addition 8 Dominion submarines. The G and other classes are being reduced, and the total number (excluding Dominions) may be about 70. One of the K boats has not yet been completed.

Dominion Navies.—When Lord Jellicoe made a tour of the Dominions with the object of arriving at an understanding with the Governments on the naval defence of the Empire, his report to the Government of Australia emphasized the desirability of the Commonwealth becoming self-contained in regard to shipbuilding and the manufacture of guns, mountings, explosives, and aircraft, but no action of much importance has been taken on the proposals. The Imperial Cabinet (July, 1921) left on record its view that co-operation among the constituent parts of the Empire was necessary, but that the details must be left to the Dominion Parliaments and recommendations be deferred until after the Washington Conference.

The Royal Australian Navy, in addition to the light cruisers and the flotilla leader named in the list above, has 6 destroyers of the River class and 5 of the S class, 6 J class submarines and various sloops and other vessels.

The New Zealand Navy, in addition to the Chatham, has the Philomel as a training ship.

The Royal Canadian Navy, in addition to the light cruiser Aurora, has 2 M class destroyers and 2 H class submarines.

Newfoundland has one sloop of the 'flower' class, the Lobelia, 1250 tons.

III. AIR FORCE.

In May, 1912, the Royal Flying Corps first came into existence. It was then divided into two wings, the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps, administered by the Admiralty and War Office respectively, while a joint Air Committee was formed, consisting of representatives of both services, to secure co-operation. The powers of this body were limited, and it failed to secure its object. A second Committee, formed in February, 1916, was equally unsuccessful. It was followed by an Air Board in May, 1916, and by a second Air Board in January, 1917. Both of these had inadequate powers. On January 2, 1918, an Air Ministry was formed, and the control of the Royal Air Force was vested in an Air Council analogous to the Army Council. The Air Minister was given the status of a Secretary of State and became President of the Council. In April, 1918, the naval and military wings were amalgamated, under the Ministry of the Air, as the Royal Air Force.

The Air Force is administered by the Air Council, which is composed of the Secretary for Air, who is President, the Under-Secretary for Air, who is Vice-President, the Chief of the Air Staff, the Director-General of Supply and Research, the Air Member for Personnel, and the Secretary of the Air Ministry. Under the direction of the Secretary for Air, the Under-Secretary for Air is responsible for Finance, for Civil Aviation, and the control of landed property of the Ministry; the Chief of the Air Staff is responsible for plans of operations, for the collection and distribution of intelligence, for the training and organization of the Air Service; the Director-General of Supply and Research is responsible for design, research, armament, the supply of aircraft, and aeronautical inspection; the Air Member for Personnel is responsible for recruiting, discipline and medical services.

The Force consists of the Royal Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, and the Territorial Air Force. The establishment of the Royal Air Force for the year 1922-23 is 31,176 exclusive of those serving in India, who are paid for by the Government of India. The Air Force is organised into commands as follows:—

I. United Kingdom: (a) Inland Area, (b) Coastal Area, (c) Irish Wing, (d) Cranwell, (e) Halton.

II. Overseas: (a) Middle East Area, (b) Iraq, (c) India, (d) Mediterranean, (e) Rhine, (f) Palestine.

Areas are subdivided into groups and wings, a certain number of squadrons being allotted to each group or wing. Squadrons are subdivided into flights. At the end of 1922 the Royal Air Force maintained 32 squadrons, each of 12 aeroplanes: 12 squadrons were in Great Britain and 20 abroad. During 1922 the Air Ministry took over control of Iraq and Palestine.

The chief educational establishments of the Air Force are the Cadet College at Cranwell and the Staff College at Andover.

The Air Estimates for 1922-23 amount to gross £5,666,500; appropriate

tions in aid 4,771,500*l.*; net 10,895,000*l.* The net estimate for 1923-24 is 12,011,000*l.*

The Director of Civil Aviation is, under the Under-Secretary of State responsible for the control and development of Civil Aviation and for the organization of air routes and for meteorological information.

During 1922-23 the sum allotted to Civil Aviation was 364,000*l.* The air routes maintained were London-Manchester, London-Amsterdam, London-Brussels-Cologne, London-Paris.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

General distribution of the surface:—

Divisions	Total surface (excluding water)	Woods and plantations (1913)	Rough grazing land	Permanent pasture	Arable land
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England (1922)	32,386,000	1,697,000	3,292,000	12,838,000	10,583,000
Wales "	4,751,000	187,000	1,490,000	1,877,000	727,000
Scotland "	19,070,000	852,000 ¹	9,634,000	1,387,000	3,338,000
Ireland "	20,247,000	296,000 ¹	— ²	9,122,000 ³	5,271,000 ³
Isle of Man (1922)	141,000	1,400	36,000	18,000	66,000
Channel Islands "	44,000	200	2,000	10,000	21,000
Total	76,639,000	3,033,600	14,454,000	25,252,000	20,006,000

¹ Area in 1914.

² Corresponding figures not available.

³ Area in 1918.

Distribution of the cultivated area, and the number of live-stock in the United Kingdom:—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920	1921	1922 ⁶
<i>Cultivated area:</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops ¹	8,211,611	10,105,323	9,379,614	8,902,301	7,386,000
Green crops ²	3,984,734	3,894,590	4,085,588	3,779,958	2,929,000
Flax ³	59,953	115,039	151,136	48,097	
Hops ⁴	35,676	16,745	21,002	25,133	26,000
Small fruit	100,094 ⁵	84,837 ⁵	87,439 ⁵	100,751 ⁵	82,000
Bare fallow	396,472	657,885	573,962	514,168	411,000
Clover and ma- ture grasses	6,643,146	31,452,000	31,774,030	32,326,000	3,814,000
Permanent pas- ture	27,309,188				16,103,000
Total	46,740,904	46,326,000	46,076,000	45,796,000	30,751,000

¹ Corn crops are wheat, barley or bere, oats, rye, beans, peas.

² Green crops are mainly potatoes, turnips and swedes, mangold cabbage, kohlrabi, rape, vetches or tares.

³ Mainly in Ireland.

⁴ All in England. Produce 1921, 224,000 cwt.; 1922, 301,000.

⁵ Including Irish orchards.

⁶ Great Britain only. For Irish figures see under Northern Ireland and Irish Free State below.

	1918 (pre-war)	1919	1920	1921	1922 ²
<i>Live Stock:</i>	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses ¹	1,874,264	1,914,933	1,884,902	2,137,200	1,308,000
Cattle	11,936,800	12,491,427	11,770,274	11,887,000	6,869,000
Sheep	27,629,206	25,119,220	23,407,072	23,749,500	20,122,000
Pigs	3,305,771	2,925,093	3,113,314	3,116,500	2,450,000

¹ Horses for agriculture, mares kept for breeding, and unbroken horses.

² Great Britain only. For Irish figures see under Northern Ireland and Irish Free State below.

Details of the principal crops are given in the following table for England and Wales, and Scotland:—

—	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans	Pears	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
ACREAGE:—THOUSAND ACRES.									
<i>England and Wales:</i>									
1913 ¹	1,702	1,559	1,975	259	128	442	1,053	419	6,770
1919	2,221	1,510	2,564	274	132	475	983	396	5,672
1920	1,775	1,637	2,272	246	129	545	991	386	6,069
1921	1,976	1,436	2,149	247	143	558	895	375	5,810
1922	1,967	1,354	2,157	272	123	561	820	421	5,941
<i>Scotland:</i>									
1913 ¹	55	158	938	6	0.2	149	432	1.8	572
1919	80	174	1,111	7	0.4	155	427	2.6	542
1920	51	204	1,032	6	0.4	162	425	1.8	577
1921	65	171	1,012	5	0.4	154	411	1.8	554
1922	65	157	988	4	0.4	157	404	2.0	576
<i>Gt. Britain:</i>									
1913 ¹	1,757	1,757	2,913	265	128	591	1,485	421	7,342
1919	2,301	1,684	3,675	281	132	630	1,410	399	6,214
1920	1,929	1,841	3,304	252	129	707	1,416	383	6,646
1921	2,041	1,667	3,161	252	143	712	1,306	377	6,364
1922	2,032	1,521	3,145	276	123	718	1,224	423	6,517

¹ Pre-War year.

	TOTAL PRODUCE.								
<i>England and Wales:</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Quatrs	Quatrs	Quatrs	Quatrs	Quatrs	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1913 ¹	6,642	6,323	9,378	915	422	2,895	12,794	7,611	9,052
1919	7,976	5,474	11,417	855	441	2,733	11,159	6,294	5,186
1920	6,669	6,335	10,746	957	444	3,151	14,193	7,307	8,211
1921	8,722	5,309	10,033	778	313	2,968	6,698	6,251	5,339
1922	7,664	5,068	9,289	837	261	4,012	10,968	8,560	5,789
<i>Scotland:</i>									
1913 ¹	283	921	4,502	28	0.6	971	7,330	36	947
1919	383	764	5,305	33	0.2	832	7,116	43	712
1920	260	973	5,157	27	0.3	1,237	7,692	29	942
1921	321	739	4,783	18	0.3	1,040	7,132	36	746
1922	315	736	4,812	16	—	1,191	6,880	35	902
<i>Gt. Britain:</i>									
1913 ¹	6,925	7,244	13,880	943	423	3,866	20,124	7,647	9,989
1919	8,359	6,238	16,722	888	441	3,565	18,305	6,337	5,898
1920	6,929	7,308	15,903	984	444	4,888	21,855	7,336	9,158
1921	9,043	6,048	14,826	796	313	3,998	18,740	6,287	6,125
1922	7,979	5,804	14,101	853	262	5,203	17,788	8,595	6,691

—	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
YIELD PER ACRE.									
<i>England and Wales:</i>	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1913 ¹	31.23	32.45	38.00	28.30	26.40	6.55	12.20	18.15	1.34
1919	28.7	29.0	35.6	26.0	26.7	5.7	11.4	16.0	0.90
1920	28.5	31.0	37.9	31.1	27.4	5.8	14.4	19.0	1.36
1921	35.8	29.6	37.4	26.2	23.7	5.3	7.4	16.8	0.92
1922	31.2	29.7	34.4	24.6	17.0	7.1	13.3	20.3	0.97
<i>Scotland:</i>									
• 1913 ¹	41.32	37.15	38.40	37.37	24.69	6.51	16.96	19.84	1.65
1919	38.5	35.2	38.2	39.4	18.0	5.4	16.8	17.0	1.29
1920	38.2	38.1	40.0	37.6	25.7	7.6	18.1	16.4	1.63
1921	39.4	34.6	37.9	31.7	20.0	6.8	17.4	20.0	1.53
1922	38.6	37.5	35.9	34.6	—	7.6	17.0	17.2	1.57
<i>Gr. Britain:</i>									
1913 ¹	31.54	32.98	38.13	28.50	26.40	6.51	13.59	18.15	1.36
1919	29.1	29.6	36.4	25.3	26.7	5.7	13.0	16.0	0.96
1920	28.7	31.8	38.6	31.1	27.4	6.2	15.5	19.0	1.38
1921	35.4	30.1	37.5	26.3	23.7	5.6	10.5	16.8	0.96
1922	31.4	30.5	35.9	24.8	17.0	7.2	14.5	20.3	1.03

¹ Pre-War year.

For the quantities of cereals and live stock imported, see under *Commerce*.
The number of holdings in Great Britain (from 1 acre upwards) is given as follows for 1922 :—

Size of Holdings, 1922	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1—5 acres	79,364	17,202	96,566
5—50 „	194,166	33,076	227,242
50—300 „	128,262	23,204	151,466
Over 300 acres	12,923	2,519	15,442
Total	414,715	76,001	490,716

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, makes the County Councils and the Councils of County Boroughs responsible for the provision of small holdings (each covering from one to 50 acres, or even more), and allotments (each up to five acres in area). Up to the end of 1914 the total quantity of land acquired for small holdings by the various local authorities in England and Wales was 198,104 acres, let to 13,327 individual tenants and 6 associations; and the land acquired for allotments was 33,522 acres, let to 130,526 individual tenants and 52 associations. On the 1st May, 1918, there were estimated to be about 1,400,000 allotments in England and Wales. Before the war there were about 500,000.

• IRELAND.

Number and Size of Holdings in the year 1918 :—

Size of Holdings	Leinster	Munster	Ulster	Connaught	Ireland
Not exceeding 1 acre .	38,809	33,403	33,895	8,717	114,824
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	12,752	9,327	15,964	8,302	46,345
" 5 " " 10 "	10,317	7,983	27,480	18,747	64,527
" 10 " " 15 "	8,162	6,870	24,819	19,411	59,262
" 15 " " 30 "	17,906	20,072	48,493	30,493	122,972
" 30 " " 50 "	13,224	20,486	24,683	14,594	72,987
" 50 " " 100 "	13,132	22,374	15,540	6,629	57,675
" 100 " " 200 "	6,929	9,885	4,123	2,338	23,275
" 200 " " 500 "	2,947	2,897	1,145	1,161	8,150
Above 500 acres .	657	472	322	517	1,968
Total No. of Holdings.	124,835	133,769	156,467	116,914	571,985

The above figures are not comparable with those published for years prior to 1910. In many cases farms in Ireland extend into two or more townlands, and in former years that portion of a farm in each townland was enumerated as a separate holding. The total number of holdings published was therefore somewhat too large. A change was made in the method of enumeration in 1910, and the present figures are believed to be a very close approximation for the year 1918.

Of the holdings in 1918, 372,815 were owned and 199,170 rented. The 571,985 holdings in 1918 were in the hands of 561,807 separate occupiers.

The Irish Land Acts are of two classes—The Fair Rent Acts, and the Land Purchase Acts. The Fair Rent Acts commenced with Mr. Gladstone's Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, which gave the Irish Tenant the '3 Fs'—Fair Rent, Free Sale and Fixity of Tenure. Under this Act, the great body of agricultural tenants had Fair Rents judicially determined. The rent is fixed by the Land Commission for terms of 15 years, and, on the expiration of each term, a new rent may be fixed for another term. Up to March 31, 1920, the number of Fair Rents fixed under the Irish Land Acts for a First Statutory Term was 382,975, with an average reduction of 20·7 per cent. on previous rents; for a Second Statutory Term, 144,094, with an average reduction of 19·3 per cent. on first term rents; and for a Third Statutory Term, 6,032, with an average reduction of 9·1 per cent. on second term rents.

The Land Purchase Acts commenced with the 'Bright Clauses' of the Act of 1870, but the system was greatly extended by the 'Ashbourne Act' of 1885, under which 9,992,536*l.* cash was advanced for Land Purchase. A new system was adopted under Mr. Balfour's Act of 1891, which created a special Land Stock for Land Purchase purposes. Under the Irish Land Act of 1903 cash advances are made to enable tenants to purchase their holdings under the supervision of three Estates Commissioners, the money for advances being raised by the issue of Land Stock bearing interest at 2½ per cent. The State is secured by a Guarantee Fund which consists of the various Funds voted by Parliament for Irish Local purposes. The Land Stock could not be issued except at a large discount, and the Land Act of 1909 provided that for future purchasers the money may be raised by the issue of a 3 per cent. stock, and in making advances the Treasury may give the vendor such stock instead of paying cash. Under this Act the Congested Districts Board was reconstituted, the area of its work extended and its income increased. Compulsory powers of purchase were also given to the Estates Commissioners and the Congested Districts Board.

The total amount of the purchase money for which advances have been made under the Irish Land Purchase Acts, 1870 to 1909, up to March 31, 1920, was 108,795,258*l.*, of which 106,933,839*l.* was advanced and 1,861,419*l.* was lodged in cash by purchasers. In addition, 4,609,131*l.* was advanced to that date by the Land Commission to Rural District Councils, for the erection of labourers' cottages, under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts.

In *England and Wales*, the Board of Agriculture make grants for, and, to some extent, supervise vocational education and scientific research in agriculture. The Board of Agriculture for *Scotland* dispenses certain grants for the development and improvement of agriculture, including agricultural education and research, in that country. In *Ireland* the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction provides itinerant lecturers who give instruction in agriculture, horticulture, bee-keeping, butter-making, poultry-keeping, &c. There are 3 agricultural stations where farm apprenticeships are provided, and numerous agricultural schools and colleges. There are also winter agricultural classes and schools of rural domestic economy.

Under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909 and 1910, there are eight "Development Commissioners," appointed to advise the Treasury in the administration of a national fund for the development of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and analogous resources of the United Kingdom. The total sum guaranteed to the Fund was 2,900,000*l.*; interest on investments, and other receipts, up to 31 March, 1920, made the total available funds, 3,541,000*l.* In 1921-22 a further 850,000*l.* was paid to the Fund under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921, for the purpose of aiding and developing agriculture in *England and Wales*. Under the same Act 150,000*l.* was paid to the Agriculture (*Scotland*) Fund for similar purposes in *Scotland*. During 1921-22 the Commissioners recommended the payment of grants amounting to 327,078*l.* and loans amounting to 41,372*l.* The total grants from 1909 down to March 9, 1923, were 2,689,043*l.*, and the total loans, 657,782*l.*

Forestry.—The woodland area of Great Britain in 1908 was 2,781,963 acres (*England*, 1,720,330; *Wales*, 186,723; and *Scotland*, 874,910). Included in these figures are 127,509 acres of plantations, i.e., land planted within the preceding 10 years (*England*, 72,008; *Wales*, 11,355; and *Scotland*, 44,146).

In *Ireland* in 1918, 289,914 acres were under woods and plantations.

II. FISHERIES.

Quantity and value of fish of British taking landed in the United Kingdom (excluding salmon, except that figures for *England and Wales* include sea-caught salmon and sea-trout):—

	1913 ¹	1919	1920	1921	1922 ²
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales	897,619	515,423	729,221	558,730	607,925
Scotland	362,994	298,443	316,384	260,011	279,460
Ireland	33,820	40,347	33,595	23,924	14,591
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	1,294,433	854,203	1,079,202	842,565	901,976
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	10,009,325	18,495,216	21,202,521	15,998,068	13,817,830
Scotland	3,723,357	6,083,739	6,522,062	4,910,624	3,959,840
Ireland	24,625	718,706	535,944	360,977	230,203
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	14,027,308	25,277,661	28,260,527	21,269,669	18,007,873
U.K. Shell-fish	463,642	691,067	783,700	711,460	608,021

¹ Pre-War year.² Provisional figures.

Statistics for 1920 of fishing boats registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 :—

	Boats on Register on December 31, 1920			Total Net Ton- nage	Boats employed at some time during year	Estimated number of men and boys employed in sea-fishing	
	Number					Regular fishermen	Others
	Sailing	Steam	Total				
England and Wales	5,204	4,147	9,351	216,284	8,711	34,428	6,060
Scotland	7,765	3,006	7,771	106,959	6,943	26,839	4,652
Ireland	4,030	608	4,638	22,653	3,257	6,843	7,953
Isle of Man	128	105	233	1,761	179	416	213
Channel Islands	234	46	284	749	271	398	158
Total, 1920	14,365	7,912	22,277	318,406	19,361	68,924	19,036

Imports and Exports of fish into and from the United Kingdom are given as follows. The imports represent fish of foreign taking or preparation, and are therefore not included in the table above giving fish of British taking landed in the United Kingdom :—

	1913 (Pre-War)	1919	1920	1921	1922 ¹
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Imports (fresh, cured or salted)	184,000	148,000	137,000	141,000	150,000
Exports of United Kingdom produce (fresh, cured, salted)	550,000	136,000	199,000	288,000	218,000
Ditto (herrings only)	488,000	116,000	162,000	256,000	170,000
Re-exports (fish of foreign and colonial origin)	27,000	18,000	20,000	14,000	12,000

¹ Provisional figures.

III. MINING AND METALS.

General summary of the mineral production of the United Kingdom (including all Ireland) in 1920 and 1921 :—

Description of Mineral	1920		1921	
	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries
	Tons £	£	Tons £	£
Alum shale	5,539	623	2,840	320
Arsenical pyrites	1,178	7,212	—	—
Arsenic	1,997	119,873	1,032	25,336
Barium (compounds)	64,150	267,418	24,669	79,912
Bauxite	11,020	3,445	2,269	477
Bog ore	2,179	1,127	817	337
Chalk	3,747,165	444,496	3,434,357	418,057
Chert, flint, &c.	84,303	35,260	45,641	26,268
Chromite of iron	1,100	1,100	—	—
China clay	777,511	1,197,033	435,814	663,666
China stone	73,102	86,384	34,886	38,590
Clay and shale	8,021,484	1,149,750	8,351,450	1,097,333
Fireclay	1,966,040	988,256	1,352,587	624,612
Fuller's Earth	28,906	98,671	20,242	75,921
Potters' clay	163,375	128,119	158,196	142,521
Coal	229,531,081	396,872,423	163,251,181	213,746,044
Copper ore and precipitate	275	9,649	136	2,945
Fluorspar	54,653	57,242	23,137	24,752
Gold ore	1	150	—	—
Gravel and sand	2,757,052	532,236	2,489,817	477,458
Gypsum	286,978	196,373	364,840	186,933
Igneous rocks	5,620,691	2,692,913	5,740,014	3,199,907
Iron ore	12,706,895	9,300,820	3,477,955	2,209,200
Iron pyrites	6,649	8,303	3,743	3,951
Jet (Ib.)	—	—	940	245
Lead ore	15,399	325,174	6,787	85,914
Lignite	150	180	—	—
Limestone (other than chalk)	11,227,817	3,519,706	7,335,862	2,362,254
Manganese ore	12,875	26,991	514	769
Natural Gas (cub. ft.)	95,000	—	100,000	—
Ochre,umber, &c.	15,537	29,768	10,310	23,345
Oil shale	2,842,582	2,081,397	1,866,896	992,389
Petroleum	375	8,437	342	2,394
Salt	2,158,370	2,468,355	1,882,620	1,633,268
Gamster	310,019	176,455	150,562	95,691
Sandstone	1,873,797	1,430,038	1,884,550	1,323,178
Slate	215,269	1,766,188	237,340	2,145,296
Soapstone	361	900	—	—
Sulphate of strontia	4,183	3,638	6,632	8,558
Tin ore (dressed)	4,858	783,154	1,078	92,147
Tungsten ore (dressed)	94	8,324	—	186
Uranium ore	60	1,800	76	—
Zinc ore (dressed)	5,064	33,815	814	3,194
Totals	24,601,174 95,0001	427,444,884	—	160,112,811

1 Cubic feet of natural gas.

The metals obtainable from the ores produced in 1921 were :—Copper, 72 tons, value 4,999*l.*; iron, 1,071,120 tons, 13,282,562*l.*; lead, 5,158 tons, 117,216*l.*; silver, 12,229 oz., 1,879*l.*; tin, 679 tons, 112,312*l.*; zinc, 292 tons, 7,652*l.*; total value, 13,524,620*l.*

The total number of persons ordinarily employed at all mines under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts during 1921 was 1,156,938.

The number of mines at work was 3,428. 924,629 persons (males) worked underground, and 226,071 males and 6,238 females above ground. The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 69,979 (excluding persons occasionally employed), of whom 44,017 (males) worked inside the quarries, and 25,962 (including 410 females) outside. The number of quarries at work was 5,466.

Professor H. S. Jevons has estimated the resources of British coal in 1915, within 4,000 feet of the surface, at 197,000 million tons. Coal raised in the United Kingdom, and coal, coke, and patent fuel exported (the figures in the following tables, for the war period, exclude coal exported from Government stores, etc.):—

Year	Coal raised		Coal, Coke, etc., exported		Bunkers for ships in foreign trade:
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons
		£			
1913	287,430,000	145,536,000	76,688,000	53,660,000	21,032,000
1916	256,348,000	200,015,000	41,158,000	50,671,000	12,988,000
1917	248,499,000	207,787,000	37,801,000	51,341,000	10,228,000
1918	227,749,000	238,241,000	34,174,000	52,416,000	8,756,000
1919	229,789,000	314,113,000	38,467,000	92,298,000	12,021,000
1920	229,532,000	396,872,000	28,863,000	120,319,000	13,923,000
1921	163,251,000	213,746,000	26,247,000	46,370,000	11,06,000
1922	250,808,000	—	67,939,000	77,734,000	18,306,000

1 Not included in exports. Bunkers for ships in foreign and coastwise trade, and Admiralty shipments totalled 38½ million tons in 1917 and 34½ million tons in 1918.

2 There was a stoppage of coal mining during the three months April to June, 1921.

In the year 1921, the coal available for home consumption is estimated to have been 129,063,000 tons, some of the principal uses being: Railways, for locomotive purposes, 10,492,000 tons; gas works, 15,913,000 tons; coke ovens, 6,398,000 tons; blast furnaces, manufacture of pig-iron, 651,000 tons (plus 3,076,000 tons of coke); colliery engines and mines, 18,550,000 tons; bunkers for ships in coasting trade, 1,234,000 tons; electricity generating stations, 6,524,000 tons; domestic use and general manufacturing purposes, etc., 69,221,000 tons.

Exports of coal, 1922, from United Kingdom to countries named:—

Countries	Weight	Value	Countries	Weight	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
France . . .	13,579,000	15,726,000	Norway . . .	1,567,000	1,631,000
Germany . . .	8,946,000	8,493,000	Brazil . . .	1,013,000	1,246,000
Italy . . .	6,342,000	7,808,000	India . . .	999,000	1,144,000
Holland . . .	6,068,000	6,399,000	Algeria . . .	1,032,000	1,123,000
Belgium . . .	3,489,000	3,581,000	Portugal . . .	784,000	883,000
Denmark . . .	2,866,000	3,110,000	Gibraltar . . .	689,000	793,000
Sweden . . .	2,524,000	2,846,000	Russia . . .	584,000	720,000
Argentina . . .	2,021,000	2,490,000	Uruguay . . .	503,000	615,000
Egypt . . .	1,744,000	2,094,000	Canaries . . .	525,000	614,000
Spain . . .	1,711,000	2,024,000	Greece . . .	429,000	506,000

Iron ore produced in and imported into the United Kingdom:

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1913	15,997,000	4,544,000	7,442,000	7,046,000
1916	13,495,000	5,545,000	6,934,000	11,775,000
1917	14,846,000	6,430,000	6,190,000	12,030,000
1918	14,613,000	7,107,000	6,582,000	13,441,000
1919	12,254,000	7,428,000	5,201,000	11,271,000
1920	12,707,000	9,957,000	6,500,000	16,545,000
1921	3,478,000	2,209,000	1,888,000	3,726,000

The exports of British iron ore are insignificant. Of the ore imported in 1921, 786,000 tons, valued at 1,510,000£, came from Spain. Including 'purple ore,' the net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1921 was 5,580,000 tons.

Statistics of blast-furnaces in operation :—

Year	Furnaces in Blast	Ore Smelted	Pig-iron made	Coal used	Coke used	Pig-iron Exported
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1913	338	25,708,000	10,260,000	21,221,600	—	1,128,000
1916	294	21,596,000	8,919,000	2,613,000	10,301,000	918,000
1917	318	22,902,000	9,338,000	2,816,000	10,962,000	734,000
1918	318	22,544,000	9,107,000	2,607,000	11,287,000	482,000
1919	289	19,044,000	7,417,000	2,349,000	9,384,000	357,000
1920	285	19,137,000	8,035,000	2,062,000	10,636,000	462,000
1921	25	5,604,000	2,616,000	651,000	3,076,000	193,000

The output in 1922 was :—Pig iron, 4,900,000 tons ; Steel ingots and castings, 5,832,000 tons. Exports of pig iron in 1922, 651,000 tons.

Various unmanufactured metals imported :—

	1913	1916	1919	1920	1921	1922
	(pre-war)					
Antimony ore and regulus	Tons 10,334	11,721	6,547	7,502	1,471	—
Copper ore and regulus	133,375	36,322	20,504	31,164	24,125	53,169
Copper bars, plates, etc.	111,348	294,005	114,737	126,908	96,436	—
Lead	204,136	207,302	217,640	162,858	132,902	181,654
Lead ore	18,453	1,502	4,435	7,526	1,368	—
Pyrites of iron and copper	781,711	836,703	334,457	690,551	288,415	460,446
Manganese ore	604,177	363,666	264,800	132,612	173,866	337,332
Iron	45,682	12,587	22,001	28,749	20,907	24,675
Tin ore	34,592	32,330	25,737	23,876	21,578	38,743
Zinc (crude)	145,004	64,138	94,226	109,378	72,470	74,001
Zinc ore	64,670	92,787	78,775	40,345	11,352	—
Platinum	Troy oz. 2,600	1,223	—	752	77	—
Mercury	lbs. 491,165	1,077,460	2,844,899	2,689,016	1,640,785	1,405,149

IV. TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(The following information is furnished by Mr. Thomas R. Ellison of Liverpool.)

The progress made by each branch of the textile industry since 1892

is shown in the subjoined statement of the weight of raw material used and the value of yarns and goods exported:—

Annual Average: Periods of Three Years	Weight consumed in Millions of lbs.				Value of Products exported (in Thousands of £s)			
	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Total	Cotton	Woolleen	Linen	Total
1829-1831	243	149	194	586	18,077	4,967	2,138	25,182
1859-1861	1,023	260	212	1,495	49,000	15,041	6,119	70,060
1889-1891	1,618	564	220	2,402	72,114	24,176	6,377	102,667
1899-1901	1,679	623	190	2,492	70,340	20,898	5,857	97,095
1911-1913	2,074	791	237	3,102	123,167	34,194	9,403	166,767
1914-1916	1,854	816	225	2,895	102,548	36,543	8,909	148,002
1917-1919	1,633	835	121	2,579	189,000	68,890	14,100	271,990
1920-21 (2 yrs.)	1,305	741	63	2,079	290,200	95,050	17,100	402,350

The home production of wool in 1921 is estimated at 102 million lbs. ; and that of flax at 22 million lbs. Exports in 1921 were : piece goods, &c. ; cotton, 2,927 million yards ; woollen, 123 million yards ; linen, 40 million yards. Yarn : cotton, 147 million lbs. ; woollen, 30 million lbs. ; and linen, 5 million lbs.

V. WATER POWER.

The available water-power resources of Great Britain are estimated to be 900,000 B.H.P., of which 200,000 B.H.P. are developed (1922)

Commerce.

The principal imports on which customs duties are levied are beer, chicory, cinema films, clocks and watches, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, matches, motor cars and motor cycles, musical instruments, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine—spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine yielding the bulk of the entire levies. In 1919 the imports free of duty (exclusive of bullion and specie and diamonds) amounted to 1,381,634,807*l.*, 84·9 per cent., and those subject to duty to 244,521,405*l.*, 15·1 per cent. of the total imports.

Value of the imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and foreign merchandise transhipped under bond) of the United Kingdom:—

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	525,253,595	109,866,731	634,820,326
1916 ¹	948,506,492	506,279,707	97,566,178	603,845,885
1917 ¹	1,064,164,678	527,079,746	69,677,461	596,757,207
1918	1,316,150,903	501,418,997	30,945,061	532,364,078
1919	1,626,156,212	798,638,362	164,746,315	963,384,677
1920	1,932,648,881	1,334,469,269	222,753,331	1,557,222,600
1921	1,085,500,061	703,399,542	106,919,306	810,318,848
1922 ²	1,003,918,124	720,496,426	103,777,871	824,274,297

¹ From the outbreak of War in August, 1914, until the second half of 1917, certain goods belonging to the British and Allied Governments were excluded from the returns of imports and exports. From July, 1917, merchandise imported and exported in public ownership is included, except exports for the use of H.M. forces on active service. In the six months July to December 1917, such imports (included in the above table) amounted to about 107,000,000*l.*, and British exports to 2,500,000*l.*. In 1918 such imports amounted to about 250,000,000*l.*, British exports to 18,500,000*l.*, and re-exports to about 3,000,000*l.*

² Provisional figures. The values of the trade in 1922 on the basis of prices in 1913 were in millions of £: imports, 659; exports, 362; re-exports, 89.

The value of goods imported into the United Kingdom is generally taken to be that at the port and time of entry, including all incidental expenses (cost, insurance, and freight) up to the landing on the quay. For goods consigned for sale, the market value in this country is required and recorded in the returns. This is ascertained from the declaration made by the importers, and is checked by the expert knowledge available in the Customs Department, with the help of current price-lists and market reports. For exports, the value at the port of shipment (including the charges of delivering the goods on board) is taken. Imports are entered as from the country whence the goods were consigned to the United Kingdom, which may, or may not, be the country whence the goods were last shipped. Exports are credited to the country of ultimate destination as declared by the exporters.

Imports by air in 1920 amounted to £677,000*l.* and exports to 330,000*l.* The trade was mainly in clothes and furs.

The total estimated value of the imports and exports of Ireland (including the trade with Great Britain) is given by the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, as follows:—

	1914	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Imports—					
Farm produce, food and drink stuffs	26,971	34,429	55,245	64,318	46,500
Raw materials	11,162	21,689	21,433	28,172	18,082
Manufactured goods	35,862	69,898	79,938	111,260	59,389
Total Imports	73,995	126,016	156,616	203,750	118,971
Exports—					
Farm produce, food and drink stuffs	41,607	78,254	93,709	108,810	74,089
Raw materials	4,274	5,369	6,777	5,861	2,968
Manufactured goods	31,430	69,308	75,566	90,044	52,564
Total Exports	77,311	152,931	176,052	204,715	129,621

Imports into Ireland from Great Britain, 1921, 93,000,000*l.*; exports to Great Britain, 127,000,000*l.*

Trade of the United Kingdom according to countries (figures for 1922 are provisional):—

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British Produce.		Foreign and Colonial Produce.	
	1913	1922	1913	1922	1913	1922
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
<i>Foreign Countries:</i>						
<i>Europe and Colonies—</i>						
Russia	40,271	8,176	18,103	3,679	9,591	1,038
Finland	—	10,185	—	2,770	—	709
Estonia	—	1,149	—	1,946	—	357
Latvia	—	2,991	—	1,094	—	282
Lithuania	—	1,103	—	114	—	2
Sweden	14,213	19,261	8,220	12,292	1,014	1,525
Norway	7,487	10,566	6,147	11,589	518	714
Iceland	—	207	—	386	—	86
Denmark and Faroe Islands	23,831	40,310	5,192	12,438	551	1,248
Poland	—	2,968	—	2,454	—	637
Germany	80,411	26,524	40,677	32,076	19,822	16,986
Netherlands	23,578	34,198	15,429	34,903	5,093	5,997
Java	2,086	6,962	5,701	7,772	46	71
Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	1,828	4,185	1,545	1,815	11	19
Dutch West India Islands	42	150	59	195	2	2
Dutch Guiana	378	216	60	88	9	12

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to countries in first column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1913	1922	1913	1922	1913	1922
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Belgium	23,382	23,657	13,240	24,831	7,429	10,648
Belgia Congo	44	381	289	500	16	20
France	16,353	48,610	28,933	48,310	11,949	17,628
Algeria	1,312	1,650	1,341	1,851	7	50
Tunis	862	655	416	663	19	42
French West Africa	889	1,218	1,479	1,829	64	74
French Somaliland	110	49	214	70	1	—
Madagascar	222	114	79	125	2	—
Syria	—	163	—	2,090	—	17
French Indo-China	277	164	159	242	3	3
French Pacific Poss.	317	42	60	29	14	1
French W. India Islands	—	1	77	278	31	100
Switzerland	11,070	21,797	4,212	2,810	876	1,301
Portugal	3,017	4,589	3,271	4,219	603	180
Azores	56	167	49	67	7	4
Madeira	32	95	250	331	56	15
Portuguese West Africa	171	56	543	676	11	5
Portuguese East Africa	314	1,029	1,726	1,863	85	40
Portuguese Poss. in India	274	166	214	268	3	1
Spain	14,394	18,733	7,852	11,999	780	963
Canary Islands	1,549	4,348	1,671	1,886	179	99
Spanish North Africa	28	85	167	726	17	53
Italy	8,127	11,282	10,610	19,257	1,912	1,725
Tripoli	50	27	137	163	35	5
Austria	7,706	1,582	4,481	1,938	1,300	112
Hungary	—	416	—	265	—	28
Czechoslovakia	—	5,226	—	744	—	304
Serb-Croat-Slovene State	—	644	—	666	—	19
Greece	2,202	1,013	2,587	3,796	59	67
Crete	25	268	57	20	4	—
Bulgaria	41	50	472	849	30	22
Roumania	2,037	1,945	1,947	2,636	71	52
Turkey, European	1,165	1,458	2,415	3,429	137	138
Turkey, Asiatic	4,251	378	5,291	267	108	5
Smyrna	—	2,171	—	331	—	44
Africa—						
Morocco	498	546	1,277	2,313	265	187
Liberia	57	91	99	130	11	15
Egypt	21,395	31,106	9,806	15,562	158	318
Asia—						
Persia	430	8,134	725	1,793	11	63
Siam	516	299	1,352	2,236	25	21
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macao and Wei- hai-Wei)	4,672	9,723	14,845	23,734	165	161
Japan (including Formosa)	4,588	8,110	14,530	23,974	297	269
Korea	1	—	250	81	1	—
America—						
United States of America	111,652	292,013	29,295	52,622	30,159	21,654
Philippine Is. and Guam	2,183	1,641	983	623	61	19
Porto Rico	1	21	66	81	—	3
Hawaii	18	29	134	43	1	—
Cuba	3,675	10,610	2,214	1,388	786	511
Haiti	116	214	167	189	1	2
St. Domingo	174	592	162	158	4	41
Mexico	1,880	8,604	2,233	2,213	265	8

¹ Including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in 1913

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British produce		Foreign and Colonial produce	
	1913	1922	1913	1922	1913	1922
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Guatemala	356	141	344	393	8	4
Honduras (not British)	1	462	127	148	2	2
San Salvador	116	87	328	336	5	2
Nicaragua	117	84	243	115	7	2
Costa Rica	1,424	1,728	236	199	10	6
Colombia	1,089	1,980	693	2,268	21	18
Panama	52	66	457	221	46	11
Venezuela	500	239	826	950	14	22
Ecuador	468	212	415	616	10	7
Peru	2,178	7,410	1,488	1,749	104	62
Chile	5,239	4,492	6,011	5,437	359	141
Brazil	10,608	7,526	12,465	10,983	556	276
Uruguay	2,749	4,748	2,916	2,545	96	59
Bolivia	2,270	1,717	369	409	16	5
Argentine Republic	42,485	56,520	22,641	22,708	796	656
Paraguay	9	4	195	100	2	—
Total (including those not specified above)	577,219	685,887	329,942	434,716	95,956	88,402
<i>British Possessions:</i>						
<i>In Europe:</i>						
Channel Islands	1,984	3,617	1,351	2,862	251	586
Gibraltar	27	85	828	1,677	91	131
Malta and Gozo	31	85	1,115	1,379	102	192
Cyprus	139	169	147	373	5	11
<i>In Africa:</i>						
<i>West Africa:</i>						
Gambia	54	534	285	291	13	15
Sierra Leone	243	775	758	870	72	67
Gold Coast & Togoland	886	1,291	1,877	3,081	268	391
Nigeria & Cameroons	3,891	6,510	4,731	6,977	277	438
St. Helena	6	19	29	28	7	6
<i>South Africa:</i>						
Protect. of S. W. Africa	—	5	—	21	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	9,381 ¹	11,369	10,812	11,498	953	717
Natal	2,724	4,785	5,933	6,101	389	260
Orange Free State	—	—	567	545	36	20
Transvaal	196	53	5,752	6,443	483	285
Basutoland	—	—	21	16	1	—
Rhodesia	194	493	839	913	56	46
Bechuanaland Protectorate	—	4	12	4	—	—
Swaziland	53	—	1	3	—	—
<i>East Africa:</i>						
Tanganyika Territory	—	365	—	364	—	7
Zanzibar and Pemba	175	400	106	314	5	5
Kenya Colony	426	1,295	1,130	1,577	59	40
Uganda Protectorate	298	184	54	115	1	1
Nyasaland Protectorate	106	586	82	290	2	5
Somaliland Protectorate	5	—	4	5	—	—
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	—	1,149	—	780	—	32
Mauritius & Dependencies	293	3,908	536	972	43	48
Seychelles	30	68	24	32	2	1

¹ Exclusive of the value of Diamonds from the Cape of Good Hope.

² Included in Egypt in 1913

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column.			
			British produce		Foreign and Colonial produce	
	1913	1922	1913	1922	1913	1922
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
<i>In Asia:</i>						
Aden and Dependencies	309	331	483	500	31	13
Palestine	—	713	—	944	—	21
Mesopotamia	—	1,149	—	3,716	—	46
British India	48,420	47,681	70,273	91,621	1,397	1,318
Straits Settlements	15,800	7,961	5,836	6,641	169	81
Federated Malay States	3,574	2,323	1,339	877	44	16
Ceylon and Dependencies	7,797	10,322	4,185	3,681	131	92
British North Borneo	94	218	64	90	10	41
Sarawak	1	—	36	72	—	2
Hong Kong	675	666	4,354	6,160	209	98
<i>In Australasia:</i>						
Australia	38,965	64,823	34,471	60,457	3,358	5,275
Territory of Papua	15	9	18	13	1	—
New Zealand	20,338	43,322	10,838	15,868	952	833
Nauru	—	98	—	18	—	—
Fiji Islands	3	293	124	204	4	5
Other Pacific Islands (British)	25	60	13	16	1	—
<i>In America:</i>						
Canada	30,488	54,845	23,795	35,271	3,512	2,664
Newfoundland & Labrador	944	1,938	881	529	115	78
Bermudas	—	3	163	359	24	47
Bahamas	—	22	66	675	10	202
British West India Islands	2,116	4,457	2,339	3,462	383	492
British Honduras	155	119	122	164	21	28
British Guiana	648	81	730	944	509	66
Falkland Islands	428	374	95	183	22	19
Deep Sea Fisheries	325	840	1	1	—	—
Total, British Possessions (including those not specified above)	91,516	318,031	165,312	285,781	13,611	15,376
Grand Total	768,735	1,602,918	521,354	720,496	109,567	103,778

Gold and silver bullion and specie:—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1913	59,533,549	46,087,359	14,495,049	16,054,679
1916	17,790,302	38,448,912	13,677,650	10,741,342
1919 ¹	66,543,659	14,599,091	2,425,424	2,745,590
1920	50,678,282	92,635,837	9,926,034	11,493,266
1921	49,676,047	59,348,158	10,264,443	12,045,422
1922 ²	34,543,591	44,851,917	10,100,552	13,235,269

¹ Last six months of the year only.

Provisional figures.

Figures for 1917 and 1918 and the first half of 1919 are not available.

Imports and exports for 1913 and 1922 (latter year provisional):—

Import Values C.I.F. Export Values F.O.B.	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1913	1922	1913	1922	1913	1922
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Grain and Flour	84,403	103,325	2,305	2,833	1,646	2,202
Feeding-Stocks for Animals	4,870	5,612	2,170	1,715	72	165
Meat	56,421	103,222	1,166	1,060	2,107	2,967
Animals Living for Food	305	1,566	43	31	23	—
Other Food & Drink, Non-dutiable	82,434	138,671	—	—	5,890	6,634
Other Food & Drink, Dutiable	58,683	101,608	24,786	24,761	6,253	6,751
Tobacco	8,023	18,610	3,376	5,920	261	1,058
Total, Class I.	255,149	472,628	33,876	36,820	16,256	21,777
II. Raw Materials, &c.—						
Mining, &c., Products: Coal	6	—	50,727	72,529	—	—
Other	3,114	5,324	869	1,765	312	613
Iron Ore and Scrap	7,454	4,768	419	588	9	15
Non-Ferrous Ores and Scrap	12,573	8,616	168	5,184	601	855
Wood and Timber	23,789	37,319	341	332	833	582
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	70,571	87,229	—	1,268	9,143	5,417
Wool, and Woollen Bags	37,736	62,688	4,623	8,106	13,574	26,786
Silk, Raw, Knobs and Nolls	1,295	2,346	129	65	102	58
Other Textile Materials	18,455	11,106	514	600	5,177	1,408
Oil Seeds, Oils, Fats, Gums, &c.	29,418	26,922	2,872	5,616	5,439	4,049
Hides and Skins, Undressed	15,067	14,032	1,806	1,665	8,411	8,712
Paper-making Materials	5,816	9,609	958	1,316	298	36
Rubber	21,895	7,296	—	91	14,948	4,765
Miscellaneous	12,749	10,225	2,876	3,092	4,852	2,367
Total, Class II.	269,939	298,241	66,173	102,615	63,699	55,116
III. Manufactured Articles—						
Coal and Manufactured Fuel	31	25	2,932	5,201	3	—
Earthenware, Glass, &c.	5,468	7,016	7,427	10,928	229	118
Iron and Steel Manufactures	15,890	10,444	55,351	60,958	339	186
Non-Ferrous Metals & Manufactures	29,601	18,152	12,066	11,537	8,252	3,862
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, &c.	6,699	6,276	7,129	6,430	1,522	1,042
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	1,587	1,553	5,386	7,367	239	151
Machinery	7,267	8,167	33,602	51,724	1,366	1,176
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	3,583	3,807	2,042	1,374	589	254
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	9,208	6,839	126,467	186,883	1,898	1,533
Woollen, Worsted Yarns & Manuf.	10,020	9,009	35,710	58,487	1,225	1,124
Silk and Silk Manufactures	15,115	21,330	2,158	2,282	1,768	4,416
Manuf. of Other Textile Materials	9,813	10,684	16,070	22,408	2,423	2,030
Apparel	11,173	14,174	20,933	22,588	1,497	1,224
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, & Colors	13,336	11,378	19,533	20,348	1,411	1,493
Oils, Fats, Resins, Manufactures	13,798	40,348	4,444	6,035	448	2,882
Leather and Manufactures	11,630	11,416	5,219	5,137	2,129	1,494
Paper and Cardboard	7,602	12,374	8,679	6,737	277	253
Vehicles (inc. Ships & Aircraft)	5,629	6,656	24,508	49,958	695	366
Rubber Manufactures	3,616	5,419	3,088	5,018	853	347
Miscellaneous Articles	19,913	21,823	26,006	28,040	2,902	2,991
Total, Class III.	201,039	229,920	413,810	569,420	27,505	26,532
IV. Animals not for Food	489	362	2,230	1,477	106	53
V. Parcel Post	2,119	2,767	9,155	11,264	—	—
Total	768,735	1,008,918	555,254	720,496	109,566	108,778

The subjoined tables exhibit the value of the great articles of commerce imported, and home produce exported, during five years:—

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal Articles Imported	1913 (Pre-war)	1919	1920	1921	1922 ¹
	1000s. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
<i>Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</i>					
Wheat	43,840	68,123	146,753	70,606	58,789
Wheat meal and flour	6,348	2,729	21,246	19,064	10,674
Maize	13,710	13,722	27,371	18,446	15,022
Barley	8,077	17,827	14,458	10,529	6,069
Oats	5,672	6,724	5,633	4,403	4,363
Rice	2,270	2,082	6,154	6,402	2,285
Flour	1,753	2,374	8,823	3,809	1,557
Bacon	17,429	73,592	50,367	43,528	35,531
Beef (fresh, salted, etc.)	18,874	52,053	51,870	44,940	29,318
Mutton (fresh, salted, etc.)	11,112	19,096	28,027	29,655	22,928
Hams	3,048	16,690	2,972	8,217	8,585
Lard	5,542	18,673	12,793	10,463	7,654
Fish	4,887	11,348	12,889	9,465	8,884
Butter	24,084	16,854	21,519	42,340	37,316
Margarine	3,948	2,480	5,514	5,225	3,870
Cheese	7,695	15,170	26,634	17,447	12,438
Vegetables, raw	5,592	9,284	13,770	12,004	8,040
Eggs, fresh, etc.	9,481	15,704	17,871	15,790	14,091
Fruit (fresh, dried and preserved)	17,667	54,573	68,267	48,448	—
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	12,067	54,948	73,110	35,339	33,874
Tea	1,742	34,961	26,958	23,112	25,976
Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations	2,273	11,595	15,595	5,919	4,465
Coffee, raw and roasted	2,224	5,989	4,478	2,413	4,463
Spirits	1,100	7,267	4,920	2,495	1,825
Wine	1,978	18,497	12,773	5,348	5,689
Tobacco	2,935	11,954	24,920	22,865	18,610
<i>Raw Materials—</i>					
Iron ore	7,646	11,371	16,545	3,732	4,286
Wood and timber	23,789	72,095	82,115	30,022	27,319
Cotton, raw	76,544	29,771	256,579	73,510	87,220
Wool, raw and partly dressed	34,240	26,889	87,624	41,551	58,572
Jute	9,211	13,631	15,190	3,776	4,275
Flax	4,771	2,777	7,776	3,350	3,961
Hemp	1,450	8,796	11,287	2,565	2,742
Rubber	29,524	24,47	24,518	9,239	6,287
Hides, raw	5,818	14,664	11,260	3,753	4,125
Cotton seed	4,649	9,774	5,154	4,231	4,948
Flax or Linseed	7,195	20,43	15,648	8,593	7,013
Nuts and kernels (for oil)	1,923	19,411	19,452	8,765	7,045
Tin ore and concentrates	2,469	4,608	4,995	1,952	2,226
Pulp of wood	4,615	15,394	25,504	12,619	8,537
<i>Manufactures—</i>					
Iron and steel and manufactures thereon	15,896	11,613	29,017	22,764	10,443
Copper (regulus, wrought, manufactures, etc.)	11,049	14,765	16,704	8,911	—
Tin (blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs)	9,252	9,63	8,597	3,511	3,877
Lead (pig and sheet)	3,418	7,935	6,141	3,012	4,347
Zinc, crude and manufactures	3,980	4,415	5,879	2,826	2,740
Yarns and textile fabrics	—	—	—	—	—
Leather, dressed	4,566	19,99	7,724	3,062	4,624
Leather, dressed and garnished, etc.	4,066	18,664	11,922	5,284	6,846
Motor cars, cycles, parts and tyres	7,411	7,320	29,631	10,092	10,287
Petroleum (including motor spirit)	19,557	36,299	66,554	54,539	33,136

¹ Provisional figures.² Not yet available.

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal Articles Exported	1913 (Pre-War)	1919	1920	1921	1922 ¹
<i>United Kingdom Produce—</i>	<i>Thous. £</i>	<i>Thous. £</i>	<i>Thous. £</i>	<i>Thous. £</i>	<i>Thous. £</i>
Fish	7,503	4,690	7,120	6,072	4,348
Beer and Ale	2,145	1,535	2,983	2,177	1,851
Spirits	4,188	4,474	10,049	8,648	7,859
Tobacco	3,376	5,167	9,129	5,060	5,920
Coal	50,727	83,214	99,627	42,952	72,550
Iron and Steel and Manufactures—					
Pig Iron	4,824	4,828	10,603	1,678	5,204
Tinned plates and sheets	7,215	11,079	18,955	9,077	9,696
Galvanised sheets	10,626	4,049	19,112	5,981	10,050
Total Iron, &c., including items not specified	55,351	64,424	128,907	63,604	60,959
Cotton yarn	15,096	33,908	47,586	23,925	26,436
Cotton piece goods	97,776	179,073	315,718	137,132	142,416
Other cotton manufactures	13,085	25,864	38,116	17,608	18,050
Woollen and worsted yarn	5,460	11,951	14,720	7,103	9,805
Woollen tissues	14,467	60,392	75,166	24,653	25,077
Worsted tissues	6,186	11,815	26,683	11,228	11,767
Linon piece goods	5,969	7,806	14,945	5,249	7,969
Motor Cars, cycles, tyres, and parts	5,894	6,176	17,197	7,576	5,559
Ships and Boats (new), complete	11,927	2,328	26,554	30,626	30,443
<i>Foreign and Colonial Produce—</i>					
Food and drink	15,991	41,965	43,949	28,196	20,719
Cotton, raw	9,143	11,410	33,474	8,188	5,327
Wool (including woollen rags)	13,574	23,542	35,596	19,358	26,736
Hides and Skins	8,411	12,390	15,867	7,392	8,712
Rubber	14,837	43,968	13,867	3,963	4,642
Tim	6,147	2,654	4,119	2,556	2,463

¹ Provisional figures.

The principal articles of food and drink, and tobacco, imported and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom in 1913 (the year before the war) and 1920-1922, are given as follows:—

Articles	1913 (Pre-War)	1920	1921	1922
Wheat	Thous. Cwts. 105,434	109,277	79,822	96,234
Wheat meal, and flour	11,732	11,858	13,940	13,299
Maize	48,598	33,556	36,210	37,010
Barley	22,427	12,652	15,643	12,670
Oats	18,112	6,077	8,172	9,350
Rice	6,167	1,593	4,413	2,691
Butter	4,033	1,677	3,329	3,816
Margarine	1,510	806	1,042	999
Cheese	2,232	2,731	2,793	2,633
Eggs	2,568	846	1,267	1,639
Coffee	Thous. cwts. 251	298	399	315
Cocoa, raw	464	834	762	—
Preparations of cocoa, &c.	235	281	234	146
Tea	395,800	392,330	410,124	411,000
Beef (fresh & refrigerated)	9,028	8,633	10,787	9,993
Mutton	5,317	4,723	6,463	5,790
Bacon and hams	5,574	5,643	6,356	7,299
Other meat	2,856	3,594	2,201	2,013
Potatoes	9,345	5,207	3,612	3,431
Apples	3,121	4,882	3,910	4,386

Articles	1913 (Pre-War)	1920	1921	1922
Oranges Thous. cwt.	5,510	4,372	5,772	6,880
Bananas „ bunches	6,564	7,645	8,761	10,596
Currants, dried „ cwt.	1,244	1,054	1,150	1,190
Raisins „ „	725	627	721	830
Sugar (raw and refined) „	33,626	21,764	27,542	—
Wine „ Galls.	11,368	15,054	11,175	12,500
Spirits (British and foreign) Thous. Prf.	31,794	22,147	18,584	16,950
Beer (home-made) Thous. Stand. Brls.	35,251	26,917	21,868	20,933
Tobacco Thous. lbs.	96,111	139,154	139,823	133,000

In 1922 the United Kingdom imported about 40,000,000 cwt. of wheat from other parts of the Empire and about 56,000,000 cwt. from foreign countries. The great wheat sources were:—

United States	37,262,000 cwt.
Canada	22,910,000 „
Argentina	18,804,000 „
Australia	16,335,000 „

Wheat flour imported 1922, 13,481,000 cwt., of which 4,577,000 came from the United States, 6,596,000 from Canada, and 1,778,000 from Australia.

Quantity of the principal food imports, tobacco, spirits (British and foreign) and beer (British) retained for home consumption per head of population:—

Articles	1912	1913	1914	1919	1920
Bacon and hams . . lbs.	13.30	13.66	14.18	21.94	13.48
Beef ¹ „	20.27	22.12	19.98	15.65	21.91
Mutton ¹ „	12.35	13.03	12.43	9.69	14.99
Other meat „	6.55	6.99	8.39	10.86	3.51
Butter „	9.56	9.88	9.46	3.79	4.01
Cheese „	5.51	5.47	5.78	5.13	6.52
Eggs no.	49.92	56.17	46.30	14.70	18.07
Wheat lbs.	268.07	258.32	250.89	173.44	261.11
Flour „	24.73	28.74	23.91	42.91	28.33
Potatoes „	14.11	22.90	8.05	2.30	12.44
Sugar (equivalent of refined) „	79.41	83.10	79.80	73.21	51.70
Tea „	6.49	6.68	6.89	8.42	8.37
Rice and flour „	7.60	6.24	6.96	1.68	3.14
Tobacco „	2.05	2.10	2.19	3.15	2.97
Spirits proof gall.	0.67	0.70	0.69	0.47	0.47
Beer gall.	26.83	27.76	26.66	16.99	20.67

¹ Including estimated produce of meat from live animals imported for slaughter.

The total value of goods transhipped under bond was: 1917, 11,621,849*l.*; 1918, 10,874,547*l.*; 1919, 15,783,234*l.*; 1920, 18,002,866*l.*; 1921, 10,799,309*l.* (These amounts are not included above in the accounts of imports and exports.)

Shipping and Navigation

Vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom (including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands) at the end of each year :—

At end of year	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
1913	8,336	846,504	12,602	11,273,387	20,938	12,119,891
1918	6,856	603,916	11,334	9,496,970	18,190	10,100,886
1919	6,555	592,933	11,791	10,834,986	18,346	10,927,919
1920	6,309	584,046	12,307	10,777,038	18,616	11,361,084

The total number of vessels on the registers at ports in the British Empire (including the United Kingdom) in 1919 was 36,409, of 13,136,282 tons net (sailing, 12,537 vessels, tonnage, 1,501,273; steam, 18,872 vessels, tonnage, 11,635,009).

Vessels built in the United Kingdom (including vessels built for foreigners) :—

Year	Other than War Vessels						War Vessels	
	Sailing		Steam		Total		For British Royal Navy	For Foreigners
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	Tons Displacement	Gross Tons
1913	339	30,362	909	1,170,107	1,247	1,200,469	193,785	55,024
1917	50	7,229	348	764,598	407	771,827	(a)	—
1918	11	5,663	313	820,820	324	826,482	(a)	—
1919	186	44,413	620	974,812	806	1,019,225	(a)	—
1920	271	33,014	716	1,244,340	1,017	1,277,954	(a)	—

(a) Cannot be stated.

The output of merchant shipbuilding in gross tons was: in 1920, 2,055,624; 1921, 1,538,000; 1922, 1,031,000.

Total shipping of the United Kingdom engaged in the home and foreign trade or in fishing :—

Years	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels			Total Tonnage (Net)
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	
1913	3,198	506,801	16,160	9,791	11,452,690	275,891	11,959,491
1914	2,877	431,191	14,094	9,663	11,788,844	281,558	12,214,035
1919	1,734	202,256	7,232	7,480	10,294,552	249,500	10,496,807
1920	1,597	205,291	6,783	8,770	10,597,310	271,810	10,802,511

Of the 278,583 men employed in 1920, 212,860 were British, 15,440 were foreigners, and 50,278 were Lascars.

British shipping engaged in the home trade (i.e. the United Kingdom and ports between the Elbe and Brest) and foreign trade, 1920 :—

Trade	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed
Home ¹	1,540	121,288	5,562	3,151	665,649	56,940
Partly foreign.	7	852	39	269	152,839	4,632
Foreign	50	83,061	1,182	3,350	9,778,822	210,238
Total	1,597	205,201	6,783	8,770	10,597,310	271,810

¹ Including fishing.

Total net tonnage of sailing and steam vessels (foreign trade), and tonnage with cargoes only, entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom :—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1913	46,603	35,546	82,149	46,647	36,014	82,661	93,250	71,560	164,810
1917 ¹	23,089	11,046	34,135	20,542	10,869	31,411	43,631	21,915	65,546
1918 ¹	23,714	9,551	33,265	20,357	8,824	29,181	44,071	18,375	62,446
1919 ¹	30,120	19,532	49,652	30,152	18,949	49,101	60,272	28,481	98,753
1920 ¹	33,217	22,501	55,718	34,005	23,538	57,543	67,222	45,839	113,061

With cargoes only.

1913	32,292	16,772	49,064	40,101	27,719	67,820	72,293	44,491	116,884
1917 ¹	18,795	4,434	23,229	16,927	9,149	26,076	35,722	13,593	49,305
1918 ¹	19,819	3,414	23,233	14,965	7,772	22,737	34,784	11,186	45,970
1919 ¹	22,080	7,811	29,891	21,063	12,599	33,662	44,043	20,000	64,133
1920 ¹	25,07	10,983	36,053	23,532	13,194	36,726	49,039	24,180	73,219
1921 ¹	25,124	11,999	37,123	24,282	12,115	36,397	49,404	24,114	73,520
1922 ¹	28,422	14,904	43,326	36,815	22,805	59,620	65,237	37,769	103,006

¹ Figures for 1915 and later years exclude vessels employed by the Government in connection with the war. On the other hand, the figures for these years are increased to an unknown extent in consequence of the re-measurement of certain steam vessels on the coming into full force, at the commencement of 1914, of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1907.

Of the foreign tonnage (14,904 000 tons) entered at British ports in 1922,

U.S. America had	2,900,000	Denmark	had	1,165,000	Italy	had	194,000
Norway	2,399,000	Germany	788,000	Greece	175,000		
Holland	2,040,000	Belgium	788,000	Russia	32,000		
Sweden	1,569,000	Spain	734,000	Other foreign			
France	1,229,000	Japan	467,000	countries			624,000

The total net tonnage of vessels that arrived at ports, with cargoes and in ballast, excluding those coastwise, 1923 :—

Barrow	347,000	Dundee	321,000	Harwich	702,000
Belfast	456,000	Falmouth	544,000	Hull	3,065,000
Blyth	465,000	Poolestone	594,000	Leith	849,000
Bristol	1,438,000	Glasgow	2,637,000	Liverpool and	
Cardiff	448,000	Goolie	312,000	Birkenhead	9,277,000
Cork	82,000	Graincouth	622,000	London	11,777,000
Dartmouth	1,280,000	Griegnock	552,000	Manchester and	
Dover	1,325,000	Grimshy	994,000	Remora	1,787,000
Dublin	358,000	Hartlepool	711,000	Middlesbrough	1,789,000

Newhaven	271,000	Port Talbot	625,000	Swansea	1,305,000
Newport	1,587,000	Southampton	3,563,000	Tyne Ports	4,518,000
Plymouth	2,477,000	Sunderland	599,000	Weymouth	893,000

Total arrivals, with cargo and in ballast, 1921: foreign trade, 68,261,000 tons; coastwise, 41,406,000 tons. Total departures: foreign trade, 67,978,000 tons; coastwise, 41,048,000 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

The length of track open for traffic at the end of 1920 was 23,734 miles. Further statistics for the United Kingdom:—

Year	Length of lines open at end of year	Total Capital paid up (including additions) at end of year	Number of Passengers conveyed (excluding season-ticket holders)	Weight of goods and mineral traffic originating	Gross receipts including miscellaneous receipts	Working Expenses	Net Income	Proportion of working expenditure to gross receipts ¹
	Miles	Million £	Millions	Million tons	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Per Cent.
<i>Great Britain.</i>								
1913	20,246	1,303.8	1,199.2	364.4	134,549	84,315	50,234	63
1919	20,289	1,280.2	1,522.6	364.9	230,627*	179,450	51,177	93
1920	20,292	1,282.0	1,579.0	318.1	303,191*	252,036	51,155	98
<i>Ireland.</i>								
1913	3,416	39.4	30.1	5.6	4,902	3,005	1,897	61
1919	3,435	45.5	29.3	6.0	9,501*	7,608	1,893	102
1920	3,442	45.5	25.5	5.9	11,575*	9,719	1,856	103
<i>United Kingdom.</i>								
1913	23,662	1,342.2	1,229.4	370.0	139,451	87,320	52,131	63
1919	23,724	1,325.7	1,551.9*	310.9	240,128*	187,058	53,070	94
1920	23,734	1,327.5	1,604.3	324.0	314,766*	261,755	53,011	98

¹ Excluding Government compensation.

² Includes compensation from the Government under agreements.

³ Including 23.3 million passengers in 1919 carried 'free' on behalf of the Government, and 1.9 million in 1920. The equivalent number of annual tickets representing season ticket holders in 1919 was 923,000, and 1,038,000 in 1920.

The financial figures for 1913 are not comparable with those for 1919 onwards because, in the later years, there are certain small variations in the list of undertakings, capital figures have been adjusted in respect of duplication, and gross receipts and working expenses include the figures of non-working companies. From August, 1914, to August, 1921, most of the railways were controlled by the Government, and complete statistics for the years 1914-18 inclusive are not available. Under the Railways Act, 1921, as from January 1, 1923, the railways of Great Britain are grouped into four systems, namely: London, Midland and Scottish (7,464 miles); London and North-Eastern (8,464 miles); Great Western (3,785 miles); Southern (2,129 miles); total, 19,822 miles of route.

Tramways.—In 1919–20 there were in the United Kingdom 2,729 miles of tramways and light railways open for public traffic, of which 2,647 miles were operated by electric traction; 1,754 miles were worked by local authorities, and 975 miles by companies. The total number of passengers carried in 1919–20 was 4,987,526,000.

II.—CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

The total length of canals in the United Kingdom in 1905 was 4,673 miles, of which 3,641 miles were in England and Wales, 184 in Scotland, and 848 in Ireland.

Government control of railway-owned canals commenced in August, 1914, and ceased on August 15, 1921; in the case of independently owned canals, control commenced in March, 1917, and ceased on August 31, 1920.

The total tonnages originating on the principal canals of the United Kingdom in 1921 were: Independently owned canals (length, 1,538 miles), 10,237,000 tons; railway owned or controlled canals (length, 1,145 miles), 1,543,000 tons; River Thames (above Teddington), (length, 126 miles), 31,000 tons; Caledonian and Crinan Canals (length, 70 miles), 82,000 tons; total length, 2,879 miles; 11,893,000 tons.

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length and 28 ft. in depth. The bottom width of the canal is not less than 120 ft. except for ½ mile near Latchford, where it is 90 ft. The maximum width of the locks is 65 ft., with the exception of the entrance lock, which is 80 feet wide. The canal is in direct communication with all the principal railway systems and barge canals of the Kingdom. The total paid-up capital of the Company at December 31, 1922, was 17,423,273*l.* The gross revenue of the canal in 1922, including the Bridgewater department and the railways, amounted to 1,964,813*l.*, and the net revenue, including miscellaneous receipts, to 792,827*l.* The traffic receipts in 1922 amounted to 1,382,490*l.* The merchandise traffic paying toll in 1922 amounted to 4,273,544 tons.

III.—POST, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

Post-offices in the United Kingdom, March, 1922, 23,649, besides 50,285 road and pillar letter-boxes (1915); employed by the Post Office in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, March, 1923, 209,735 persons (160,115 males, and 49,260 females); of these, 7,185 (2,764 females) were temporary officers.

Letters, Post-cards, &c., delivered in 1920–22:—

	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom 1920–21	Total for United King- dom in 1921–22
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Letters	2,976	300	184	3,460	3,275
Post-cards	507	49	21	577	491
Printed Papers	1,145	138	57	1,340	1,300
Newspapers	155	27	20	202	185
Parcels	113	15	9	137	123
Telegrams	65	8	7	80	75

The number and value of money orders issued in 1921–22 were:—Inland orders, 13,425,000, amount 100,746,000*l.*; foreign and colonial (including those issued abroad for payment in Great Britain and Ireland), 2,121,000, amount 7,296,000*l.*; total, 15,526,000, amount 108,042,000*l.* These figures include telegraph orders, the number of which, issued inland, in 1921–22 was 1,097,000 to the amount of 5,886,000*l.*, while those issued to or from foreign and colonial countries numbered 34,000 to the amount of 511,000*l.*

Postal orders issued in the United Kingdom :—

Year ended March 31	Number	Value	Year ended March 31	Number	Value
		£			£
1917	124,890,000	35,080,000	1920	106,617,000	37,435,000
1918	126,476,000	37,042,000	1921	101,617,000	37,368,000
1919	110,547,000	36,147,000	1922	97,726,000	35,861,000

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870. On March 31, 1922, mileage of Post Office wires used for telegraph purposes was 287,652. The total mileage of Post Office wires, Telegraph, Telephone, and spare wires, was 4,303,241 miles. Of this total, 1,056,801 miles were aerial, 3,225,395 underground, and 21,045 submarine.

The total number of telegraph offices (including those at railway stations which transact public telegraph business) open on March 31, 1922, was 13,389. In 1909-10 the Post Office acquired from the Marconi Company and Lloyd's their wireless telegraph stations on the coast of the United Kingdom, except certain long-distance Marconi stations. The Post Office has since provided additional stations (long-distance and others). On February 28, 1923, there were 16 Post Office wireless stations in operation and several "standby" stations exist for emergency purposes. The Marconi Company are working certain stations under licence.

All exchanges deal with trunk telephone business, but on March 31, 1922, there were 31 exchanges which dealt with trunk work only. On that date there were 8,520 trunk circuits containing 497,981 miles of wire; the number of calls during the year was 52,000,000. The London local exchange system had 87 exchanges, 1,358,149 miles of working wire, and 351,841 telephones. The provincial local exchange system had 3,191 exchanges, 1,801,424 miles of working wire, and 643,512 telephones. The approximate number of originated effective calls in 1921-22 was 482 millions (252 millions in London). For private wires the rentals amounted to 338,000l. in 1921-22.

The income and expenditure of the Post Office as shown in the Commercial Accounts was as follows :—

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£
Total postal income	36,234,661	43,907,387	45,015,320
Expenditure	32,764,833	42,193,049	42,684,764
Net postal surplus	3,469,828	1,714,338	2,330,556
Total telegraph income	6,188,542	8,757,910	5,944,710
Expenditure	8,774,725	9,516,689	8,976,956
Net telegraph deficit	-2,686,183	-3,728,779	-3,032,246
Total telephone income	10,248,749	9,507,094	13,713,200
Expenditure	12,210,439	14,229,064	14,272,332
Net telephone deficit	-1,961,710	-4,721,970	-559,132
Net deficit	-1,128,065	-6,736,511	-1,260,752

Money and Credit.

Value of money issued from the Royal Mint and of imports and exports of British gold and silver coin :—

Year	Gold Money Issued	Silver Money Issued	Bronze Money Issued	British Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	27,638,789	1,934,354	314,525	11,946,744	19,741,360	438,400	691,860
1917	1,014,000	4,137,032	548,365	1	1	1	1
1918	nil	8,885,325	418,845	1	1	1	1
1919	nil	3,876,175	586,590	875,292	2,572,180	128,021	527,340
1920	nil	5,135,515	599,780	369,624	11,938,338	133,490	662,600
1921	nil	8,529,151	602,795	1,277,061	2,012,567	1,525,520	599,070
1922	nil	1	85,320	5,106	3,724,771	1,675,219	178,560

¹ Information not available.

² Six months ended December, 1919.

There is no State bank, but the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have royal charters, and the first and the last lend money to the Government. Statistics of the Bank of England for the end of December :—

Year	Issue Department				Banking Department			
	Notes issued	Securities	Gold and Bullion	Capital and 'Rest'	Deposits and Post Bills	Securities	Notes in the 'Reserve'	Coin in the 'Reserve'
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1913	50,500	18,450	32,050	17,790	51,510	47,130	21,130	1,050
1918	97,000	18,450	78,550	17,890	172,670	163,240	26,690	550
1919	108,748	18,450	90,298	17,825	199,862	199,246	17,398	1,043
1920	144,934	18,450	126,484	17,892	189,865	193,892	12,083	1,783
1921	145,061	18,450	126,614	17,887	122,589	120,125	18,544	1,814
1922	144,073	18,450	125,623	17,898	133,213	130,126	19,195	1,820

Bank clearings, 1921, 34,930,559,000L ; 1922, 37,161,461,000L.

Post Office Savings Bank.—Statistics for 1920 and 1921 :—

	England and Wales ¹ 1921	Scotland 1921	Ireland 1921	United Kingdom ² 1921	United Kingdom ¹ 1920
Accounts open at Dec. 31—					
Active	10,356,789	547,571	507,325	11,411,676	
Dormant	5,644,882	328,489	332,893	6,306,264	17,533,884
Amount—	£	£	£	£	£
Received	76,935,048	9,688,683	3,755,753	83,299,484	101,822,778
Interest Credited	5,330,418	230,490	234,305	6,294,113	6,282,082
Paid	84,279,110	3,365,905	4,229,145	91,945,260	107,425,194
Due to Depositors at Dec. 31	240,825,190	9,477,715	13,853,624	264,156,529	266,508,082

¹ Including Islands in the British Seas.

² Accounts with balances of less than 1L, which have been dormant for five years or more.

The receipts and payments include purchases and sales of Government Stock for depositors, but the amount on deposit is exclusive of such stock held for depositors. The latter amounted to 215,253,304*l.* at the end of 1919 and 204,282,456*l.* at the end of 1920.

Trustee Savings Bank.—The number of depositors in these banks in 1920 was 2,261,849, and the amounts due to them were: in the General or Government Departments, 75,084,000*l.* Cash, and 27,246,000*l.* (face value) Stock; in the Special Investment Departments, *i.e.*, money invested otherwise than with the National Debt Commissioners, 16,185,000*l.* Cash, and 45,000*l.* (face value) Stock; total Cash, 91,269,000*l.*; total face value of Stock, 27,291,000*l.* In 1913, the number of depositors was 1,912,820: the total Cash due to depositors, 68,548,000*l.*, and the face value of Stock, 2,795,000*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The sovereign weighs 123·274 grains, or 7·9881 grammes, ·916 (or eleven-twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 113·001 grains or 7·3224 grammes of fine gold. The shilling weighs 87·27 grains or 5·6552 grammes, and down to 1920 was ·925 (or thirty-seven fortieths) fine, thus containing 80·727 grains or 5·231 grammes of fine silver, but under the Coinage Act, 1920, the fineness has been reduced to ·500 (one half). Bronze coins consist of a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc. The penny weighs 145·83 grains, or 9·45 grammes. The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings; bronze up to 12*d.*, but farthings only up to 6*d.* Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales, except at the Bank itself (3 and 4 Will. 4, cap. 98). The 1*l.* and 10*s.* Treasury Notes issued since the outbreak of the War are also legal tender. The note circulation at March, 7, 1923, was: currency notes and certificates, 279,636,000*l.* Bank of England notes, 145,428,000*l.*; total, 425,064,000*l.* The amount of currency in June, 1914, is estimated at 128,000,000*l.* in circulation, and 75,000,000*l.* in banks: total, 203,000,000*l.* In December, 1919, the amount is estimated at 393,000,000*l.* in circulation, and 191,000,000*l.* in banks: total, 584,000,000*l.* The silver circulation at the end of 1920 was estimated at about 60,000,000*l.*

Standard units are: of length the standard yard, of weight the standard pound of 7,000 grains (the pound troy having 5,760 grains), of capacity the standard gallon containing 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F., the barometer at 30 inches. On these units all other legal weights and measures are based.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Constitution.

UNDER the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922 (Session 2), a separate parliament and executive government were established for Northern Ireland, which comprises the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone, and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. The Parliament consists of a Senate of 24 *ex-officio* and 24 elected persons and a House of Commons of 52 elected members. It has power to legislate for its own area except in regard to (1) matters of Imperial concern, and (2) certain matters 'reserved' to the Imperial Parliament (police, postal service, Post Office and Trustee savings banks, designs for stamps, registration of deeds, Public Record Office of Ireland, land purchase). Certain funds derived from Imperial taxation, levied in Northern

Ireland, are allocated to the Northern Irish Exchequer, after deduction of (1) a contribution towards Imperial liabilities and expenditure (originally fixed at 7,920,000*l.* a year), and (2) the cost of 'reserved' services, while the Parliament has certain powers of independent taxation. The executive power is vested in the Governor (appointed for six years), advised by ministers responsible to Parliament. Senators hold office for a fixed term of years: the House of Commons is to continue for five years, unless sooner dissolved. The qualifications for membership of the Parliament are similar to those for membership of the Imperial House of Commons, and Northern Ireland continues to return 13 members to the latter. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses they are to have a joint sitting and decide the question at issue by an absolute majority.

Pending the establishment of a Council of Ireland and the legislative and administrative powers relating to Railways, Fisheries, and the Contagious Diseases of Animals reside temporarily in the Parliament and Government of the United Kingdom.

The Northern Irish Parliament met for the first time in June, 1921. On the establishment of the Irish Free State in December, 1922 (see below), the Parliament of Northern Ireland resolved that the powers of the Free State should not extend to Northern Ireland, the separate existence of the latter under a parliament of its own being thus established.

Governor.—The Duke of Abercorn, appointed December 11, 1922. Salary, 8,000*l.* per year (of which 6,000*l.* is payable out of Imperial revenues).

The Ministry is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart. (salary, 3,200*l.*).

Finance.—Rt. Hon. H. M. Pollock (salary, 2,000*l.*).

Home Affairs.—Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson Bates (salary, 2,600*l.*).

Labour.—Rt. Hon. J. M. Andrews (salary, 2,000*l.*).

Education.—Rt. Hon. The Marquis of Londonderry (salary, 2,000*l.*).

Commerce and Agriculture.—Rt. Hon. E. M. Archdale (salary, 2,000*l.*).

The usual channel of communication between the Northern Irish Government and the Imperial Government is the Home Office.

Local Government.

In the two chief cities, Belfast and Londonderry, local administration is vested in Corporations, who are responsible for roads, public health, rating, housing, lighting, etc.

In each of the six counties there is a County Council responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and other public works, collection of rates, supervision of the arrangements for dealing with tuberculosis and special diseases; also of lunatic asylums, county infirmaries and county fever hospitals.

The counties are divided into thirty-two rural districts, in each of which is a Rural District Council, which is the sanitary authority for the district, and is also responsible for such matters as provision of labourers' cottages, burial boards &c. These Councils have also certain powers in regard to the formulation of proposals for construction and maintenance of roads. Urban District Councils to the number of thirty have been established in the majority of the towns in Northern Ireland. These Councils are road and sanitary authorities, and are responsible, amongst other things, for the cleaning and lighting of their towns.

The administration of poor relief and dispensary medical relief is vested in Boards of Guardians, who, in the majority of cases, are the Rural District

Councils, but in a few cases their area extends over two Rural Districts. Their functions are confined to the administration of the poor law, vaccinations, registration of births, marriages and deaths, dispensary medical relief, and boarding-out of children.

Area and Population.

For the population of Ireland prior to 1921, see under United Kingdom, above.

No census has been taken in Ireland since April, 1911. The area and population of Northern Ireland at that date were as follows:—

Counties and County Boroughs.	Area in statute acres (exclusive of water)	Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim	702,654	93,651	100,218	193,869
Armagh	312,772	58,578	61,713	120,291
Belfast C. B.	14,937	181,268	205,679	386,947
Down	608,862	97,951	106,352	204,303
Fermanagh	417,912	31,690	30,146	61,836
Londonderry Co.	512,691	49,138	56,707	99,845
Londonderry C. B.	2,579	18,525	22,235	40,760
Fyrone	779,583	71,738	70,927	142,665
Totals	2,351,970	602,530	647,992	1,250,531

The estimated population of Northern Ireland at June 30, 1922, was 1,281,000, and of Belfast, 425,000.

Religion.

The principal religious professions in Northern Ireland, as recorded at the census of 1911, were: Roman Catholics, 420,161; Protestant Episcopalians, 327,076; Presbyterians, 395,039; Methodists, 45,942; Other professions, 52,313; Total, 1,250,531.

For later information respecting religious bodies in Ireland, see under United Kingdom, above.

Instruction.

Prior to February 1, 1922, the educational services for all Ireland were in the hands of various bodies, including the Commissioners of National Education, the Board of Intermediate Education, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and the Educational Endowments Commission. The functions of these bodies in Northern Ireland are now consolidated under the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry is now actively engaged in co-ordinating the whole educational system.

The following are the latest available statistics:—

University: Queen's University of Belfast (founded in 1909), 70 Professors and Lecturers, etc., and 1,082 students. *Secondary Education:* 78 intermediate schools with 6,895 pupils between the ages of 12 and 19 years. *Technical Instruction:* 39 technical schools with about 18,000 pupils. *Elementary Education:* 2,076 national schools with 198,262 pupils on rolls.

Justice.

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland has been established, consisting of the Court

of Appeal in Northern Ireland and the High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland. An appeal lies direct, in certain conditions, from the former to the House of Lords.

The Police Force consists of (a) the Royal Ulster Constabulary, with a strength of 3,000; and (b) the Special Constabulary, a temporary force.

Finan ce.

The bulk of the taxation of Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the Imperial authorities, who make certain deductions and remit the balance to the Northern Irish Exchequer. The exact share of the latter in the proceeds of such taxation is determined by the Joint Exchequer Board, a special body consisting of one representative of the Imperial Treasury, one of the Northern Irish Treasury, and a chairman appointed by the King. The deductions made by the Treasury represent a contribution towards Imperial liabilities and expenditure (originally fixed at £,920,000 a year but subject to negotiation), and the net cost to the Imperial Exchequer of Northern Irish services 'reserved' to the Imperial Parliament. The Northern Irish Parliament has independent powers of taxation, except as regards customs duties, excise duties on articles manufactured or produced, excess profits duty, corporation profits tax, a general tax on capital, or any tax substantially the same in character as any of these duties or taxes, and its powers respecting income tax are also limited.

The estimated revenue accruing to the Northern Irish Exchequer in 1922-23 is 13,705,000£., and the estimated expenditure is 13,636,000£.

Production.

Agriculture.—The acreage under crops in Northern Ireland in 1921 and 1922 was as follows:—

Crops,	1921	1922	Crops,	1921	1922
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	6,976	6,325	Potatoes	162,661	168,567
Oats	402,557	396,722	Turnips	51,477	48,677
Barley and Bere	3,646	2,518	Manuels and Beet		
Rye	629	807	Root	1,717	1,815
Beans and Peas	1,218	1,188	Cabbage	1,739	1,661
Total Corn Crops	411,126	410,630	Other Green Crops	3,227	3,206
			Total Green Crops	220,824	223,650
			Flax	32,432	29,117
			Fruit	10,265	10,379
			Hay	469,936	481,710
			Total under Crops	1,147,545	1,156,786

The yield in 1922 was (in tons) : oats, 306,594 ; potatoes, 1,251,709 ; turnips, 764,005 ; flax, 4,699 ; hay, 782,557.

The livestock in 1922 was : cattle, 830,331 ; sheep, 499,048 ; pigs, 117,277 ; goats, 58,145 ; horses used in agriculture, 99,792 ; unbroken horses, 15,571 ; mules and jennets, 508 ; asses, 10,447.

There were 126,817 agricultural holdings in 1917.

Mining.—The mineral output in 1921 was :—

	Tons.		Tons.
Chalk	88,147	Igneous rocks	254,030
Chert, flint, etc. . . .	216	Iron ore	25,164
Clay	18,650	Limestone	11,154
Coal	305	Rock salt	11,574
Gravel and sand	2,300	Sandstone and ganister .	30,207
Gypsum	80	Other materials	2,269

The number of persons employed was 1,440.

Manufactures.—The two principal manufactures are linen and ship-building, both centred in Belfast. The former provides employment for approximately 85,000 persons, excluding those engaged in growing the fibre; 1,000,000 spindles, and 40,000 looms. The value of linens exported from the United Kingdom during 1922 was 11,595,161*l.*, practically the whole of which came from Northern Ireland. The Belfast shipyards employ approximately 30,000 persons, and possess an output capacity exceeding 250,000 tons a year. Other important manufactures are ropes and twines, tobacco, soaps, aerated waters, biscuits, spirits, hosiery and underwear.

Communications.

The total railway mileage of Northern Ireland amounts to 765 miles. The area is also well served by inland waterways, and possesses 180 miles of canals.

ISLE OF MAN.¹

The Isle of Man is administered in accordance with its own laws by the Court of Tynwald, consisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown; the Legislative Council, composed of the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, two members appointed by the Governor, and four members elected by the House of Keys, total 11 members, including the Governor; and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on a property qualification for 5 years by the 6 sheadings or local sub-divisions, and the 4 municipalities. Women have the franchise as well as men. Number of voters 1921-22, 35,214. The island is not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned in them.

Lieut.-Governor.—Major-General Sir W. Fry, K.C.V.O., C.B.

The principal towns are Douglas (population in 1921, 20,192), Ramsey (4,121), Peel (2,455), Castletown (1,860). Births (1921), 847; deaths, 797. In 1921¹ there were 45 elementary schools, 41 being board schools. The enrolled pupils numbered 6,001, and the average attendance 5,271. The expenditure of school boards and of non-board schools for the year 1921, amounted to 42,976*l.*¹ There were, in 1921, 1 secondary school (548 registered pupils), 9 supplementary classes (193 registered pupils), and 7 evening classes (461 registered pupils). The expenditure of higher education boards in 1921 was 14,575*l.* On December 31, 1921, 931 persons received poor-relief (103 indoor and 828 outdoor). In 1921 the police force numbered 74; in the year there were 1,042 persons convicted.

¹Area and population, see p. 12.

Revenue is derived mostly from Customs. In 1921-22 the revenue amounted to 256,647*l.*; and expenditure to 229,424*l.*, of which 10,000*l.* was paid to the Imperial Exchequer as contribution from the Customs revenue. Public debt (1922) 109,227*l.*

The principal agricultural produce of the island consists of oats, barley, turnips and potatoes, and grasses. The total area of the island, excluding water, is 140,986 acres; the total area of arable land in 1922 was 65,690 acres and of permanent grass, 17,955 acres. The total acreage under corn crops in 1922 was 20,263 acres, including 19,472 under oats, 220 under wheat, and 534 under barley or bere. There were also 6,526 acres under turnips and swedes, 2,208 under potatoes, and 34,656 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation. The number of agricultural holdings in 1922 above 1 acre in size was 1,516. The live stock in 1922 consisted of 5,764 horses; 19,291 cattle; 72,150 sheep; and 3,709 pigs. The chief mineral products in 1921 were clay, 5,840 tons; igneous rocks, 26,819 tons; iron ore, 50 tons; limestone, 3,901 tons; slate, 1,641 tons. Persons employed in mining numbered 194. In 1921 there were belonging to the Isle of Man 213 fishing boats of an aggregate tonnage of 1,615 net tons.

The registered shipping (1921) comprised 21 sailing vessels (990 net tons) and 54 steamers (8,200 net tons); total tonnage 9,190 net tons. The tonnage of vessels arrived at ports of the island in 1921 was 678,139 net tons (675,670 tons coastwise), and departed 716,722 net tons, (715,070 tons coastwise). The railways have a length of 46½ miles, and there are 25 miles of electric railways.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.¹

The Channel Islands are administered according to their own laws and customs. Jersey has a separate legal existence; it is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Bailiff also appointed by the Crown. The Lieutenant-Governor has a veto on certain forms of legislation. He and the Crown officers may address the States but not vote. The qualification for a vote is the possession of a minimum value of 80*l.* real or 120*l.* personal property. The Royal Court consists of a tribunal of first instance and an appeal court. The States for deliberation and legislation consist of a Bailiff, 12 Jurats, 10 rectors, 2 Crown officers, 15 delegates of parishes, and 18 deputies for parishes elected by the ratepayers. The sheriff and jurats are chosen by indirect election. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark are under one Lieutenant-Governor, but Guernsey and Alderney have a government of their own, and Sark is a dependency of Guernsey and under its jurisdiction. On May 10, 1901, a law was passed for the Island of Guernsey requiring the approval of the Lieut.-Governor and of the Royal Court of the Island previously to the acquisition, or leasing, or occupation of immovable property by aliens or alien companies, registration and liability to local rates, &c., being also provided for. The Channel Islands are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially named in them.

Births: Jersey (1921), 831; Guernsey, &c. (1919), 683. Deaths: Jersey (1921), 479; Guernsey, &c. (1919), 649.

Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.—Major-General Sir William Douglas Smith K.C.B., K.C.V.O. Appointed October, 1920.

Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, &c.—Major-General Sir J. E. Capper K.C.B., K.C.V.O. Appointed June, 1920.

¹ Area and population, see p 12.

Finance.—Jersey, (1922): revenue, 191,398*l.*; expenditure, 174,846*l.*; public debt (1922), 538,025*l.* Guernsey, &c (1920): revenue, 92,221*l.*; expenditure, 91,656*l.* Public debt (1920), 368,010*l.*

The total area, and the acreage under crops and grass and the numbers of live stock in 1922 were:—

	Jersey	Guernsey, &c.	Total
	acres	acres	acres
Total area ¹	28,717	15,750	44,467
Area under—			
Wheat	428	199	625
Oats	1,206	739	1,965
Other corn crops	164	133	297
Potatoes	8,023	830	9,753
Clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation	3,605	658	4,263
Total arable land	15,941	4,714	20,655
Total permanent grass	3,471	6,423	9,894
	number	number	number
Horses	2,177	1,474	3,651
Cattle	10,070	6,174	16,244
Sheep	47	132	179
Pigs	3,049	1,911	4,960

¹ The area of Jersey includes water, that of Guernsey, &c., excludes water.

Agricultural holdings above 1 acre in size numbered 1,837 in Jersey, and 1,594 in Guernsey &c. in 1922

The imports from the Channel Islands into the United Kingdom in 1921 amounted to 4,738,695*l.*, of which potatoes accounted for 1,417,823*l.*; tomatoes, 2,252,412*l.*; grapes, 170,302*l.*; fresh flowers, 58,994*l.*; cows and calves, 115,503*l.*; granite, 352,998*l.* The exports from the United Kingdom to the Islands in 1921 were valued at 3,870,524*l.* Imports, 1922, 3,616,663*l.*; exports, 3,747,352*l.*

The registered shipping of Jersey in 1921 was 29 vessels of 1,413 tons, and 168 fishing boats of 309 tons. Vessels arrived in foreign trade, 350,445 net tonnage. Guernsey shipping (1919), 34 vessels of 3,175 tons, and 112 fishing boats of 338 tons.

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INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In the following pages the various sections of the British Empire outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland are arranged in alphabetical order under the divisions of the world to which they belong:—1. Europe; 2. Asia; 3. Africa; 4. America; 5. Australasia and Oceania.

The term 'Dominion' is used officially as a convenient abbreviation of the complete designation 'self governing Dominion.' The Dominions are Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The term 'Colony' is an abbreviation of the official designation 'Colony not possessing responsible Government,' and includes all such Colonies whether or not they possess an elective Legislature, but does not include Protectorates or Protected States. The term 'Crown Colonies' is properly applicable only to those Colonies in which the Crown retains control of legislation.

Under the recent Peace Treaties certain ex-German and ex-Turkish territories are administered by parts of the British Empire under mandates approved by the League of Nations. These territories include Samoa, New Guinea, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and parts of the former German Colonies in Africa.

The Colonial Office is divided into four branches, the first of which, called the Dominions Department, deals with business connected with the self-governing Dominions, and is linked with the secretariat of the Imperial Conference. The second Department, called the Crown Colonies Department, deals with the administrative and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The third or General Department, which is also a Legal Department, deals with matters common to all Crown Colonies, such as currency, banking, posts and telegraphs, education, &c. Connected with this department are standing committees to deal with promotion, railways and finance, concessions, and pensions. The fourth Department was established in March, 1921, to deal with the "Middle East" (Palestine and Mesopotamia, and also questions of policy in other Arab areas within the British sphere of influence).

EUROPE.

THE IRISH FREE STATE (SAORSTÁT EIREANN).

THE political relations between Great Britain and Ireland had been in a state of almost continuous tension since the Union in 1800, periodically becoming acute. A crisis was reached with the outbreak of the Great War. On Easter Monday, 1916, there was a rising in Dublin, but the rebellion was abortive, although the political results were far reaching. The old 'Home Rule' party was discredited, and its place taken by the 'Sinn Féin' and physical force parties, whose nominees, at the General Election of 1918, swept the country with the exception of six of the nine Ulster counties, where the majority of the electors with equal determination declared for continued membership of the United Kingdom. To meet the difficulty an Act was passed in 1920, under which separate Parliaments were set up for "Southern Ireland" (26 counties), and "Northern Ireland" (6 counties). The Ulster Unionists accepted this scheme, and the Northern Parliament was duly elected on May 24, 1921, and opened by the King in person in the following June.

The rest of Ireland, however, having proclaimed a Republic in January, 1919, refused to work the Act. A period of complete chaos followed, but at length, after much bloodshed and destruction of property, a truce was declared on July 11, 1921, and the British Government and the Government of the Irish 'Republic' each appointed a Delegation for the purpose of discussing a settlement. As a result a treaty was signed on December 6, 1921, and embodied in the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922.

Under the Treaty, a Provisional Government was set up in 'Southern Ireland' to carry on for a period not exceeding twelve months, until a legal administration was ready to take its place. This Government was constituted on January 16, 1922.

The Treaty contains the following provisions:—

Ireland to have the same constitutional status 'in the community of nations known as the British Empire' as the Self-Governing Dominions, and to be called the Irish Free State.

Its position in relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government to be

that of the Dominion of Canada, and the representative of the crown in Ireland to be appointed in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada.

The share of the Free State in the debt of the United Kingdom and other charges to be determined, in default of agreement, by 'the arbitration of one or more independent persons being citizens of the British Empire.'

The Irish Free State to undertake its own coastal defence, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland being undertaken by the Imperial forces: these provisions to be reviewed at the expiration of five years. The Free State to afford, in time of 'war or strained relations' with other powers, such harbour and other facilities as the British Government may require. The establishments of the Irish defence force not to exceed such proportion to the British military establishment as the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great Britain.

The ports of Great Britain and of Ireland to be freely open to the ships of 'the other country' on payment of the customary dues.

- There is to be no State endowment of any religion.

For one month after the passing of the Act of Parliament constituting the Irish Free State, that State to exercise no powers in respect of Northern Ireland; and if before the expiration of such month both Houses of the Parliament of Northern Ireland passed a resolution to the effect that the powers of the Free State shall no longer extend to Northern Ireland, then the provisions of the Act of 1929 were to continue to be of full power and effect so far as they relate to Northern Ireland, subject to any necessary modifications. In this case a Commission was to be appointed to determine 'in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, so far as may be compatible with economic and geographic conditions,' the true boundary between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State.*

Constitution.

In September, 1922, the Provisional Parliament met as a Constituent Assembly to adopt a Constitution for the Irish Free State. This was passed on October 11, and duly enacted by the Imperial Parliament on December 4 (see the Irish Free State Constitution Act, 1922 [Session 2], 15 Geo. V. ch. 1). On December 6, 1922, the Free State was established by Royal Proclamation.

The Constitution declares the Irish Free State to be a co-equal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth, and that 'all powers of Government, and all authority, legislative, executive, and judicial in Ireland, are derived from the people of Ireland.' Every person domiciled within the area of the Free State on December 6, 1922, who was born in Ireland, or either of whose parents was born in Ireland or had been ordinarily resident within the area of the Free State for at least seven years, automatically became a citizen of the new State unless he or she elected not to accept such citizenship. The Irish language is declared to be the national language, but English is equally recognized as an official language. Liberty of person and the dwelling of the citizen are inviolable. There is to be no endowment of any religion. Freedom of religious opinion, and the right of association are guaranteed. Elementary education is free.

The Legislature, known as the Oireachtas, consists of the King, a Chamber of Deputies (Dáil Éireann), and a Senate (Seanad Éireann). There must be at least one Session each year. Provision is to be made for payment of members, and there may be free travelling facilities. Legislative authority in respect of money bills is reserved to the Chamber alone, but the Senate may make recommendations. Other bills must be passed (or 'accepted') by both Houses, but if the Senate does not pass a bill within 270 days or

other longer agreed period, after it has first been sent to the Senate by the Chamber, the bill shall be deemed to have passed both Houses in the form in which it was last passed by the Chamber. There may be a joint sitting of the two Houses, if required by the Senate, to debate, but not vote upon, a non-money bill. The Crown's Representative may refuse the King's Assent to any bill or reserve the bill for consideration, provided that the law, practice, and constitutional usage governing such cases in the Dominion of Canada are followed.

Provision is made for a Referendum of the people, on demand by a certain proportion of members of either House, in respect of any bill other than a money bill, or bills necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety. Provision may also be made by the Legislature for the initiation by the people of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments.

Amendments of the Constitution, made after eight years from the date of its first operation, can only become law after submission to a Referendum of the people.

Save in the case of actual invasion, the Irish Free State is not to be committed to actual participation in any war without the assent of the Oireachtas.

All members of the Oireachtas must take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and of fidelity to the King. Citizens aged 21 and over, without distinction of sex, who comply with the prevailing electoral laws, can vote for members of Dáil Eireann, and take part in the Referendum and Initiative, and citizens aged 30 and over, who comply with such laws, can vote for members of Seanad Eireann. Each voter has only one vote for either House, and voting is by secret ballot.

Every citizen aged 21 and over, not otherwise disqualified, is eligible for election to the Dáil. Election is upon principles of Proportional Representation. The number of Deputies is fixed on a population basis, and is at present 153. Each University existing in 1922 is entitled to elect three Deputies. The General Election is to be held on the same day throughout the country, and the Dáil continues for four years, unless sooner dissolved.

The Senate consists of 60 members. To be eligible for membership, citizens must be at least 35 years of age and eligible for election to the Dáil. The members must be citizens who 'have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service,' or who represent important aspects of the nation's life. The term of Office is normally to be 12 years. One-fourth of the members are to be chosen by the electors every three years from a panel chosen by the two Houses, all the elections to be on principles of Proportional Representation.

The first Senate consists of 30 members elected by Dáil Eireann and 30 nominated by the President of the Executive Council. Of the latter, 15 hold office for twelve years and 15 for six years.

A person may not be a member of both Houses.

The executive consists of a Council of not more than seven nor less than five ministers. They must be members of the Dáil and responsible to it, and must include the President and Vice-President of the Council, and the Minister of Finance. The President is nominated by the Dáil. He nominates the Vice-President and other members of the Council, but the latter must be approved by the Dáil. Other ministers may be nominated by the Dáil, and are responsible to the Dáil alone; but the total number of ministers, including those in the Executive Council, must not exceed twelve. Every minister may speak in the Senate.

The Chairman receives a salary of 1,700*l.* a year; the Deputy-Chairman 1,000*l.*; members, except ministers and officials, 30*l.* a month, and free first-class railway facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

The representative of the Crown is the Governor-General of the Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann).

The Free State Parliament met for the first time, as such, on December 6, 1922.

Governor-General.—Timothy Michael *Healy*, K.C., appointed December 6, 1922. Salary, 10,000*l.*

The first Executive Council was constituted on December 6, 1922, as follows:—

President and Minister of Finance.—William T. *Cosgrave*.

Minister of Home Affairs.—Kevin O'*Higgins*.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Desmond *Fitzgerald*.

Minister of Education.—Eoin MacN*í* *Ull*.

Minister of Local Government—Ernest *Blythe*.

Minister of Industries and Commerce.—Joseph *McCarthy*.

Minister of Defence.—General Richard *Mulcahy*.

Other ministers not members of the Executive Council, are:—

Minister of Agriculture.—P. J. *Hogan*.

Postmaster-General.—J. J. *Walsh*.

Minister of Fisheries.—Finian *Lyach*.

Attorney-General.—Hugh *Kennedy*, K.C.

The President receives a salary of 2,500*l.* per year; and other ministers 1,700*l.*

The usual channel of communication with the Imperial Government is the Colonial Office.

High Commissioner in London.—J. MacN*í* *Ull*.

Area and Population.

No census has been taken in Ireland since April, 1911. The area of what is now the Free State, and the population, at that date, were as follows:—

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres (exclusive of water)	Population 1911		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>				
Carlow	221,485	18,481	17,771	36,252
Dublin County	218,773	78,708	93,686	172,394
Dublin C.B.	7,911	147,656	131,146	304,802
Kildare	419,615	37,684	28,943	66,627
Kilkenny	509,458	38,551	26,411	74,962
King's	493,263	30,804	27,628	58,432
Loughord	257,770	22,656	21,161	43,817
Louth	202,181	32,191	31,174	63,365
Meath	577,735	33,934	31,177	65,111
Queen's	424,838	28,711	25,918	54,629
Westmeath	434,665	31,910	28,076	59,986
Wexford	580,950	51,568	36,705	102,273
Wicklow	499,957	31,113	29,598	60,711
Total of Leinster	4,847,781	582,967	579,077	1,162,044

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres (exclusive of water)	Population 1911		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Munster.</i>				
Clare	788,336	53,877	50,355	104,232
Cork County	1,841,035	161,165	154,266	315,431
Cork C.B.	2,681	33,351	40,322	73,673
Kerry	1,131,752	81,474	78,217	159,691
Limerick County	661,574	53,527	51,024	104,551
Limerick C.B.	2,385	18,702	19,816	38,518
Tipperary	1,051,304	78,584	73,849	152,433
Waterford County	453,051	29,133	27,369	56,502
Waterford C.B.	1,438	13,317	14,147	27,464
Total of Munster	5,963,556	526,130	509,365	1,035,495
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>				
Cavan	467,925	41,743	43,430	85,173
Donegal	1,193,641	81,627	83,910	165,537
Monaghan	318,999	35,953	35,502	71,455
Total of Ulster	1,979,565	158,323	162,842	321,165
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>				
Galway	1,467,850	94,403	87,821	182,224
Leitrim	376,510	32,750	30,823	63,573
Mayo	1,333,256	96,345	95,232	191,577
Roscommon	608,290	48,522	45,434	93,956
Sligo	442,705	40,060	39,585	79,645
Total of Connaught	4,228,211	312,080	298,865	610,945
Total of Free State	17,619,154	1,589,509	1,550,179	3,139,688

The estimated population of the Free State (exclusive of British military) at June 30, 1922, was 3,160,000.

The population of Dublin and its suburbs in 1911 was 403,030. The estimated population of the registration area in 1922 was 427,000.

Religion.—The principal religious professions in what is now the Irish Free State, as recorded at the census of 1911, were as follows:—

	Leinster	Munster	Ulster (3 counties)	Connaught	Total
Roman Catholics	290,945	973,895	269,655	588,004	2,812,500
Protestant Episcopalians	14,182	50,646	39,697	19,010	24,535
Presbyterians	12,866	4,180	26,371	2,069	45,486
Methodists	7,068	4,175	2,874	1,323	15,440
Other Professions	10,883	2,689	1,568	578	15,718
Total	1,162,041	1,033,495	331,165	610,954	3,139,688

Instruction.—*University Education* is given at the University of Dublin (Trinity College), founded in 1591, and at the National University of Ireland, founded in Dublin in 1909. The latter has three constituent colleges, namely,

the University Colleges of Cork, Galway, and Dublin. The numbers of professors, &c., and students, in 1922, were as follows:—

Universities.	Professors and Lecturers.	Students.
Trinity College, Dublin	82	1,400
University College, Cork	44	570
" Galway	39	220
" Dublin	54	1,200
Total	219	3,410

Secondary Education.—The secondary schools are under private control and are conducted in many cases by Religious Orders. State assistance consists chiefly of grants based upon the results of the annual examinations. Estimated expenditure for 1922-23, 132,750*l*.

Primary Education.—The State pays the teachers and contributes in certain cases towards the cost of school buildings and equipment and certain other expenses. A scheme of compulsory attendance is in force in many parts of the country. Estimated expenditure for 1922-23, 3,863,921*l*.

Justice.

Courts of First Instance (including a High Court), and a Court of Final Appeal, are to be established. The High Court will exercise original jurisdiction in questions involving the Constitutional validity of any law. The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State will have appellate jurisdiction from decisions of the High Court. Every person has the right to petition the King for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council. No one is to be tried save in due course of law and extraordinary courts are not to be established, save Military Tribunals duly authorized by law. The jurisdiction of Military Tribunals shall not be extended to or exercised over the civil population, save in time of war or armed rebellion.

An unarmed police force, the Civic Guard, has been established.

Finance.

The taxation in force at the time of the establishment of the Free State was to continue unaltered until March 31, 1923.

The estimated expenditure of the Free State for 1922-23 is 37,709,000*l*., including 10,000,000*l*. to cover compensation for outrages and destruction of property; 7,245,000*l*. for the army; 693,000*l*. for the civic guard; 3,326,000*l*. for old-age pensions; 3,863,000*l*. for education; and 2,756,000*l*. for the Post Office. The estimated revenue is 27,000,000*l*.

Production.

Agriculture.—General distribution of surface (in acres): crops and pasture (1922), 12,181,242; grazed mountain (1918), 2,124,590; woods and plantations (1918), 248,378; other land, 2,464,445; total, 17,019,155.

98 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—THE IRISH FREE STATE

The acreage under crops in the Free State in 1921 and 1922 was as follows:—

Crops	1921	1922	Crops	1921	1922
	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres
Wheat	36,887	34,469	Potatoes	405,427	400,982
Oats	851,632	813,970	Turnips	214,122	199,204
Barley and Bere	171,811	167,747	Mangels and Beet Root	76,926	81,709
Rye	5,072	6,142	Cabbage	32,260	30,259
Beans and Peas	435	447	Other green crops	19,813	18,730
Total corn crops	1,065,840	1,022,775	Total green crops	748,548	730,881
			Flax	7,413	4,915
			Fruit	10,882	10,321
			Hay	1,899,802	2,662,694
			Total crops	3,732,485	3,822,189

The production in 1922 was (in tons): wheat, 32,232; oats, 573,248; barley and bere, 151,581; rye, 3,965; potatoes, 2,179,532; turnips, 2,673,770; mangels, 1,298,943; cabbage, 361,218; flax, 849; hay, 3,843,361.

The number of live-stock in 1922 were: cattle, 4,326,294; sheep, 3,067,473; pigs, 919,449; goats, 192,298; horses in agriculture, 306,552; unbroken horses, 122,549; mules and jennets, 25,276; asses, 221,991.

There were 441,666 agricultural holdings in 1918, in the hands of 433,788 separate occupiers. Of the holdings, 291,473 were owned and 150,190 rented.

Mining.—The mineral output in the Free State in 1921 was:—

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Clay	5,849	Gravel and sand	60,883	Sandstone and gan- ister	15,985
Coal	88,232	Igneous rocks	23,338	Slate	510
Copper ore and pre- cipitate	36	Limestone	84,692		
		Ochre,umber, etc.	306		

The number of persons employed was 2,050.

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GIBRALTAR.

Governor.—General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., salary, 5,500*l.* with 2,000*l.* allowances. Appointed July 9, 1918.

Governor-Elect.—Sir Charles C. Monro, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. (From September, 1923.)

Colonial Secretary.—Major C. W. J. Orr, C.M.G.

The Rock of Gibraltar was under the dominion of the Moors till the 15th century, when it was joined to the Kingdom of Granada. It was captured by the British in 1704, and ceded 1713. It is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 7' N. latitude and 5° 21' W. longitude, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, is assisted by an Executive Council, on which non-official inhabitants are represented. Area, 1½ square mile. Population, including port and harbour (census 1921), civil, 17,160 (8,471 males, and 8,689 females); military, 2,932 (2,270 males, and 662 females); naval, 546 (males 477, and females 69); total, 20,638 (11,218 males, and 9,420 females). Estimated fixed civil population, January 1, 1922, 16,174 (7,852 males, and 8,322 females). In addition there were at that date about 1,400 aliens. The settled population are mostly descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers. Civil population births (1921), 434; marriages, 135; deaths, 325. Birth-rate per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 22.41; death-rate, 17.53. Religion of fixed population mostly Roman Catholic; one Protestant cathedral and four Roman Catholic churches; annual subsidy to each communion, 500*l.* Education is compulsory between ages 5 and 14 years. Several private English schools; Government-aided elementary schools, 16 (12 Roman Catholic). Pupils, 2,629 in 1921-22; average attendance, 2,230. There are 5 secondary schools. Government grant, 9,200*l.* One magistrate's court and a supreme court. In 1921 there were 3 convictions of serious crime, and 1,339 summary convictions.

	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	104,634	125,876	158,694	239,397	287,051	249,133
Expenditure	82,077	119,636	133,387	136,432	372,994 ¹	289,393 ¹

¹ Including provision for depreciation of invested funds (117,887*l.* in 1920, and 38,469*l.* in 1921).

Chief sources of revenue, 1921:—Customs, 95,000*l.*; post office, 18,000*l.*; rents of Crown property, 14,000*l.*; fees and re-imbursements in aid, 24,000*l.*; port, harbour, and wharf dues, 28,000*l.*; interest on investments, 29,000*l.*; licences and internal revenues, 6,000*l.* Chief branches of expenditure, 1921:—Establishments, 101,000*l.*; public works, 59,000*l.*; pensions, 3,000*l.*; ecclesiastical grants, 1,000*l.* Contribution by Home Government, *nil*. Public debt, *nil*. Total net assets, 148,000*l.* Industries unimportant. The trade of the port is chiefly transit trade, and the supply of coal to ships. There are import duties on malt liquors, wine, spirits, and tobacco, and on these articles the duties are low.

Government savings-bank, with 3,500 depositors, had 157,000*l.* deposits at the end of 1921.

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance, which is now largely increased in strength and stability. There is a deep harbour of 260 acres, which suffices for all the wants of the Mediterranean fleet. The merchant vessels registered at the port were (1921) 8 steamers of 7,207 tons net, 11 motor and sailing vessels of 150 tons net, and 1 sailing vessel of 33 tons net; total, 20 vessels of 7390 tons net. Vessels entered, 1921, 4,900; tonnage, 7,333,000; cleared, 3,700; tonnage, 7,161,000. Three miles of internal telegraph under military and about one mile under the Eastern Telegraph Company. Postal communication daily with England. Letters and post-cards in 1921, 3,129,000; newspapers, book packets, etc., 524,000. There is cable communication with the Continent, Tangier, the Mediterranean Eastern ports, and England, *via* Eastern Telegraph Company's lines.

A regular motor-omnibus and carriage service connects Gibraltar with Linea, a neighbouring town, and a road connects Linea with the village of Campamento.

The legal currency is that of Great Britain; but Spanish money continues to circulate freely. Since the outbreak of the great war in 1914 there are also currency notes issued by the local Government. There are four private banks.

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MALTA.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; appointed 1919.

Lieut.-Governor.—W. C. F. Robertson, C.M.G.

Legal Adviser.—R. P. Mahaffy.

Constitution and Government.—Malta was held in turn by Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans, and was conquered by Arabs in 870. From 1090 it was joined to Sicily until 1530, when it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who ruled until dispersed by Napoleon in 1798. It was blockaded by the British Fleet, aided by the Maltese, from 1798 to 1800, and was finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. It is one of the most important ports of

call in the world, and is the base and resort for repair and refitment of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Its harbour, as a naval station, is too small for the fleet. A breakwater was constructed in 1909.

Under the Malta Constitution Letters Patent, 1921, there is an elected Legislature to control purely local affairs, consisting of a Senate (partly nominated) of 17 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 32 elected members. Elections are on a proportional representation basis. There is a responsible ministry, as follows:

Prime Minister and Treasury—Mr. Joseph Howard, O.B.E.

Justice—Count A. Caruana Gatto, B.A., LL.D.

Public Works—Mr. Antonio Dalli.

Public Instruction—Most Rev. Mgr. Can. F. Ferris, D.D., LL.D.

Industries and Commerce—Dr. Ugo P. Mifsud, LL.D., B.Lit.

Public Health—Lt.-Colonel M. Dundou, M.D.

Posts and Agriculture—Lt.-Colonel W. Sazona, LL.D., M.B.E.

Certain 'reserved' matters, including control of naval, military and air forces, Imperial interests, external trade, coinage, immigration, treaties, and relations with foreign States, are dealt with by the Governor, who is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such ministers as he selects, and a 'Nominated Council,' consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, a Legal Adviser, and three officers of the navy, army, and air force.

English is the official language of the Colony, Maltese being allowed in the elementary schools, and Italian the official language of record in the Law Courts.

Area and Population.—Malta is 17 miles long; area, 91½ square miles; and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 26 square miles; total area (with Comino), 118 square miles. Population, Census 1911, 228,531. Civil population on April 2, 1911, 211,864; civil population on April 1, 1921, 213,021. Births, 1920 21, 7,813; deaths, 4,584; number of marriages, 1,637. Chief town and port, Valletta.

Instruction.—102 public schools, with 20,000 pupils at the beginning of the scholastic year, 1920-21; a university with 6 faculties and 130 students; a government lyceum for boys with 770 students; 2 government secondary schools, one for boys with 44 pupils, and one for girls with 226 pupils; and 7 technical manual schools. Expenditure on elementary education, 1920-21, 56,000*l.*; secondary, 7,300*l.*; university, 8,900*l.* There are 65 unaided private schools with 5,244 pupils.

Archæology.—There is a Museum of Archæology with an extensive collection of prehistoric and historic objects found in Malta, together with a rich collection of relics of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. There is also a Free Public Library, originally founded by the Knights of the Order of St. John, which is rich in MSS., Charters, illuminated books and rare editions with superb old bindings.

Justice.—In 1919-20, 3,977 persons were committed to prison; 164 persons were convicted of serious crime and 48,592 summarily. Police numbered 510 officers and men on March 31, 1920.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure in 5 years were :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	423,108	470,976	615,225	650,489	1,063,743
Expenditure . .	402,521	484,726	601,033	632,233	1,060,664

Chief source of revenue : Customs (390,000*l.* in 1920-21). Contribution (included above) from Home Government, 1920-21, 250,000*l.* Chief branches of expenditure, 1920-21 : Establishments, 627,000*l.* ; interest and burthens, 34,000*l.* ; pensions, 39,000*l.* ; public works, 122,000*l.* ; Bread Subsidy, 239,000*l.* Public debt, 79,031*l.* Savings bank (1921) had 8,357 depositors, and deposits, 770,385*l.*

Production.—Chief products : wheat, barley, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, forages, grapes and other fruits, cotton. Total value of agricultural produce 1920-21, 719,000*l.* Area cultivated (1920-21), 42,891 acres in about 11,100 holdings, on leases of 4 to 8 years. Cotton is grown (605 acres in 1920-21 ; production, 106,480 lb.). Manufactures : lace, cotton, filigree, and cigarettes. Chief industry, farming ; in 1919-20, horses, mules and asses numbered 6,393 ; horned cattle, 3,000 ; sheep, 18,000 ; goats, 18,000. The fishing industry occupied 910 boats, and about 3,500 persons in 1920-21. The catch was about 15,000 cwt., valued at 78,000*l.*

There are specific import duties on beer, spirits, spirit varnishes, wine, tobacco, sugar, wheat, flour, living cattle, pigs and sheep, horses and mules, fresh, frozen, and preserved meat, oils, petroleum, potatoes, biscuits, and vinegar. 'Ad valorem' duties of from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. are levied on certain other imports.

Commerce.—Imports and exports for five years :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ¹ . . .	2,589,272	2,874,420	2,863,920	4,261,745	5,560,426
Exports ¹ . . .	1,154,363	610,212	779,925	918,925	1,602,294

¹ Including bullion and specie.

² Calendar Year.

Transshipment trade is excluded. Principal imports, 1919-20 : wheat, 308,620*l.* ; flour, 339,935*l.* ; sugar, 154,360*l.* ; edible oils, 148,243*l.* ; tobacco, 153,851*l.* ; cotton goods, 165,141*l.* ; wines, 180,017*l.* ; petroleum, 168,282*l.* ; cattle foods, 295,005*l.* ; coal, 410,153*l.*

Of the total imports in 1920, 2,672,787*l.* came from the United Kingdom, 322,624*l.* from British possessions ; and 2,794,015*l.* from foreign countries.

Vessels entered, 1920, 1,036 of 2,081,343 tons, including 492 British of 1,190,246 tons. Belonging to the port of Valletta on January 1, 1920, were 12 sailing vessels of 854 tons, and 29 steamers of 2,331 tons.

Communications, &c.—Railway, 8 miles of metre gauge (belonging to and worked by the local government) ; telephones, 785 miles of wire.

The Post-office traffic in 1919-20 was: Inland letters and postcards, 2,615,685; newspapers, &c., 662,836; foreign correspondence, received, letters, 1,758,689; postcards, 140,421; newspapers, &c., 1,077,344; dispatched, letters, 2,559,027; postcards, 146,989; newspapers, 309,135; parcels, received 61,103; dispatched 12,002.

Money.—British coins and Government currency notes are the legal tender. The amount of British Treasury currency notes in circulation on March 31, 1920, was roughly estimated at 880,000*l.* The notes of the Anglo-Maltese Bank and the Banco di Malta are in circulation; but as the Banks are not under statutory control and do not publish balance sheets the amount of the note circulation is not known. There are 5 banks.

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A S I A.

ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND KURIA MURIA ISLANDS.

ADEN is a volcanic peninsula on the Arabian coast, about 100 miles east of Bab-el-Mandeb. It forms an important coaling-station on the highway to the East, and is strongly fortified. The settlement includes Little Aden, a peninsula very similar to Aden itself, and the settlement and town of Shaikh Othman on the mainland, with the villages of Imad, Hiswa, and Bir Jabir.

In April, 1905, after demarcation of the frontier, Ottoman and British Commissioners signed an agreement which determines the boundary of the hinterland from Sheikh Murad on the Red Sea to Bana river, and thence north-east to the great Desert. By the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1914, the boundary was prolonged through the desert to a point on the coast opposite Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. The settlement also includes the island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is subject to the Bombay Government. The Government is administered by a Political Resident (who is also General Officer Commanding the troops) with four assistants. The India Office has hitherto exercised internal administrative control (through the Government of India); the Foreign Office has been responsible for

political questions, and the War Office for military questions, but it is under consideration (March, 1921) to transfer Aden to the Colonial Office.

Political Resident and General Officer Commanding.—Major-General T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.

Area 75 square miles; including the Protectorate, about 9,000 square miles; of Perim, 5 square miles. Population of Aden and Perim in 1921, 54,923 (36,878 males and 18,045 females), against 46,165 in 1911.

The only Government revenue is from duties on liquor, opium, and salt, and from income tax, court fees and judicial fines; local taxes go to the Aden Settlement Fund. There is a Port Trust. The gross revenue of the settlement in 1921-22 was Rs. 5,73,500. Imports (1921-22), by sea, 5,322,000*l.*; by land, 193,000*l.*; treasure (sea and land), 496,000*l.*; total imports, 6,011,000*l.* (total, 1920-21, 6,495,000*l.*). Chief imports: Cotton piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco, coal, coffee, sugar, fruits, vegetables, and other provisions. Exports, by sea, 4,128,000*l.*; by land, 214,000*l.*; treasure (sea and land), 813,000*l.*; total exports, 5,155,000*l.* (total, 1920-21, 5,367,000*l.*). Chief exports: Coffee, gums, hides and skins, cotton goods, tobacco, grain and pulse, provisions and sugar. These statistics are exclusive of government stores and treasure. In 1921-22, 999 merchant vessels of 2,949,000 tons (net) entered the port of Aden, of which 565 were British; in the same year 1,039 country (local) craft of 35,000 tons entered. At Perim 381 vessels entered, of which 34 were Government vessels. Aden itself produces little, its chief industries being the manufacture of salt and cigarettes. The trade is largely a transshipment one, and is divided into foreign, Indian, and inland. There is a branch of the National Bank of India, Limited, and there is also one firm of private bankers.

A railway was begun in 1915, for military purposes, from Aden to Lahaj, 25 miles, and has now been extended a few miles beyond that oasis. The gauge is one metre.

The island of **Sokotra** off the coast of Africa is under British protection, and the **Kuria Muria** islands, off the coast of Arabia, are attached to Aden. Area of former, 1,382 square miles. Population about 12,000, mostly pastoral and migratory inland, fishing on the coast. Religion, at one time Christian, Mohammedan since the end of the 17th century. The island came under British protection in 1876, by treaty with the Sultan. Chief products, dates and various gums; sheep, cattle, and goats are plentiful; butter is exported. The Kuria Muria Islands, five in number, were ceded by the Sultan of Muskat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea cable.

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BAHREIN ISLANDS.

Group of islands in the Persian Gulf, 20 miles off the coast of El Hasa, in Arabia. Bahrein, the largest, is 27 miles long by 10 wide; Muharrak, to the north-east of Bahrein, 4 miles long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. Other islands are, to the east, Sitra, 3 miles long and 1 mile broad, half its area being fertile; Nabi Saleh, about 2 miles in circumference, very fertile; Jezeyra, a small islet with a date plantation; to the west are three rocky and uninhabited islets, Um Nahsan, Jidi, and Raka. The regular population of the islands is put at about 110,000. Manama, the capital and commercial centre, extends 3 miles along the shore and has 35,000 inhabitants. Muharrak on the island of that name has about 20,000 inhabitants. Other towns are Budaiya on Bahrein Island and Hadd on Muharrak Island. There are about 100 villages in the islands. There are thousands of tombs in the shape of conical mounds situated in the interior of the islands. They vary considerably in size, some of them being as much as 100 yards in diameter, and 40 feet in height, entailing vast labour of construction. Inside are regular masonry burial chambers. No certainty as to their origin yet exists owing to want of inscriptions, but they are undoubtedly extremely ancient.

The ruling family, Al Khalifa, and most of the townsmen are Mohammedans of the Sunni (Maliki) sect. The town population consists of Arabs who have come from Nejd within the last 200 years, and negroes. The agricultural population and the Bahrein pearl divers are mostly of the Shiah sect. There is a large Persian (mostly Shiah) community, and a number of Indian (mostly Hindu) merchants and tradesmen live in Manama. The present chief of Bahrein is Sheikh Sir Isa bin Ali Al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. His uncle, Mahomed, was deposed by the British in 1867, and Sheikh Ali, his father, installed in his place. In 1869 Ali was killed, and Sheikh Isa succeeded to power.

The great industry is the pearl fishery, in which over 1,000 boats, of from 8 to 60 men each, from Bahrein alone, are engaged. The Bahrein Islands also produce dates, and a remarkably fine breed of white donkeys. Sail cloth is manufactured extensively, and also reed mats. In 1919-20, imports amounted to 1,414,423*l.*; exports, 946,344*l.* There are 5 per cent. *ad valorem* import duties. The importation of arms and ammunition is subject to the consent of the British Government.

The chief imports in 1920-21 were: specie, 14,793*l.*; rice, 524,064*l.*; coffee, 50,974*l.*; ghee, 54,697*l.*; sugar, 55,985*l.*; tea, 24,192*l.*; piece goods, 177,387*l.* The chief exports were: rice, 218,322*l.*; coffee, 21,612*l.*; sugar, 12,311*l.* Owing to its situation, harbour, and good service of steamers, the port is largely used as a place of transhipment for mainland goods.

In 1920-21 there entered the port of Bahrein 74 British ships of 141,249 tons, and 1 American ship of 3,170 tons. The greater part of the trade of Najd and Hasa passes through Bahrein, where transhipment between steamers and dhows takes place.

There is a British Post office which is worked as an Indian Inland office, with the exception of insurance. Letter rates between Great Britain and Bahrein are the same as between Great Britain and India. There is a wireless station.

The principal coins in use are Indian rupees, Austrian (Maria Theresa) dollars worth from 4*d.* to 48*d.*, and Turkish lire worth from 20*s.* to 20*s.* 5*d.* according to the rate of exchange. The rupee is the coin

in general use. The Persian double kran, value about 1s. 1d. is also used. The measure employed is the *ahirau* of 18½ inches. The weights are: the *miscal shirazi* of 72 grains; the *miscal bar* of 720 grains; the *rubaa* of 4·114 lbs. avoird. ; the *mann* of 57·6 lbs. avoird. ; and the *rafaa* of 576 lbs. avoird.

The political relations between the Government of India and the Chief of Bahrein are conducted through the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and a Political Agent, who tries all cases in which British or Foreign subjects are concerned.

Acting Political Resident, Persian Gulf.—Lieut.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I. C.I.E.

Political Agent at Bahrein.—Major C. Daly, I.A.

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BORNEO (BRITISH).

British North Borneo.—*Governor.*—Major-General Sir W. H. Rycroft.

British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo. The interior is mountainous, Mount Kina Balu being 13,455 feet high.

Area, about 31,106 square miles, with a coast-line of over 900 miles. Population (1911 census) 208,183, consisting mainly of Mohamedan settlers on the coast and aboriginal tribes inland. The Europeans numbered 355; Chinese, 26,032; Malays, 1,612; East Indians, 5,511; Sulus, 5,700. The number of natives cannot be more than approximately estimated, but is placed at about 170,000. The most numerous are the Dusuns, about 88,000; the Muruts, 25,300; and the Bajaus, 22,600. Chief towns, Sandakan (population 8,256), on the east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast.

The territory is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company, being held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu (Royal Charter in 1881). The territory is administered by a Governor (appointed with the approval of the Secretary of State) in Borneo, and a Court of Directors in London, appointed under the Charter. On May 12, 1888, the British Government proclaimed a formal protectorate over the State of North Borneo. In 1898 certain border lands were acquired from the Sultan of Brunei, and more recently certain inland territories have been occupied. For administrative purposes the whole country is divided into five Residencies, which are sub-divided into Districts. In December, 1904, an area of about 200 square miles was transferred to Sarawak in exchange for rights over coal mines on Brunei Bay.

There are Protestant and Catholic missions. The laws are based on the Indian Penal, Criminal, and Civil Procedure Codes, and local Ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Mohamedan law. Native and Indian constabulary, 800 men under European officers.

	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	210,197	280,480	303,063	334,184	425,534	372,119
Expenditure	259,494	170,685	191,895	230,317	310,179	440,058
Imports ¹	634,538	624,487	761,358	925,235	1,284,438	900,668
Exports ¹	843,115	1,076,073	1,019,094	1,453,990	1,405,571	923,616

¹ Including treasure.

The revenue includes sums realised by land sales, and the expenditure includes sums spent on capital account.

Sources of revenue: Opium, birds' nests, court fees, stamp duties, licences, import and export duties, royalties, land sales, &c. No public debt.

Most of the trade is carried on through Singapore and Hong Kong with Great Britain and the colonies. The chief products are timber, sago, rice, coconuts, gums, coffee, many fruits, rattangs, cinnamon, pepper, gambier, gutta-percha, rubber, camphor, rattans, tapioca, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale. Coal, iron, gold, and mineral oil have been found. The exports comprise the products mentioned, with birds' nests, seed pearls, bêche-de-mer, &c. Exports of leaf tobacco: 1920, 191,000Z; 1921, 143,000Z; of Estate rubber, 1920, 789,000Z; 1921, 290,000Z; of timber, which is the greatest natural resource of the country, 1920, 155,000Z;

1921, 170,000*l*. Merchant Shipping (Men-of-War and Government vessels excluded), 1920, entered 285,040 tons, cleared 284,276 tons; 1921, entered 333,000 tons, cleared 333,000 tons.

A railway, 127 miles, runs from Jesselton on Gaya Bay to Melalap in the Interior, with a branch from Beaufort to Weston on Brunei Bay. Borneo is now connected by cable with the outer world. There is a telegraph line from Menumbuk, where the cable reaches land, to Jesselton via Beaufort. At the latter station a branch line leads to Tenom in the Interior. Communication between Jesselton and Sandakan, Kudat and Tiwan is maintained by wireless telegraphy. A land line extends from Sandakan to Lahad Datu. Telephone exchanges are operated at Sandakan and Jesselton, while an elaborate system of telephone lines maintains communication between smaller stations and bigger Government centres.

At Jesselton and Sandakan there are agencies of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Chinese Commercial Bank, and the Bank of Taiwan. A State Bank has been established, with Head Office in Sandakan and a branch at Jesselton.

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half-cents); nickel coinage of 1, 2½ and 5 cents; also notes of one, five, ten, and twenty-five dollars, and of 25 and 50 cents. Accounts are kept in dollar currency.

Brunei.—In 1838 the neighbouring territories on the north-west coast of Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, were placed under British protection. On January 2, 1906, by treaty, the Sultan of Brunei handed over the general administration of his State to a British Resident. The Sultan, Sir Mohamed Jemalulalam, K.C.M.G., born in 1889, succeeded his father in May, 1906. He receives an allowance of 1,500*l*. a year from State funds, and his two principal ministers 700*l*. a year each. Area about 4,000 square miles, and population, 1921 Census, 25,454 (Europeans, 35; Malays and Bornean races, 23,938; Chinese, 1,434; Indians, 37). The chief town is Brunei (pop. 10,000). The old town is built over the water on the Brunei river, and a new town has developed on the mainland since 1910. Police force, 1922, 38 non-commissioned officers and men. The climate is hot and moist, and the nights cool. Average annual rainfall is a little over 100 inches. The native industries in Brunei town include boat building, cloth weaving, brass foundries, and manufacture of silver ware. The principal products are *cutch* (mangrove extract), coal, rubber, jelutong, and sago. Most of the interior is under jungle, comprising numerous kinds of serviceable timber. There is abundant evidence of oil, but it has not yet been found in payable quantities. There are vernacular schools at Brunei, and in some out-districts. Revenue 1921, 18,800*l*.: (Customs, 6,900*l*., monopolies, 3,100*l*., licences, 1,400*l*.; land revenue, 2,000*l*., session moneys, 2,300*l*.); expenditure, 23,000*l*. Public debt, Dec. 31, 1921, 49,860*l*.

Imports 1921, mainly rice, 19,000*l*., tobacco, 5,800*l*., piece goods, 11,200*l*., sugar, 3,500*l*., kerosene oil, 3,400*l*.; exports, *cutch*, 50,000 cwt., 28,000*l*., coal, 16,200 tons, 32,000*l*., rubber, 199,000 lb., 9,600*l*., jelutong 3,600*l*., sago, 5,100*l*., dried prawns, 5,500*l*., live stock 4,000*l*., forest produce 3,500*l*. The post office dealt with 31,000 articles in 1921.

There is a central Wireless Station at Brunei, and a subsidiary station at Labuan, which enables telegraphic communication to be maintained with Labuan and thence by cable with Singapore and Europe. There is another Wireless Station in the Temburong District.

The distance from Labuan is about 42 miles. Communication by steam launches from Brunei is regularly maintained. The passage between Singapore and Labuan takes about 4 days.

Straits Settlements Currency, 1 dollar = 2s. 4d

British Resident.—L. A. Allen.

Sarawak: Area about 42,000 square miles, coast line 400 miles, many rivers navigable. The government of part of the present territory was obtained in 1842 by Sir James Brooke from the Sultan of Brunei. Various accessions were made between 1861 and 1890. Under an agreement of 1888 Sarawak is recognised as an independent State under the protection of Great Britain. The Rajah, H. H. Charles Vynar Brooke, son of the late Rajah, born Sept. 26, 1874, succeeded May 17, 1917. Population estimated at about 600,000, Malays, Dyaks, Kayans, Kenyahs, and Muruts, with Chinese and other settlers. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, Sibu, 60 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable by large steamers, and Miri, the headquarters of the Sarawak Oilfields, Ltd. At Kuching are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools. The revenue is derived chiefly from Customs, the opium, gambling, arrack and pawn farms, exemption tax payable by Malays, and from Dyak and Kayan revenue. There are import duties on tobacco, salt, kerosene oil, wines, spirits, firearms, jars, liquid fuel, benzine, methylated and other spirits; export duties on sago, gambier, pepper, all jungle produce, dried fish, copra, cutch, tuba root, nipa sugar. The revenue in 1921 was 331,000*l.*; expenditure, 272,000*l.* Public debt, *nil*. Coal exists in large quantities. A considerable oil field is being developed at Miri and Bakong in the Baram district. Foreign trade: 1921: imports, 1,501,000*l.*; exports, 1,788,000*l.* The chief exports (1921) included sago flour, 170,000*l.*; pepper, 90,000*l.*; gold, 65,000*l.*; plantation rubber, 143,000*l.*; gutta jelutong, 49,000*l.*; cutch, 69,000*l.*; benzine, 386,000*l.*; kerosene, 300,000*l.*; liquid oil fuel, 140,000*l.*; fish, 19,000*l.*; damar, 18,000*l.* The trade is mostly with Singapore. Shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade, 1921, 399,000 tons. There are military and police forces, consisting of about 700 men, principally Dyaks and Malays, under British army officers. Round Kuching are about 45 miles of roads, besides bridle paths. There are 23 post offices. The Government offices have a telephone system extending over Kuching and Upper Sarawak, and there is communication by wireless with Singapore, &c. There are also wireless stations at Sadong, Sibu, Miri, and Goebilt. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, not less than 30 days, generally more. Telegrams are sent by wireless from Singapore.

Sarawak and Straits Settlements currency, 1 dollar = 2s. 4d.

British Agent for Sarawak and British North Borneo, and High Commissioner for Brunei.—Sir L. N. Guillemard, K.C.B. (Governor of the Straits Settlements).

Government Agency and Advisory Council in England.—H. H. The Tuan Muda of Sarawak, H. F. Deshon, C. H. W. Johnson, and Dr. Chas. Hose, Millbank House, Westminster, London.

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CEYLON.

Constitution and Government, &c.

Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane (Tamraparnu, the island of "dusky leaves"), is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindustan, lying between 5° 55' and 9° 50' N. lat., and 79° 42' and 81° 53' E. long.; its extreme length from north to south, i.e., from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head, is 270 miles; its greatest width 140 miles, from Colombo on the west coast to Sangemankande on the east. Its area is 25,332 square miles, or about equal to that of Holland and Belgium.

The climate of Ceylon, for a tropical country, is comparatively healthy; the heat in the plains, which is nearly the same throughout the year, is much less oppressive than in Hindustan. Along the coast the annual mean temperature is about 81° Fahr., at Kandy, 1,665 feet above sea level, it is 76·3° Fahr. At Colombo the average monthly temperature varies from a mean

minimum of 71° Fahr. in January and February, to a mean maximum of 90° Fahr. in March and April. The highest temperatures are experienced in the district to the north of the hills, and to the north-east, but it is only in a very few days in the year that a temperature of 100° Fahr. or over is experienced. The average annual rainfall varies from 40 to 50 inches in the dry zones to the north-west and south-east of the island, to above 150 inches at certain places on the south-west slopes of the hills. The rainy season extends from April to June and from September to November, but there is hardly a month without some rain, and the result is the luxuriant vegetation for which this island is famous.

The authentic history of Ceylon begins in the fifth century B.C., when an invasion of Hindus from Northern India established the *Sinhalese* dynasty. As a result of many generations of warfare the northern districts were occupied by Parais from South India, and the population of these districts is almost wholly Tamil, and mainly Hindu in religion. Buddhism was introduced from India in the third century B.C., and is still the religion of the majority of the inhabitants, especially in the southern part of the island.

In 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch. In 1796 the British Government annexed the foreign settlements to the Presidency of Madras; in 1802 Ceylon was separated from India and formed into a Crown colony. In 1815, the districts of the interior, which had maintained their independence under the Kings of Kandy, were acquired by Great Britain as the result of a rebellion against the king, and the whole island was thus united under British rule.

According to the terms of the Constitution established in 1833, modified on various occasions, and now embodied in the Order in Council dated August, 1920, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of seven members—viz., the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Government Agent of the Western Province, and three unofficial members nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 37 members (14 official and 23 unofficial) exclusive of the Governor, who presides. Of the unofficial members, 11 are elected to represent territorial divisions, 2 to represent the Europeans, 1 the Burgher Community, 1 the Chamber of Commerce, 1 the Low Country Products Association. The remaining 7 are nominated by the Governor as follows: 2 Kandyan, 1 Muhammadan, 1 Indian, and 3 to represent Special Interests.

Governor.—Brigadier-General Sir William Henry Manning, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. (appointed April 30, 1918). Salary 7,000*l.*

Colonial Secretary.—

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, with assistants and subordinate head men. There are three municipalities, with two Urban District Councils and twenty-one local boards mainly for sanitary purposes.

Area and Population.

The population of Ceylon (exclusive of the military and the shipping) at the Census held on March 18, 1921, showed an increase of 9.6 per cent. since.

1911. The distribution by Provinces, and the average number of persons per square mile in each Province, are shown in the following table:—

Provinces	Area: English sq. miles	Population, 1921		Provinces	Area: English sq. miles	Population, 1921	
		Total	Per sq. mile			Total	Per sq. mile
Western	1,432	1,246,847	871	Uva	3,271	233,861	71
Central	2,288	717,739	314	Sabarasamawwa	1,892	471,814	249
Northern	2,146	671,234	313				
Southern	3,429	374,829	109	Total	25,331	4,497,854	178
Eastern	3,648	192,821	50	Military	—	951	—
North				Shipping	—	4,993	—
Western	3,016	492,181	163	Miscellaneous	—	751	—
North							
Central	4,099	96,525	24	Grand Total.	—	4,504,549	—

The race distribution of the population at the census of 1921 and the increase per cent. since 1911, were as follows:—

Races	Population, 1921, exclusive of mili- tary shipping, and miscellaneous	Increase per cent. since 1911	Military, shipping, and miscellaneous Population
Europeans	8,999	6·7	838
Burglars	29,403	10·3	129
Low-country Sinhalese	1,926,892	12·2	623
Kandyan Sinhalese	1,089,078	9·1	66
Ceylon Tamils	517,189	1·7	684
Indian Tamils	602,510	9·5	635
Ceylon Moors	251,925	7·7	153
Indian Moors	32,923	·6	375
Malays	13,355	3·1	66
Verdhas	4,510	—15·4	—
Others	21,130	72·4	2,626
	4,497,854	9·6	6,695

Occupational statistics based on the results of the 1921 census are not yet available. Of the 4,106,350 persons (exclusive of the military and the shipping) at the census of 1911, the occupation of 2,631,622 or 64·1 per cent. (of whom 1,096,301 were earners and 1,535,321 dependents) was returned as agriculture; 442,011 or 10·8 per cent. (191,130 earners, 250,881 dependents) industrial occupation; 323,568 or 7·9 per cent. (186,259 earners, 137,309 dependents) trade.

The population on the principal estates, mainly consisting of immigrant Tamils from Southern India, numbered, at the census of 1921, about 569,000, and formed 12·6 per cent. of the total population. The Indian Tamils on Estates numbered 494,000.

Marriages registered, 1921, 23,100¹; births registered, 183,917 (93,519 males and 90,398 females); deaths registered, 140,749 (71,081 males and 69,668 females).

The urban population is about 13 per cent. of the total population. The

¹ This is exclusive of Muhammadan marriages, which correspond to a rate of 5·8 per 1,000 of the Muhammadan population: marriages in this community are seldom registered.

principal towns and their population (exclusive of the military, shipping, and estates), according to the census of 1921, are:—Colombo, 244,000; Galle, 39,100; Jaffna, 42,400; Kandy, 32,000.

Religion and Instruction.

At the census of 1921 the numbers of adherents to the principal religions were:—Buddhists, 2,770,000; Hindus, 982,000; Muhammadans, 303,000; Christians, 443,000, exclusive of the military and the shipping.

Buddhism in Ceylon (unlike that in Tibet, China, and Japan) is, in its philosophy, materialistic and atheistic, and in popular usage has a large admixture of the doctrines and practices of popular Hinduism and of the aboriginal wild tribes.

Education is under a separate Government department with a Director, an Assistant Director, an office assistant, and a staff of Inspectors.

The number of vernacular schools in 1921 was: Government schools, 942 (attendance, 95,000 boys and 37,000 girls); Aided schools, 1,861 (attendance, 123,000 boys and 77,000 girls); Unaided schools, 1,168 (attendance, 13,000 boys and 5,300 girls). There were also 352 English and Anglo-vernacular schools, attended by 42,000 boys and 9,200 girls.

The total sum spent by Government on vernacular education in 1921 was 1,783,491 rupees.

Education is free in vernacular schools, fees are charged in English schools. The Royal College and the Government Training College with the English school attached to it are Government institutions. The other English schools are grant-in-aid schools. The total grants to English schools in 1920-21 amounted to 862,625 rupees. The Government also gives three scholarships of 300*l.* a year, each tenable for three years, with outfit allowances of 50*l.* each and free passages, to enable the best three students of each year to complete their course of education in England, and other scholarships are given locally. The Cambridge school certificate examinations, and examinations of the London University, up to and including the final bachelor's degree in arts, science and law, are held annually in Ceylon by arrangement. Technical education is given in the "Technical Schools" (520 students in 1921). There are 65 industrial schools.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The law is Roman-Dutch, modified by colonial ordinances. Kandyan Law is to a certain extent in force in the Kandyan Provinces, and special systems of personal law are recognised for the Muhammadan community, and for the Tamils of the Jaffna District. The criminal law has been codified on the principle of the Indian Penal Code. There are a Supreme Court, police courts and courts of requests, and district courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court. Village councils deal with petty offences. In 1921 the number of cases instituted in the police courts and municipal magistrates' courts was 91,010. The number of "fine" cases of cognisable crime was 14,000, and the convictions, 4,961; 12,800 convicted persons were sent to prison. Police force, December 31, 1921, 3,000 of all ranks.

There is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 12.50 each per mensem.

Finance.

15 rupees = £1.

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1912-13 ¹	3,412,000	3,178,000	1918-19 ²	4,671,396	4,722,912
1916-17 ²	4,465,458	4,289,044	1919-20 ²	5,413,361	5,658,885
1917-18 ²	4,262,242	4,329,036	1920-21 ²	4,797,837	6,117,846

¹ 12 months ended June 30, 1913.² 12 months ended September 30.

The principal sources of revenue in 1920-21: Customs, 1,534,000*l.*; port and harbour dues, 202,000*l.*; arrack, rum and toddy licences, 618,000*l.*; stamps, 435,000*l.*; Government railway receipts, 1,135,000*l.*; and land sales, 58,000*l.*

The principal items of expenditure in 1920-21: Military expenditure, 137,000*l.*; pensions and retired allowances, 132,000*l.*; interest and sinking fund on loans, 250,000*l.*; post and telegraph, 235,000*l.*; railway department, 815,000*l.*; medical department, 364,000*l.*; education, 271,000*l.*; on public works (annually recurrent), 370,000*l.*; railway department (extraordinary works), 173,000*l.*; war contribution to the British Government, 133,000*l.*

The net public debt on September 30, 1921, was 7,794,000*l.*, incurred entirely for public works, such as the construction of railways, harbour works, waterworks, etc.

Defence.

The harbour of Colombo, on the west, is protected.

In normal times Ceylon pays three-fourths of the cost of the Imperial garrison. At present the defence of the Colony is almost entirely in the hands of local troops. Compulsory service for Europeans was introduced in 1917.

Production and Industry.

The area of the colony is 16,212,000 acres, of which it is estimated that about 3,000,000 acres are under cultivation, and about 760,000 acres pasture land. The approximate areas under the principal products in 1921 were: paddy, 808,000 acres; other grain, 55,000 acres; cacao, 29,500 acres; cinnamon, 24,700 acres; tea, 418,000 acres; coconuts, 820,000 acres; rubber, 390,000 acres. In 1921, the exports of tea were 162 million lbs., of which 111 million lbs. were sent to the United Kingdom. The exports of desiccated coconuts were 871,000 cwt., copra, 1,367,000 cwt., and coconut-oil, 485,000 cwt. In the same year, 88,125,000 lbs. of rubber were exported, of which 29,582,000 lbs. went to the United Kingdom, 51,797,000 lbs. to America. In 1921, 15,230 acres of crown land were sold and settled. The live stock in 1921 was reported to amount to 2,000 horses, 1,386,000 horned cattle, 57,200 sheep, 46,100 pigs, and 150,000 goats. There is a Government Dairy, possessing over 300 head of cattle, imported from Scinde. There were 26 plumbago mines working at end of 1921. The exports of plumbago in 1921 were 87,000 cwt. Other minerals, such as gold, thorium, and monazite, exist, but, except the last-named, so far have not been found in quantities of commercial importance. There are some hundreds of small-gem quarries, from which sapphires, rubies, moonstones, catsoyes,

and other gems are obtained. Native manufactures, which are at present of very minor importance, are weaving, basket work, tortoise-shell boxes, &c., earthenwares, jewellery, metal work, lacquer work, carving, &c. Manufactures on any large scale are confined to the products of agriculture, such as the production of coconut oil. In 1921 there were 1,299 registered factories, including 1,036 tea, rubber and cacao factories, 141 coconut fibre, oil, &c., factories, 56 engineering and saw mills, and 19 aerated water, ice, &c., factories.

Commerce.

Prior to 1921, 15 rupees = £1; 1921, 10 rupees = £1.

Years	Imports ¹	Exports ¹	Years	Imports ¹	Exports ¹
	£	£		£	£
1913	13,309,386	15,657,376	1919	21,106,060	31,918,041
1917	12,343,081	20,462,597	1920	24,661,812	18,419,698
1918	11,842,112	14,908,922	1921	26,205,000	25,660,000

¹ Including bullion and specie.

The values of imports and exports are declared, and represent the wholesale values at the place of import or export. Declarations are subject to scrutiny and penalty. The Chamber of Commerce, as representing the trade of the island, assists by supplying the value on which a rated duty is levied. Quantities of imports are ascertained from invoices or by actual examination; of exports, from declarations and by examination of the shipping documents, shippers being liable to penalties for misstatement. The origin and destination of goods are also obtained from the shipping documents. In some cases, however, goods intended for transshipment abroad are so entered, e.g. to New York, *via* London. The transit trade includes all goods transhipped direct in port, as well as goods landed into transshipment warehouses. The transit trade of Colombo has largely increased of late years, but, as no bills of entry are required in respect of transshipment goods, the returns as to quantity are only approximately correct, and no returns as to value can be prepared.

Principal exports in 1921: Cacao, 135,000*l.*; cinnamon, 120,000*l.*; coir (and manufactures), 135,000*l.*; copra, 1,620,000*l.*; coconut oil, 1,002,000*l.*; tea, 7,514,000*l.* (161,611,000 lbs.); plumbago, 51,000*l.*; coconut, fresh, 157,000*l.*; coconut, desiccated, 1,773,000*l.*; areca nuts, 220,000*l.*; rubber, 3,585,000*l.* (821,000 cwt.); citronella oil, 73,000*l.*

Principal imports in 1921: Cotton manufactures, 1,647,000*l.*; rice, 4,610,000*l.*; coal and coke, 2,024,000*l.*; spirits, 140,000*l.*; sugar, raw and refined, 704,000*l.*; manures, 151,000*l.*; bullion and specie, 81,000*l.*

According to Ceylon returns the total imports from the United Kingdom in 1921 amounted to 4,363,000*l.*, and exports thereto, to 7,906,000*l.*

In 1921 (British Board of Trade Returns) the value of tea imported into the United Kingdom from Ceylon was 6,654,729*l.* (quantity, 118,755,568 lbs.). Other imports in 1921 were: rubber, 1,586,600*l.* (33,111,400 lbs.); coconut oil, 911,278*l.*; coconut, desiccated, 712,529*l.*; nuts and kernels, 262,005*l.* The principal exports of United Kingdom to Ceylon in 1921 were: cotton goods, 933,566*l.*; iron and steel goods, 652,763*l.*; machinery, 278,617*l.*; tobacco, 126,659*l.*; coal, 252,229*l.*; paper, etc., 118,993*l.* Total imports into United Kingdom, 1921, 10,683,006*l.*; 1922, 10,322,084*l.*; total exports of British produce to Ceylon, 3,949,940*l.*; 1922, 3,581,159*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered and cleared, 1921, 13,329,000 tons (British, 9,069,000¹ tons). In 1920, the total tonnage was 11,873,000, and British, 4,469,000. On January 1, 1922, 126 sailing vessels of 12,000 tons, and 7 steamers of 737 tons net, were registered as belonging to Ceylon.

¹ Excluding vessels which called to coal.

731 miles of railway were open at September 30, 1921, and several extensions are under construction.

In 1921 there were 566 post offices of various classes; money order offices, 199; telegraph offices, 170; postal packets or postcards passed through the post office, 54,000,000 (exclusive of parcels). 7,815 miles of telegraph wire; telegrams dealt with, 1,481,000.

Money and Credit.

Seven banks have establishments in Ceylon: the Mercantile Bank of India, the Imperial Bank of India, the National Bank of India, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Eastern Bank, and the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. The Ceylon Savings Bank on December 31, 1921, had 47,000 depositors, and deposits amounting to Rs. 4,504,000; and the Post Office Savings Bank, 136,000 depositors, and deposits, Rs. 4,868,000.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The currency consists of:—Copper: Ceylon 1-cent and $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent pieces, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents being equivalent to 1*l.* English. Nickel: Ceylon 5-cent piece. Silver: Indian rupee (=100 cents), equivalent to 2*s.* English; and Ceylon 50-cent, 25-cent, and 10-cent pieces. Ceylon Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, and 1. On September 30, 1921, the value of currency notes in circulation was Rs. 45,736,000.

Dependency.

The **Maldivé Islands**, 460 miles west of Ceylon, are governed by an elected Sultan, who resides in the island of Male, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is the first Wazir, or Prime Minister, then the Fandiari, the head priest or judge, and besides them 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State. The Maldives are a group of 13 coral islets (atolls), richly clothed with coconut palms, and yielding millet, fruit, and edible nuts. Population over 70,000 Muhammadans at the 1921 census. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

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Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

CYPRUS.

High Commissioner.—M. Stevenson, C.M.G. Salary, 3,000*l.*, and Duty Allowance, 600*l.*

Chief Secretary.—J. C. D. Fonn. Salary, 1,400*l.*

Constitution and Government.—Cyprus is 40 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 60 from the coast of Syria. At a very early date important Greek and Phœnician colonies were established in Cyprus, and later it formed part of the Persian and Roman Empires. Its government frequently changed hands until 1571, when the Turks conquered the island from the Venetians, and retained possession of it until its cession to England for administrative purposes under a convention concluded with the Sultan at Constantinople, June 4, 1878. On the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey on November 5, 1914, the island was annexed. The High Commissioner has the usual powers of a Colonial Governor. There is an Executive Council, consisting of the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Treasurer, with three locally resident additional members. The Legislature consists of eighteen members, six being office-holders, including the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, and the Treasurer, and twelve elected (for five years), three by Mohammedan and nine by non-Mohammedan voters. The voters are all male British subjects, or foreigners twenty-one years of age, who have resided five years, and are payers of any of the taxes known as 'Verghis.' Municipal councils exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers. Those eligible to the council must be voters rated upon property of the annual value of from 10*l.* to 20*l.*, according to population.

Area and Population.—Area 3,584 square miles. Population at 1921 Census: 310,709, including 61,422 Mohammedans. Population, Census 1911:—Mohammedans (Ottoman Turks) 56,428; Christians (Autocephalous Church of Cyprus), 214,480; others, 3,200; total, 274,108. Inhabitants per square mile, 76.48. Births registered 1921, 8,341; deaths, 6,213.

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital), 18,461; Larnaca, 10,652; Limasol, 11,843; Famagusta and Varosha, 6,127; Paphos and Ktima, 3,946; Kyrenia, 1,986. There are six administrative districts named after these towns.

Instruction.—The system of Elementary Education is designed so that each race has its own schools. Besides elementary schools there were in 1921 3 Gymnasiums, a commercial Lyceum, 8 'Greek high schools' for boys and

a 'high school' for girls, a Priests' Training School, and two Moslem High Schools, one for boys and one for girls. Total number of elementary schools in 1921, 762 (508 Greek-Christian, 241 Moslem, 5 Armenians, 4 Maronite, 3 Roman Catholic, and 1 Jewish); teachers, 964 in elementary schools, of whom 674 were Greek-Christian, 278 Moslem, and 12 of other denominations. Total enrolment in elementary schools, 43,690, comprising 7,400 Moslem, 35,500 Greek-Christian, 220 Armenians, 110 Maronites, 430 Latins, and 30 Jews. The Government contributed (1921) 19,000*l.* to education. Total expenditure on elementary and secondary education, 92,000*l.* There are 6 weekly newspapers in Turkish, 25 in Greek, and one in Armenian.

Justice.—The law courts are (1) a supreme court of civil and criminal appeal; (2) six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction; (3) six district courts, having limited criminal jurisdiction and unlimited civil jurisdiction; (4) six magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction; (5) ten village judges' courts. In all, except supreme court, native (Christian and Mohammedan) judges take part. There are also 4 *Sheri* Courts, for Mohammedans only, which administer the Moslem *Sheri* or ecclesiastical law. In the year 1921 the number of offences was 14,000, and the number of persons committed to prison was 3,700. Strength of police force, December 31, 1921, 27 officers and 914 men; total, 941.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for five years, exclusive of Grant-in-Aid, and share of the Turkish debt charge, were:—

—	1913-14 ¹ (pre-war)	1918-19 ¹	1919-20 ¹	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	341,816	610,499	602,927	668,518	658,374
Expenditure . .	295,165	494,675	485,400	691,780	678,273

¹ Years ended March 31.

Chief sources of revenue, 1921:—Tithes, 187,000*l.*; excise, 78,000*l.*; customs, 124,000*l.*; sheep, goat, and pig taxes, 13,000*l.*; verghis, 29,000*l.*; court receipts and stamps, 35,000*l.*; port dues, &c., 15,000*l.*; railway, 33,000*l.* Annual grant from imperial funds to revenue (not included above), 50,000*l.* per year. Cyprus' share of Turkish national debt, 92,800*l.* per year (excluded from above table).

Public debt, 1921-22, 215,000*l.*, for harbour, railways, and irrigation.

Production.—Chief agricultural products in 1921: wheat, 2,425,000 kiles; barley, 2,145,000 kiles; vetches, 173,000 kiles; oats, 209,000 kiles; olives, cotton. Grapes are produced in large quantities. Other products are raisins, carobs (locust beans), fruit, potatoes, linseed, silk, cheese, wool, hides, and (by the Department of Agriculture) origanum oil. In 1922 there were 291,000 sheep, and 230,000 goats. One-third of cultivable land is under cultivation. There are irrigation works for the storage and distribution of rain-water. The Forest Department has done much for the preservation and development of the forests existing at the time of the British occupation, and for the re-afforestation of denuded districts. The area of delimited forest is 700 square miles. Sponge fisheries are carried on, the take in 1921 being about 3,929 sponges (224 lbs). Gypsum, terra umbra and marble are found in abundance; mining for copper has commenced; asbestos is mined, 4,500 cwts. being exported in 1918; 27,000 cwts. in 1919; 18,000 cwts. in 1920; and 18,000 cwts. in 1921.

Commerce.—The commerce, and the shipping, exclusive of coasting trade, for five calendar years were:—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921
Merchandise:—	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	619,337	1,013,582	1,525,427	2,068,759	1,449,247
Exports . . .	620,591	861,345	1,371,580	1,200,449	917,609
Bullion and specie:					
Imports . . .	56,747	214	20,587	4,988	63,278
Exports . . .	79,332	681	3,619	210	3,258
Shipping entered and cleared .	Tons 721,515	Tons 70,341	Tons 320,474	Tons 644,340	Tons 831,245

The import value is that at the port of arrival, and includes cost, freight, and other charges; the export value is that at the port of shipment when the goods are ready for exportation. Quantities and values are ascertained from declarations by importers and exporters, verified in the case of dutiable imports by actual weighing and measuring. The countries of origin and of destination of goods are also obtained from declarations checked by invoices or bills of lading when necessary.

Chief imports, 1921:—Butter, 10,000*l.*; coffee, raw, 17,000*l.*; flour, 81,000*l.*; fish, 14,000*l.*; rice, 24,000*l.*; sugar, 69,000*l.*; tobacco in leaf, 65,000*l.*; coal, 15,000*l.*; petrol and benzine, 21,000*l.*; petroleum, 56,000*l.*; cotton yarn and thread, 87,000*l.*; cotton piece goods, 166,000*l.*; chemical manure, 1,000*l.*; glass and glass-ware, 11,000*l.*; haberdashery and millinery, 21,000*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 13,000*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 16,000*l.*; leather and leather manufactures, 69,000*l.*; machinery, 38,000*l.*; medicines, 17,000*l.*; motor car, 23,000*l.*; paper (cigarette), 12,000*l.*; sacks, 16,000*l.*; silk manufactures, 22,000*l.*; soap, 37,000*l.*; woollen manufactures, 56,000*l.*

Chief exports, 1921:—Animals, 89,000*l.*; carobs, 305,000*l.*; wheat, 10,000*l.*; lemons and oranges, 16,000*l.*; pomegranates, 27,000*l.*; raisins, 42,000*l.*; spirit, 14,000*l.*; potatoes, 62,000*l.*; wine, 82,000*l.*; asbestos, 30,000*l.*; cotton, 11,000*l.*; silk cocoons, 11,000*l.*; cotton manufactures, 13,000*l.*; gypsum, 9,000*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom, exclusive of specie, 1921, 545,000*l.*
Exports to United Kingdom, exclusive of specie, 1921, 208,000*l.*

Money, etc.—The Bank of Cyprus, the Imperial Ottoman Bank and the Bank of Athens have establishments in the island. The Government Savings Bank (begun in 1903) had, at the end of 1921, 313 depositors, with 18,000*l.* to their credit. Coins current—Cyprus silver, namely, 18 copper piastres, 9 c.p., 4½ c.p. and 3 c.p. (9 piastres=one shilling). Government currency notes, of 10*l.*, 1*l.*, and 10*s.* denominations, are also in circulation under Proclamations under martial law, the value at March 31, 1922, being 524,000*l.* Weights and measures are as follows:—Length: 1 Cyprus Pic = ½ yard; Weight: 1 Oke = 2·8 lb.; Capacity: 1 Kile = 8 Imperial gallons.

Communications, etc.—There are 466 miles of motor roads, 342 miles of good carriage roads, and 1913 miles of village roads; 245 miles of telegraph lines; cable connects with Alexandria. A narrow gauge Government railway runs from Famagusta (where harbour works were completed in 1906) through Nicosia and Morphou to Evrykhon (76 miles). Total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels delivered in Cyprus, 1921-22: local, 1,491,000; received from abroad, 788,000; posted

for foreign countries, 569,000. Telephones are extensively used for the conduct of government business.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE Crown Colony of Hong Kong was ceded by China to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is the great centre for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first-class importance.

The administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and the Director of Public Works (the last two being special appointments), and three unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (the last three being special appointments), and six unofficial members—viz., four nominated by the Crown (two of whom are Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace.

Governor—Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G. Appointed 1919. Salary 6,000*l.*, including 1,200*l.* allowance.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is situated at the mouth of the Canton River, about 90 miles south of Canton. The island is an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 32 square miles; separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, the Lyeemoon Pass, about half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, on the mainland, was ceded to Great Britain by treaty in 1861, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of five miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour. By a convention signed at Peking on June 9, 1898, there was leased to Great Britain for 99 years a portion of Chinese territory mainly

agricultural, together with the waters of Mira Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao. Its area is 356 square miles, with about 94,000 inhabitants, exclusively Chinese. Area of Old Kowloon is 3 square miles. Total area of colony, 391 square miles. A scheme was begun at the end of 1916 for reclaiming 12 million square feet of land from the sea in Kowloon Bay, and erecting thereon a model town.

The population of Hong Kong, excluding the Military and Naval establishments, was estimated to be in the middle of 1921 as follows:—Non-Chinese civil population, 14,100; Chinese civil population: City of Victoria (including Peak), 360,000; villages of Hong Kong, 18,360; Kowloon (including New Kowloon), 120,000; New Territories (land), 100,800; population afloat, 73,420; total Chinese population, 672,580; total civil population, 686,680; 1921 Census returns: 12,856 Non-Chinese, 612,310 Chinese; total 625,166.

The registered births and deaths for five years were as follows:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000 ¹	Deaths per 1,000 ¹
1914	3,001	9,585	7.3	23.3
1918	2,321	13,714	4.1	24.4
1919	2,194	11,647	4.3	23.2
1920	2,420	12,419	4.4	21.2
1921	3,618	11,880	6.1	20.3

¹ Birth and death rates are calculated only on the population of Hong Kong and Kowloon, there being no jurisdiction by the sanitary authorities over the New Territories (except New Kowloon).

In 1917 the number of Chinese emigrants was 96,298, and the number of immigrants 98,232; in 1918, 43,830 and 74,109; in 1919, 59,969 and 136,020; in 1920, 105,258 and 122,438; and in 1921, 156,011 and 159,064 respectively.

Instruction.

Education is not compulsory, but all schools are State-inspected, and required to maintain a certain standard of efficiency. There are 3 secondary Government schools for children of British parentage, with an average attendance of 209 (1921), and 9 Government schools for Chinese boys and one for Chinese girls, with a total average attendance of 2,542. There is one school for Indians, with an average attendance of 93 (1921). There are also numerous schools in receipt of grants. The total number of pupils in all schools in 1921 was 35,282. The University Matriculation Examination serves the purpose of a leaving examination. The total expenditure on education in 1921 was 478,583 dollars, net.

The Hong Kong University was formally opened in March, 1912, and in 1922 the number of students was 250, mostly Chinese. Faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts have been established, with a large staff of British professors and lecturers. There are well-equipped scientific laboratories, and recent additions are schools for instruction in physiology, pathology, and tropical medicine. In 1922, the Rockefeller Foundation contributed the sum of 500,000 dollars as endowment for chairs of surgery and medicine, and in 1921 Sir Robert Ho Tung, LL.D., contributed the sum of 100,000 dollars for the erection of the Ho Tung engineering workshops. The engineering laboratories have been equipped with machinery presented by various firms who are interested in technical education. It is the only British University in the Far East.

Justice and Crime.

There are Courts of Justice consisting of a Supreme Court, the second court or Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and a third court or Appeal Court, a police magistrate's court, and a marine magistrate's court. In 1921, 1,732 were committed to Victoria gaol for criminal offences; in 1920, 1,999. The daily average of prisoners in gaol was 755 in 1920, and 764 in 1921. There is a police force in the colony numbering 1,341 men, of whom 185 are Europeans, 430 Indians, and 726 Chinese.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in five years. The dollar of Hong Kong is of variable value; for 1913 it is here taken at 2s., for 1917 at 2s. 7½d., for 1918 at 3s. 2½d., for 1919 at 3s. 8½d., for 1920 at 3s. 8½d., for 1921 2s. 8d.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	
1913 (pre-war)	851,230	865,801
1917	1,960,690	1,834,743
1918	3,613,676	2,624,027
1919	3,981,220	3,340,574
1920	2,738,000	2,701,600
1921	2,363,750	2,098,620

The revenue is derived chiefly from land-taxes, licences, quarry rent, liquor and tobacco duties, and an opium monopoly. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force. Expenditure on establishments in 1921, 7,224,963 dollars. The estimates for 1922 are: revenue, 17,276,260 dollars; expenditure, 20,198,980 dollars.

Public debt, 341,800*l.*, raised in 1887 and 1893 for public works. Another loan, 1,143,933*l.* in Inscribed Stock at 3½ per cent., was raised in 1906 for purposes of railway construction, also a 6 per cent. War Loan of 3,000,000 dollars was authorised. On December 31, 1921, the balance of assets over liabilities was 6,478,746 dollars.

Defence.

The military contribution payable to the Imperial Government was 2,286,786 dollars for 1921. The Defence Corps cost 31,867 dollars for 1921. Hong Kong is the headquarters of the China Squadron.

Industry, Commerce, Shipping, and Communications.

The chief industries of Hong Kong are sugar refining, ship-building and repairing, rope-making, tin refining, tobacco manufacture, the manufacture of cement, and the manufacture of knit goods. Deep-sea fishing is important, especially for the New Territories.

The commerce of Hong Kong is chiefly with Great Britain, India and Ceylon, Australia, United States, China, Japan, Indo-China, and Siam. Hong Kong is a freeport (except as regards the importation of intoxicating liquor and tobacco). There were no complete official returns of trade prior to 1918, but complete trade and shipping returns are now officially compiled and published quarterly and annually. Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Among the principal are sugar and flour, rice, cotton, cotton yarn and cotton piece goods, silk, hemp, leather, tin, wolframite, bulk and case oil (kerosene), oils and fats, peanuts, Chinese

medicines, fish and fishery products, tea, coral, cement, condensed milk, matches. The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms.

Imports into Hong Kong in 1921 : from the British Empire, 17,297,113*l*. (United Kingdom only, 8,457,269*l*.); from foreign countries, 64,643,041*l*.; total imports, 81,940,154*l*. (1920 total, 135,686,936*l*.). Exports from Hong Kong in 1921 : to the British Empire, 9,336,519*l*. (United Kingdom only, 781,741*l*.); to China, 55,392,945*l*.; to other foreign countries, 20,943,770*l*.; total exports, 85,673,234*l*. (total, 1920, 153,662,582*l*.).

The trade of Hong Kong and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years is given as follows :—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920	1921	1922 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into Gt. Britain from Hong Kong . . .	675,236	2,526,311	2,496,292	979,549	666,468
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong . .	4,334,222	4,493,560	13,099,711	6,746,769	6,259,644
Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce . .	290,368	331,816	302,329	178,061	97,740

¹ Provisional figures.

The principal items of trade for 5 years are given as follows :—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into United Kingdom :					
Preserved Ginger . . .	81,485	58,197	309,629	177,329	80,708
Silk, all kinds . . .	77,635	32,622	23,079	76,673	3,390
Drugs . . .	57,256	104,278	163,771	72,076	29,350
Feathers & down . . .	55,669	45,146	89,404	245,309	38,772
Hides, raw . . .	3,519	275,260	215,941	147,793	22,695
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, and lumps . . .	192,337	—	7,399	777,050	482,644
Exports from United Kingdom :					
Cottons & yarn . . .	2,422,559	2,090,568	2,222,792	8,248,615	2,515,362
Woollens & yarn . . .	401,003	217,621	286,293	1,004,634	714,562
Iron and steel and manufactures . . .	309,979	286,875	490,982	1,128,748	914,894
Machinery . . .	93,618	343,981	192,868	393,528	783,261
Electrical goods . . .	30,733	—	34,620	155,746	193,633
Paints, colours, &c. . .	51,949	39,827	125,374	116,885	63,247
Soap . . .	64,251	65,706	59,422	66,789	14,440
Tobacco . . .	137,860	133,959	69,738	161,691	88,820

26,063 vessels, including 13,742 junks and 3,336 steam-launches, representing altogether 13,948,083 tons, entered in 1921, and 26,134 vessels, including 13,783 junks and 3,351 steam-launches, representing 13,904,531

tons, cleared in 1921.¹ The number of fishing and other boats frequenting the harbour and bays of Hong Kong in 1921 may be estimated at about 19,000.

There is an electric tramway of 9½ miles, and a cable tramway connecting The Peak district with the lower levels of Victoria. The British section of the Hong Kong-Canton Railway was begun in 1907, and opened to traffic on October 1, 1910. The branch line from Fanling to Sha Tau Kok was completed and opened to traffic in April, 1912.

There were 17 post offices in Hong Kong in 1921; revenue, postal and telegraphic, 663,914 dollars; expenditure, 306,670 dollars. Telegraph lines, including cables, 1921, 283 miles; telephone wires, excluding military lines, 15,454 miles. There is a wireless telegraph service under the control of the Post Office, besides a military and naval wireless station.

¹ These figures represent the Foreign Trade of the Colony.

Money and Credit.

The British banking institutions in the Colony are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose head office is at Hong Kong, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. Note circulation of these banks, end of 1921, 50,790,865 dollars. There are also several Chinese and foreign banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The currency of the Colony consists of the notes of the above-mentioned banks, and of British, Hong Kong, and Mexican dollars, besides subsidiary coins. The British Dollar is of 416 grains of silver 990 fine, as compared with 417.74 grains of 902.7 fineness of the Mexican dollar.

Subsidiary coins are 50 cent pieces (209.52 grains 800 fine), 20 cent pieces (83.81 grains 800 fine), 10 cent pieces (41.90 grains 800 fine), 5 cent pieces (20.95 grains 800 fine), and 1 cent copper pieces of 115.75 grains of copper or mixed metal.

The circulation of foreign copper coin was prohibited in 1912, and similar action is being taken with regard to foreign silver and nickel coins and bank notes.

Weights and Measures are:

The <i>Tael</i>	= 1½ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Piul</i>	= 133½ lbs.
„ <i>Catty</i>	= 1½ „ „
„ <i>Chok</i>	= 1½ inches.
„ <i>Chewng</i>	= 12½ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the Colony.

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INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

INDIA, as defined by Parliament (52 and 53 Vict. c. 63, s. 18), comprises all that part of the great Indian Peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule or protection. In a popular sense it includes also certain countries such as Nepal, which are beyond that area, but whose relations with India are a concern of the Foreign and Political Department of the Government, whose envoy resides in the country concerned. These countries will be found included in the third part of the YEAR-BOOK among Foreign Countries. The term British India includes only the districts subject to British law, and does not include Indian States. The term is so used, unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c., that follow. The symbol Rx. stands for ten rupees. Rx. 1 = Rs. 10.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government of the Indian Empire is established by various Parliamentary Statutes which are now consolidated in the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, and the Government of India Act, 1919. All the territories originally under the government of the East India Company are vested in His Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in his name; all revenues, tributes and other payments, are received in his name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone. Under the Royal Titles Act, 1876, the King of Great Britain and Ireland has the additional title of Emperor of India.

It is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

Government in England.—The administration of the Indian Empire in England is entrusted to a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of not less than eight and not more than twelve members, appointed for five years by the Secretary of State. At least one-half of the members must be persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and have not left India more than five years previous to their appointment. A member may be removed by His Majesty upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State may for special reasons, to be recorded in a minute signed by him and placed before both Houses of Parliament, reappoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament. The duties of the Council, which has no initiative authority, are to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India. The expenditure of the revenues of India,

both in India and elsewhere, is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no appropriation can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes of the Council. The Secretary of State regulates the transaction of business. The existence of a Legislative Assembly in India with a large elected majority renders it desirable that the Secretary of State should intervene only in exceptional circumstances in matters of purely Indian interest, where the Government and Legislature of India are in agreement.

In exercise of the power given by the Government of India Act, a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom has been appointed to act as agent of the Governor-General of India in Council, and on behalf of provincial governments in prescribed cases, and to conduct any business assigned to him by the Secretary of State in Council.

The salary of the Secretary of State must, and the cost of the India Office for other than agency services may, be borne by the British, and not, as formerly, by the Indian Exchequer.

Central Indian Government.—The supreme executive authority in India is vested in the Governor-General in Council, often styled the Government of India. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, is appointed by the Crown, and usually holds office for five years. The Capital of the Empire and the seat of government was moved from Calcutta to Delhi in 1912, the latter being formed into a separate territory under a Chief Commissioner.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.—His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.L.E., G.C.V.O. (April, 1921).

The salary of the Governor-General is Rs. 2,56,000 a year.

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India, with the dates of their assumption of office:—

Warren Hastings	1774	Lord Canning	1856
Sir John Macpherson	1785	Earl of Elgin	1862
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1864
Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth)	1793	Earl of Mayo	1869
Marquis Wellesley	1798	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
Sir Geo. H. Barlow	1805	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Earl of Minto	1807	Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1884
Earl of Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
Earl Amherst	1823	Earl of Elgin	1894
Lord W. C. Bentinck	1828	Marquis Curzon of Kedleston	1899
Lord Auckland	1836	Earl of Minto	1905
Lord Ellenborough	1842	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst	1910
Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844	Viscount Chelmsford	1916
Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie	1848	Earl of Reading	1921

Until 1834 these were Governors-General of Fort William in Bengal, not of India.

There is an Indian Legislature consisting of the Governor-General and two Chambers, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislature was formally opened on February 9, 1921. The Council of State consists of not more than 60 members, of whom not more than 20 are officials. The Legislative Assembly contains 144 members, of whom 26 are official members and 103 are elected. The life of the Council of State is five years, and of the Assembly three years, but dissolution may occur sooner, or the period may be specially extended by the Governor-General. Joint sittings of the two Chambers may be held for the settlement of differences between them. The Legislative Assembly is presided over by a President appointed by the Governor-General. This Legislature has power, subject to certain restrictions, to make laws for all persons within British India, for all British

subjects within other parts of India, and for all native Indian subjects of the King in any part of the world. The Governor-General, with the assent of His Majesty, conveyed after copies of the proposed enactment have been laid before both Houses of the British Parliament, may enact certain measures against the wish of the Council or Assembly.

The various departments of Government are in charge of the Governor-General's Executive Council. This body has no fixed number of members (there were eight in Dec., 1922), but at least three of them must have had ten years' service in India, and one must be a barrister or pleader of not less than 10 years' standing. There are (1922) eleven departments—Home, Foreign and Political, Finance, Army, Public Works, Revenue and Agriculture, Commerce, Legislative, Education and Health, Railways, and Industries. At the head of each, except Railways, is one of the secretaries to the Government of India. The President of the Railway Board is the head of the Railway Department, and he is authorised to act as if he were a Secretary to the Government of India. The Foreign and Political Department is under the immediate superintendence of the Governor-General.

India is now divided into fifteen administrations, as follows:—

Madras: *Governor*, Rt. Hon. Baron *Willington* of Rotton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (1919); salary, Rs. 1,20,000 per year. Area, 142,000 square miles; population, at 1921 census, nearly 42½ millions, mainly Hindus.

Bombay: *Governor*, Sir G. A. *Lloyd*, G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (1918); salary, Rs. 1,20,000 per year. Area, 123,000 square miles; population in 1921, nearly 19½ millions, mainly Hindus.

Bengal: *Governor*, Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Lyttel* (1922); salary, Rs. 1,20,000 per year. The province was reconstituted from April 1, 1912, and has an area of 78,700 square miles, and a population (1921 census) of over 46½ millions, mainly Hindus and Mahomedans in almost equal proportions.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh: *Governor*, Sir W. S. *Marris*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (1922); salary, Rs. 1,20,000 per year. Area, over 107,000 square miles, and population at 1921 census, over 45½ millions.

The Punjab: *Governor*, Sir E. D. *MacLagan*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; salary, Rs. 1,00,000 per year. Area, 99,000 square miles; population (1921), over 20½ millions.

Burma¹: *Governor*, Sir H. *Butler*, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (1922); salary, Rs. 1,00,000 per year. Area, nearly 231,000 square miles; population (1921), over 13 millions, mainly Buddhists.

Bihar and Orissa: *Governor*, Sir Henry *Wheeler* (1922); salary, Rs. 1,00,000 per year. The province was constituted from April 1, 1912, out of Bengal, and contains the three great sub-provinces of Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Area, over 83,000 square miles, and population (1921), nearly 34 millions, mainly Hindus.

Central Provinces and Berar: *Governor*, Sir F. G. *Sly*, K.C.S.I. (1920); salary, Rs. 72,000 per year. Area, nearly 100,000 square miles; population (1921) nearly 14 millions, mainly Hindus.

Assam: *Governor*, Sir J. H. *Kerr*, K.C.I.E. (1922); salary, Rs. 66,000 per year. The province was separated from Eastern Bengal and reconstituted from April, 1912. Area, 53,000 square miles; population (1921), over 7½ millions, over half being Hindus, and over a quarter Mahomedans.

¹The diarchial system was inaugurated in Burma on Jan. 2, 1923.

N.W. Frontier Province : *Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General*, Sir J. L. Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E. (1921) ; salary, Rs. 48,000 per year. Area, 13,400 square miles ; population (1921) $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, mainly Mahomadians.

Ajmer-Merwara : *Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner*, The Honourable R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E. (1919) ; salary, Rs. 48,000 per year. Area, 2,700 square miles ; population (1921), about 500,000, mainly Hindus.

Cooch : *Chief Commissioner*, The Honourable Mr. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E. (1920) ; salary, Rs. 48,000 per year. Area, 1,580 square miles ; population (1921), 164,000, mainly Hindus.

Baluchistan : *Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner*, The Honourable Lt.-Col. Sir A. B. Dew, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., (1919) ; salary, Rs. 48,000 per year. Area, over 54,000 square miles ; population (1921), over 420,000, mainly Mahomadians.

Delhi : *Chief Commissioner*, The Honourable Mr. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E. (1919) ; salary, Rs. 36,000 per year. This province was constituted from October 1, 1912, and consists of a small enclave in the Punjab. Area, 557 square miles ; population (1921), about 488,000.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands : *Chief Commissioner*, Lt.-Col. H. C. Beadon, C.I.E., I.A. (1920) ; salary, Rs. 36,000 per year. Area, 3,140 square miles ; population (1921), nearly 27,000.

High Commissioner in England.—D. M. Dalal, C.I.E. (appointed January 1923), 42, Grosvenor Gardens, London.

Provincial Government.—The Government of India Act, 1919, which came into operation in December, 1920, and January, 1921, effected important constitutional changes, more particularly in the government of the Provinces. The various functions of government are classified as Central and Provincial subjects, the latter being practically definitely committed to the Provincial Governments, while for purposes of convenience, certain Central subjects, such as the collection of income tax, may be dealt with by the Provincial Governments as the agents of the Central Government. The Governor-General in Council retains unimpaired powers of control over the Provincial Governments in their administration of 'reserved' subjects, but in 'transferred' subjects will only be competent to intervene where it is necessary to safeguard Central subjects or to decide questions where two or more Provinces are concerned, or to safeguard the due exercise and performance of any powers and duties possessed by or imposed on the Governor-General in Council in regard to the High Commissioner, to the raising of loans by local Governments, or under rules made by the Secretary of State in Council. The list of subjects transferred to Indian Ministers, with certain reservations, includes local self-government, medical administration, public health and sanitation, education, public works, agriculture, fisheries, co-operative societies, excise, registration, development of industries, adulteration, weights and measures, and religious and charitable endowments. Certain sources of revenue are definitely allocated to the Provinces, which are required to contribute to the Central Government certain annual sums which are to be the first charge on their revenues.

The new Provincial Governments are based upon a scheme of diarchy, or dualised form of government, and consist of the Governor-in-Council and the Governor acting with Ministers. The Ministers, who are elected members of the Legislative Council, have charge of certain Departments of Government known as 'transferred subjects,' while others, the 'reserved

subjects,' are administered by the Governor-in-Council. Thus each side has its share in the conduct of the Government, with responsibility for its own work, while co-ordination is achieved by the influence of the Governor, who is associated with both sections.

The Governor's Executive Council consists of not more than four members, one qualified by twelve years' public service in India. The Legislative Council contains not more than twenty per cent. of official members and at least seventy per cent. elected members, and, in addition to its legislative functions, votes all expenditure, subject to certain specified exceptions and to the power of the Local Government to incur expenditure on reserved subjects without the Council's assent if the Governor certifies such expenditure to be necessary. The normal duration of the Legislative Council is three years, but it may be dissolved sooner by the Governor, or its term specially extended for one year. The Ministers who assist the Governor in the administration of transferred subjects are not to be officials. The Governor may not be a member of the Legislative Council, but may address the Council. (In Madras the franchise has been extended to women).

The Provinces to which this new form of government is applied are Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, and Assam. The minimum number of members in each Legislative Council is: Madras, 118; Bombay, 111; Bengal, 125; United Provinces, 118; Punjab, 83; Bihar and Orissa, 98; Central Provinces, 70; Assam, 53. The numbers may be increased, and in several provinces increases have already been made. It has been decided to apply the new form of government to Burma.

The provinces are usually formed into divisions under Commissioners, and then divided into districts, which are the units of administration. At the head of each district is an executive officer (collector and magistrate, or deputy-commissioner), who has entire control of the district, subject to the control of his official superior district officer. Subordinate to the magistrate (in most districts) there are a joint magistrate, an assistant-magistrate, and one or more deputy-collectors and other officials. There are 267 of such districts in British India.

Government of Indian States.—The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Indian States varies considerably in degree; but they are all governed by the Indian princes, ministers, or councils. The princes have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States; they are not permitted to maintain a military force above a certain specified limit; no European can be employed by them without special sanction; and the Supreme Government can exercise control in case of misgovernment. Within these limits the more important princes are autonomous in their own territories. Some, but not all of them, are required to pay an annual fixed tribute. The total number of Indian States is about 700, ranging from Hyderabad, with an area of over 82,000 square miles and a population of 12½ millions, to small States consisting of only a few villages.

In recent years the Princes have met in conferences at the invitation of the Viceroy, but in February, 1921, a Council of Princes was established as a permanent consultative body to discuss matters relating to treaties, or affairs of Imperial or common concern.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There were at the end of 1919-20, 739 municipalities, with a population of over 17 millions. The total number of members of the municipal bodies was 10,187, of whom 5,886 were elected. The municipal bodies have the care

and lighting of the roads, water supply, drainage, sanitation, medical relief, vaccination, and education, particularly primary education; they impose taxes, enact bye-laws, make improvements, and spend money, with the sanction of the Provincial Government. Their aggregate income in 1919-20 was about 11,410,000*l.*, exclusive of loans, sales of securities, and other extraordinary receipts amounting to 9,574,000*l.* The aggregate expenditure was 11,293,000*l.*, excluding extraordinary and debt expenditure of 9,673,000*l.* By the Local Self-Government Acts of 1883-84, the elective principle was extended, in a large or small measure, all over India. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers: everywhere the majority of town committees consists of Indians, and in many committees all the members are Indians. In many municipalities women have the right to vote, and in a few they are eligible for election. For rural tracts, except in Burma, there were 732 district and sub-district Boards, and 588 Union Panchayats in Madras, 385 Union Committees in Bengal, and 49 in Bihar and Orissa, with 17,496 members in 1919-20, 8,054 being elected. These Boards are in charge of roads, district schools, markets, public health institutions, &c. Their aggregate income in 1919-20, excluding debt items, was 9,295,000*l.*, and expenditure (excluding debt items), 8,735,000*l.* (Rs. 10=1*l.*)

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE POPULATION.

The population in the following table is in millions and two decimals.

British Territory.

Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population (millions)	Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population (millions)
1861	856,000	196.00	1891	964,993	221.53
1871	860,000	195.84	1901	1,097,901	231.61
1881	875,186	199.20	1911	1,093,074	243.93
			1921	1,093,074	247.00

Following are the leading details of the census of March 10, 1911, and that of March 18, 1921:—

British Provinces	Area in square miles (1911)	Population in 1921	Population in 1911	Increase or Decrease 1911-1921	Pop. per sq. mile 1921
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	495,271	591,395	— 6,214	183
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	27,086	26,459	+	627
Assam	53,015	7,606,210	6,714,299	+	891,931
Baluchistan	54,228	420,618	414,412	+	6,236
Bengal	78,699	46,995,536	45,482,605	+	1,212,931
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	34,662,189	34,489,544	—	487,375
Bihar	42,361	23,380,288	23,752,429	—	372,141
Orissa	13,742	4,968,873	5,131,753	—	192,889
Chota Nagpur	27,077	5,653,028	5,605,362	+	47,666
Bombay (Presidency)	123,659	19,348,219	19,696,266	—	348,047
Bombay	75,993	16,012,342	16,136,666	—	124,324
Sind	46,986	3,299,377	3,513,435	—	234,088
Aden	80	56,500	46,165	+	10,235
Burma	230,829	13,212,192	12,115,217	+	1,696,975
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	13,912,760	13,916,158	—	3,393
Central Provinces	82,657	10,837,444	10,558,906	—	21,532
Berar	17,166	3,075,316	3,057,162	+	18,154

AREA AND POPULATION

131

British Provinces	Area in square miles 1911	Population in 1921	Population in 1911	Increase or Decrease 1911-1921	Pop. per sq. mile 1921
Coorg	1,582	163,838	174,976	- 11,138	104
Delhi	557	488,188	413,147	+ 74,741	873
Madras	112,330	42,318,985	41,495,404	+ 913,581	299
North-West Frontier Province ¹	13,418	2,251,310	2,196,938	+ 54,407	167
Punjab	99,222	29,685,024	19,578,573	+ 1,106,451	298
United Provinces	107,267	45,375,787	46,807,490	- 1,431,703	438
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	83,109	33,209,145	34,249,486	- 1,040,341	403
<i>United Provinces</i>	24,158	12,166,642	12,558,004	- 391,362	507
Total Provinces	1,093,074	247,003,293	243,933,178	+ 3,070,115	225

¹ Districts and Administered Territories.

In 1911 the population consisted of 124,707,915 males and 119,225,263 females; in 1921, of 126,872,116 males and 120,131,177 females.

The following Indian States and Agencies are in political relations with the Indian Government:—

State or Agency	Area in square miles 1911	Population 1921	Population 1911	Increase or Decrease 1911-1921	Pop. per sq. mile 1921
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	281,016	346,222	+ 37,794	45
Baltiistan States	89,410	3,897	429,291	- 41,314	4
Baroda State	8,182	2,126,522	2,032,798	+ 93,724	259
Bengal States	5,393	899,926	822,565	+ 77,361	166
Bihar and Orissa States	25,618	3,959,669	3,945,209	+ 14,460	139
Bombay States	65,864	7,469,429	7,388,051	+ 21,378	116
Central India Agency	52,260	2,997,023	6,139,994	- 131,996	115
Central Provinces States	31,174	2,066,900	2,117,152	- 50,252	66
Cochin State	29,107	3,186,075	3,216,98	- 41,886	122
Hyderabad State	82,698	12,471,779	13,374,676	- 902,906	156
Jaisalmer State	84,132	3,320,518	3,158,126	+ 162,392	40
Kashmir State	10,549	5,469,312	4,811,841	+ 658,471	517
Madras States	1,361	979,680	918,110	+ 60,970	720
<i>Cochin</i>	7,594	4,006,062	3,428,975	+ 577,087	526
<i>Malabar</i>	29,475	5,978,892	5,896,193	+ 172,699	203
<i>N.W. Frontier Province</i>	5,472	2,825,156	1,622,091	+ 1,203,065	111
<i>(Agency & Tribal areas)</i>	24,551	4,416,036	1,212,794	+ 203,242	129
Punjab States	128,987	2,844,384	10,530,422	- 636,048	76
Rajputana Agency	2,818	81,721	87,920	- 6,199	29
Sikkim State	5,079	1,134,881	1,189,874	- 54,993	223
United Provinces States	769,555	71,939,187	71,223,218	+ 715,969	101
Total States	1,802,629	318,942,480	315,156,396	+ 3,786,084	177

Baroda —This consists of five or six larger, and a considerable number of smaller separate areas. Ruler, H. H. Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Baroda. There is an executive council of the principal officers of State, and, since 1908, a legislative council of 17 members. Educational policy is progressive, and education is largely free and compulsory. The gross receipts in 1917-18 were about 1,66,10,000 rupees, and the disbursements about 1,49,05,000.

Central India Agency.—This includes some 150 States. The bulk of the population are Hindus. The Indian Government is represented by an Agent at Indore, and under him are Political Agents for Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, Bhopal, Southern States of Central India, and Malwa. The territories of the different States are much divided and intermingled, and their political relations with the Indian Government and with one another are very varied. Most of the ruling princes and chiefs exercise authority through a Diwan or Minister. Education is progressing, but varies greatly in different States. The annual revenue of the whole group is approximately 600,000*l*.

Gwalior.—Ruler, Lieut.-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. The State is in direct relations with the Government of India through a Resident. The administration is carried on by His Highness with the assistance of a State Council. The bulk of the population are Hindus. The revenue of the State in 1919-20 was approximately Rs. 19,000,000.

Hyderabad.—Ruler, Lieutenant-General H. E. H. Sir Usman Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad. This is the largest and most populous of the internal States. The administration is carried on, subject to the order of H. E. H. the Nizam, by an executive council. A Legislative Council was established in 1893, and consists of about 20 members. The British Government is represented by a Resident. The bulk of the population are Hindus, but the ruling family is Muhammadan. European officers and experts control and supervise some of the more important branches of administration. The annual revenue is approximately 3,000,000*l*.

Kashmir.—This State occupies most of the northernmost portion of India, and is administered by Lieutenant-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, with the assistance of ministers, the Indian Government being represented by a Resident. The revenue in 1917-18 was 903,000*l*. and the expenditure 859,000*l*. The bulk of the population are Muhammadans, though the ruling family is Hindu.

Mysore.—Ruler, Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of Mysore. The administration is carried on under him by the Diwan or Prime Minister, assisted by two Councillors. The Indian Government is represented by a Resident. There is a Representative Assembly dating from 1881, elected by the leading ryots, merchants, and local bodies. It meets for a few days annually for discussion, but has no powers. A Legislative Council was formed in 1907 consisting of from 13 to 18 members. The bulk of the population are Hindus. The education system is on a high level. Primary education was made free in all schools in 1908. The revenue in 1919-20 was 3,34,64,000 rupees.

North West Frontier Province.—Only about one-third of this is British territory, lying along the Punjab border. Between this and the Afghan frontier is the tribal territory. The British Government exercises the minimum of interference. The region is divided into five Political Agencies: Northern Waziristan, Southern Waziristan, the Kurram, the Khyber, and Dir, Swat, and Chitral. Only in the last can anything approaching an organised State be said to exist. Free primary education was introduced in April, 1912.

Rajputana Agency.—Rajputana includes 21 States surrounding the British province of Ameer-Merwara. The Indian Government is represented by an Agent at Abu, and under him are three Residents (for Mewar, Jaimur, and W. Rajputana), and three Political Agents (for E. Rajputana, S. Rajputana, Kotah and Jhalawar, and Haroti and Tonk). The bulk of the population are Hindus. The administration varies considerably from State to State, but generally the central authority is in the hands of the ruling prince or chief,

who is usually assisted by a Council or by a Diwan or Kamdar. Education is generally backward. The approximate annual revenue of the whole of the States is about 2,500,000/

(Baluchistan and Sikkim are dealt with elsewhere.)

The following are further details concerning some of the larger Indian States:—

States	Area in square miles	Population 1921	Approximate Annual Revenue £	Ruling Family
Gwalior . . .	25,107	3,186,075	126,000	Mahrattā (Hindu)
Kashmir . . .	84,432	3,820,518	903,000	Dogra Rajput (Hindu)
Rajputāna States:	128,987	9,844,384	2,539,600	—
Alwar . . .	3,141	761,151	232,000	Naruka Rajput (Hindu)
Bharatpur . .	1,982	496,437	210,000	Jāt (Hindu)
Bikaner . . .	23,315	659,685	220,000	Rathor Rajput (Hindu)
Bundi . . .	2,220	187,068	46,000	Chauhan (Hara) Rajput (Hindu)
Dholpur . . .	1,155	229,734	80,000	Jāt (Hindu)
Jaipur . . .	15,579	2,333,802	533,900	Kachhwaha Rajput (Hindu)
Jaisalmer . . .	16,062	67,652	14,900	Jadon Bhati Rajput (Hindu)
Jodhpur (Marwar)	34,963	1,841,642	440,000	Rathor Rajput (Hindu)
Karauli . . .	1,242	133,730	40,000	Jadon Rajput (Hindu)
Kotah . . .	5,684	630,060	224,000	Hara Rajput (Hindu)
Tonk . . .	2,553	287,898	130,000	Pathan, M.
Udaipur (Mewar)	12,756	1,380,063	176,000	Sisodiya Rajput (Hindu)
Central India States	52,260	5,997,023	2,497,000	—
Bhopal . . .	6,907	692,148	200,000	Afghan, M.
Indore . . .	9,469	1,147,896	420,000	Mahrattā (Hindu)
Rewa . . .	13,000	1,401,524	187,000	Bhagel Rajput (Hindu)
Bombay States .	63,864	7,409,429	2,900,000	—
Cutch . . .	7,616 ¹	484,517	167,000	Jadeja Rajput (Hindu)
Kolhapur (including feudatory Jagirs)	3,217	833,726	382,000	Khatrriya (Hindu)
Khairpur (Sind)	6,050	193,139	100,000	M
Junagadh . . .	3,284	465,493	190,000	Pathan, M.
Navanagar . .	3,791	345,353	151,000	Jadeja Rajput.
Bhavnagar . .	2,860	426,404	287,000	Gohil Rajput.

M=Muhammadan.

¹ Excluding the Ruin of Cutch.

States	Area in square miles	Population 1921	Approximate Annual Revenue £	Ruling Family
Madras States	10,084	5,460,312	1,139,000	—
Travancore	7,129	4,006,062	761,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Cochin	1,361	979,080	254,000	Ditto
Bangalore	255	36,692	17,000	Shiah, <i>M.</i>
Pudukkottai	1,178	426,813	101,000	Kallar (Hindu)
Sandur	161	11,665	6,000	Maratha (Hindu)
Central Prov. States	31,174	2,066,900	154,000	—
Bastar	13,062	461,107	24,000	Kshatri, Samvanshi Chandel (Hindu)
Bihar and Orissa States	45,941	3,959,669	622,000	—
Bengal States				
Cooch Behar	1,307	592,489	164,000	Kshatriya (Brahmo)
Tripura	4,086	304,137	112,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
U.P. States :	5,944	1,134,881	396,000	—
Rampur	899	453,607	240,000	Saivid Shiah, <i>M.</i>
Tehri (Garhwál)	4,180	318,411	44,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Benares	865	362,869	112,000	Hindu
Punjab States :	36,551	4,416,036	1,380,000	—
Patiala	5,412	1,419,739	488,000	Sidhu Ját (Sikh)
Bahawalpur	15,000	781,191	182,000	Daudputra, <i>M.</i>
Jind	1,259	308,183	87,000	Sidhu Ját (Sikh)
Nabha	928	263,334	103,000	Sidhu Ját (Sikh)
Kapúthala	630	284,275	167,000	Ahluwalia (Sikh)
Mandi	1,200	185,048	39,000	Rajput (Hindu)
Sirmur (Nahan)	1,198	140,448	57,000	Rajput (do.)
Chamba	3,216	141,867	34,000	Rajput (Hindu)

M = Muhammadan.

The following table, in millions, applies to India, British territory and Indian States, in 1911 :—

	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total
Males	78.4	72.9	8.7	160.0
Females	52.5	73.7	26.4	152.6

Total Population classified by age and civil condition . . . 312.6

II. POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE, &c.

The following table shows, for all India in 1911, the chief linguistic families and sub-families with the population (in millions) assigned hereto —

A. Vernaculars of India		Dravidian family		62.72
Austro-Asiatic family—		Indo-European family—		
Mon-Khmer	0.56	Aryan		232.82
Munda	3.85	Unclassed languages		0.03
Tibeto-Chinese family—		B. Vernaculars of other Asiatic		
Tibeto-Berman	10.93	countries and Africa		0.22
Siamese-Chinese	2.01	C. European languages		0.32

The following are the languages more prevalent than English, with the population in 1911 (in millions and two decimals) who speak them —

Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.
Hindi	82.60	Burmese	7.89	Karen	1.07
Bengali	48.37	Malayalam	6.79	Shan	0.90
Telugu	23.54	Western Panjabi	4.78	Kurukh or Orāon	0.80
Marāthi	19.81	Sindhi	3.67	Mundāri	0.60
Tamil	18.43	Eastern Hindi	2.42	Tulu	0.56
Punjābi	15.88	Santali	2.14	Khand or Kui	0.53
Rajasthani	14.07	Pashto	1.55	Baloch	0.50
Western Hindi	14.04	Assamese	1.53	Ho	0.42
Gujarati	10.68	Gond	1.53	Bihāri	0.40
Kanarese	10.53	Western Pahari	1.53	Arakanese	0.39
Orisa	10.16	Kashmiri	1.18	Manipuri	0.31

The English language comes next in order with 593,515

The British-born population was in 1891 130,751, in 1901 96,653, in 1911 122,919. In 1911, the total number of persons not born in India, including the French and Portuguese possessions, was 650,592. Of these, 341,316 were from countries contiguous to India; 117,797, other countries in Asia; 122,919, the United Kingdom; 13,626, European, American, or Australasian countries; 10,294 born in Africa, &c., or at sea.

III. OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION.

Distribution of the total population of India according to the occupations by which they were supported in 1911 —

	Thous.		Thous.
Pasture and agriculture	224,696	Trade	17,839
Fishing and hunting	1,855	including—	
Mines, quarries, salt, &c.	530	Hotels, cafés, &c., and	
Industry	25,323	other trade in foodstuffs	10,198
including—		Trade in textiles	1,277
Textiles	8,307	Banks, exchange, insurance &c.	1,220
Dress and toilet	7,754	Army and Navy	670
Wood	3,800	Police	1,729
Food industries	3,712	Public administration	2,618
Ceramics	2,240	Professions and liberal arts	5,325
Building industries	2,062	including: Religion	2,762
Metals	1,861	Instruction	674
Chemicals, &c.	1,242	Medicine	627
Hides, skins, &c.	699	Domestic service	4,599
Transport (including postal, telegraph, and telephone services)	5,023	All others	13,227
		Total	313,470

IV. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The ratio of births and deaths in British India per thousand of the population under registration is officially recorded as follows :—

Province.	Birth rates ¹		Death rates ¹	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Delhi	45.8	47.4	42.0	85.6
Bengal	27.5	30.0	36.2	32.7
United Provs. of Agra & Oudh.	32.39	35.6	41.69	37.2
Punjab	40.3	42.9	28.3	28.6
Central Provinces and Berar	34.31	30.2	43.24	41.1
Burma	29.89	33.8	31.69	26.4
Assam	50.52	31.6	50.09	29.0
Bihar and Orissa	30.4	32.2	40.0	30.9
Madras	25.5	28.4	27.2	21.8
Bombay	27.9	30.3	32.53	28.7
N. W. Front. Prov.	28.6	29.8	28.6	23.4
Coorg	26.35	23.8	35.36	45.9
Ajmer-Merwara	30.04	27.8	28.67	27.7
Total	20.24	33.0	35.87	20.8

¹ The rates for the two years are calculated on the 1911 census population.

The registered deaths in 1920 numbered 7,355,654, of which cholera accounted for 130,140; plague, 99,358; fevers, 4,931,202; dysentery and diarrhoea, 218,734. The total deaths from plague in all India (British and native) from 1896 to the end of 1920 exceeded 10 millions, averaging nearly half a million per year.

The number of coolie emigrants from India was in 1917-18, 1,028; 1918-19 351; 1919-20, 221. The emigration of unskilled labour has been prohibited, and it has been decided not to revive indentured emigration. The question of the introduction of a system of assisted emigration is under consideration.

V. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The urban population of India in 1911 was as follows :—

Towns with	No.	Population
Over 100,000	30	7,075,782
50,000—100,000	45	3,010,281
20,000—50,000	181	5,545,820
10,000—20,000	442	6,163,954
5,000—10,000	848	5,944,503
Under 5,000	607	2,007,888
Total	2,153	29,748,128

The population (1921) of the principal towns of India was as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs)	1,327,547	Surat	117,434	Kumbakonam ¹	64,647
Bombay	1,175,914	Ajmer	113,512	Sahāranpur ¹	62,850
Madras	526,911	Jubbulpore	108,793	Darbhanga ¹	62,628
Hyderābād	404,187	Peshāwar	104,452	Bhavnagar ¹	60,694
Rangoon	341,962	Rawalpindi	101,142	Tanjore ¹	60,341
Delhi	304,420	Baroda	94,712	Negapatam ¹	60,168
Lahore	281,781	Indore ²	93,091	Farukhābād ¹	59,647
Ahmedābād	274,007	Multan	84,806	Muttra ¹	58,183
Lucknow	249,566	Mysore	83,951	Moulmein ¹	57,582
Bangalore ²	237,496	Moradābād	82,671	Gorakhpur ¹	56,892
Karachi	216,883	Calicut	82,354	Cuddalore ¹	56,574
Cawnpore	216,136	Lashkar	80,387	Fyzābād ¹	54,655
Poona	214,796	Ambala	76,497	Cocanada ¹	54,110
Benares	198,447	Hyderabad ¹	75,952	Shikapur ¹	53,944
Agra	185,632	(Bombay)	75,952	Conjeevaram ¹	53,864
Amritsar	160,218	Imphal ¹	74,650	Cuttack ¹	52,528
Allahābād	157,229	Jodhpur	73,480	Salem	52,217
Mandalay	148,917	Rāmpur	73,156	Ferozepore ¹	50,836
Nagpur	145,193	Trivandrum	72,781	Bhatpara ¹	50,414
Srinagar	141,735	Shāhjahānpur ¹	71,778	Quetta	49,001
Madura	138,894	Jhānsi ¹	70,298	Kolhapur ¹	48,122
Barilly	129,459	Bikaner	69,419	Patiala ¹	46,974
Meerut	122,609	Jullundur ¹	69,318	Lashkar ¹	46,952
Trichinopoly	120,422	Hubli	69,206	Bhopal	45,094
Jaipur	120,207	Gayā	67,562	Jamnagar ¹	44,887
Patna	119,976	Coimbatore ¹	67,562	Alwar	44,760
Sholāpur	119,581	Saalkot ¹	65,788	Bellary ¹	34,956
Dacca	119,450	Aligarh (Koil) ¹	64,825	Mirzāpur ¹	32,332

¹ Population in 1911.

² Includes Civil and Military Station.

Religion The following are the Religious Statistics of 1921.

Province, State, or Agency	Total Population	Hindus ¹	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Parsis	Muslimans	Christians	Jews	Animistic	Others.
INDIA.	316,128,721	216,734,286	3,238,803	1,178,506	11,571,268	101,778	68,731,233	4,754,079	21,778	9,774,661	17,989
1. Affuer-Merwara	246,960,290	123,134,700	2,307,021	455,875	11,490,815	88,464	59,441,331	3,027,896	19,221	6,904,167	17,730
2. Andaman & Nicobar	27,086	364,341	210	18,432	1	211	101,776	5,531	25	4,736	9
3. Assam	7,606,330	4,132,965	8,840	3,397	2,652	—	4,104	1,566	—	9,114	300
4. Baluchistan	420,648	38,658	988	13,167	15,167	15	2,202,459	123,605	11	1,124,869	863
5. Bengal	46,595,536	20,206,856	7,645	12,863	265,604	164	23,267,282	6,678	19	—	5
6. Bihar and Orissa	19,002,189	28,168,459	1,475	4,311	305	85	3,690,182	147,687	1,851	845,780	1,560
7. Bombay (Presidency)	19,348,210	14,316,266	8,319	214,709	1,866	93,019	3,820,153	257,129	25	1,881,009	1,009
8. Burma	13,161,039	485,150	4,843	11,201,943	1,135	380	5,001,592	271,917	15,979	122,930	142
9. Cen. Provinces & Berar	13,161,760	11,622,044	1,529	68,256	28	1,783	5,625,574	271,103	1,135	702,587	14,291
10. Coorg	163,588	126,997	—	502	14	—	13,021	41,445	54	1,614,013	4
11. Delhi	488,188	325,351	2,764	4,098	6	72	141,758	13,359	17	20,722	—
12. Madras	42,318,955	37,511,234	5	25,493	1,216	529	2,104,588	1,361,484	45	578,968	93
13. North-West Frontier Province (Districts and sub-divisions and Territories)	2,571,340	149,881	28,039	3	—	20	2,062,786	16,610	—	—	12
14. Punjab	29,585,930	6,579,260	2,994,207	34,492	3,229	493	11,441,921	329,659	19	—	—
15. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	45,375,757	28,610,462	11,241	67,887	438	925	6,481,092	200,718	41	—	—
STATES AND AGENCIES.	69,168,621	52,589,886	871,782	722,741	80,422	13,314	9,290,992	1,795,183	2,557	2,870,444	219
16. Assam State (Mamur)	384,016	230,162	21	106	358	—	17,487	4,030	—	131,832	—
17. Baluchistan States	378,977	12,670	96	—	—	1	365,195	15	—	—	—
18. Baroda State	2,126,522	1,712,840	70	43,992	—	7,559	348,338	7,421	27	163,077	5
19. Bengal State	896,926	6,06,670	17	43,992	10,155	3	275,322	1,988	—	3,256	—
20. Bihar and Orissa States	3,939,669	3,438,338	83	239	1,543	8	16,066	46,229	—	96,942	240
21. British State	4,409,429	8,216,449	787	266,941	44	2,153	840,675	14,145	993	304,469	—
22. Central India Agency	8,497,023	8,216,721	827	44,331	10	959	381,250	9,092	29	500,033	—
23. Cent. Provinces States	2,606,505	1,510,452	152	1,508	—	24	184,958	36,278	—	1,649	—
24. Gwalior State	3,156,675	2,806,091	641	38,906	—	255	176,863	1,649	1	161,629	—
25. Hyderabad State	12,471,770	10,657,256	2,743	18,558	10	1,499	1,298,277	62,656	4	430,718	—
26. Kashmir State	3,330,518	692,641	39,507	37,685	37,685	7	2,548,514	1,684	—	12,005	—
27. Madras State	5,460,312	3,426,975	—	134	42	6	363,992	1,451,717	1,441	62,831	—
28. Mysore State	5,978,892	5,481,759	184	20,732	1,319	217	240,461	71,395	26	—	—
29. N. W. F. Prov. (Agencies and Tributaries)	51,470	21,855	4,858	—	116	—	21,337	3,306	—	—	—
30. Panjab States	4,416,036	3,220,391	893,089	6,889	2,682	23	1,369,032	3,880	—	—	—
31. Rajputana Agency	9,844,854	8,169,665	8,703	279,792	—	336	906,341	4,911	26	430,679	—
32. Sikkim State	11,131,881	54,585	—	—	23,778	1	30	370	—	—	—
33. United Provinces States	1,134,881	888,317	92	921	—	—	343,693	2,478	—	—	—

¹ Including Aryas (467,578) and Br. (668).² Relates to Trans-Frontier Posts.

Of the Christians the following are the chief sub-divisions (1911 census):—

Denomination	Persons	Denomination	Persons
Roman Catholics	1,490,863	Congregationalist	135,265
Anglicans	492,752	Salvationist	52,407
Presbyterians	181,130	Other Protestants	45,894
Baptists	337,226	Syrian (Romo-Syrian)	413,142
Lutheran	218,500	Syrian (others)	315,162
Methodists	171,844	Armenians, Greeks, &c.	4,064

Instruction.

The following statistics are those of the census of 1911 :—

	Able to read and write	Unable to read and write	Total
Males	16,938,668	143,480,620	160,419,288
Females	1,600,763	151,397,030	152,997,793
	18,539,431	294,877,650	313,417,081

This number falls short of the total population of British India by 1,739,315 persons enumerated in tracts where literacy was not recorded.

The persons with a knowledge of English numbered 1·7 millions.

Educational institutions in India are of two classes :—(a) those in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the Universities, and either undergo inspection by the Department, or regularly present pupils at the public examinations held by the Department or Universities. These institutions are called "Public," but may be under public or private management. (b) Those that do not fulfil these conditions. These are called "Private." As regards public institutions, the system of education operates, in general, through (i) the Primary Schools, which aim at teaching, through the vernacular languages, reading, writing, and other elementary knowledge; (ii) the Secondary Schools, in which the instruction does not go beyond the matriculation or school-leaving certificate standard. The schools are divided into English or vernacular, and also into high and middle schools; (iii) the Colleges, the students in which, having passed matriculation, are reading for a degree. The colleges are affiliated to six federal universities—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, Allahabad, and Patna. There are also three unitary teaching and residential universities—Dacca, Lucknow and Rangoon; two denominational universities—the Hindu University at Benares, and the Muslim University at Aligarh; and two universities in Indian States—Mysore and Hyderabad (Deccan). Some statistics for the universities in 1920 are given in the following table :—

University	When founded	Number of Candidates for Examinations in 1920 in			
		Masters of Arts and Science	Bachelors of Arts and Science	Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science	Matriculation
Calcutta	1857	766	4,380	7,042	17,409
Madras	1857	78(a)	4,081(a)	5,597(a)	39(b)
Bombay	1857	77	1,288	1,860	4,152
Allahabad	1887	152	1,045	1,780(a)	3,368
Punjab	1882	131	1,648	1,666	6,593
Patna	1917	24	491	1,039	4,178
Benares	1917	17	128	217	18
Mysore	1916	14	—	—	873

(a) No examination in M.Sc. or B.Sc. or I.Sc.

(b) There is a School Final Examination also.

NOTE.—Candidates from Indian States and Ceylon are not included in the above table.

140 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

There are in addition, various institutions of a special character, such as technical schools teaching arts and industries, engineering, &c.; law schools; medical schools and colleges; and training colleges and normal schools for the training of teachers.

The following table gives the number of institutions and scholars in 1919-20 in British India, including Ajmer-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	200	16	64,607	1,249
General Education :				
Secondary	7,927	781	1,164,282	117,528
Primary	133,585	21,759	4,956,988	1,176,533
Special schools	3,784	306	120,191	11,401
Private institutions	32,747	1,876	523,076	70,370
Total	178,243	24,738	6,629,204	1,377,021
Grand Total	202,981		8,206,225	

The "special" schools include (1919-20) 948 training schools for masters, with 22,100 scholars; 118 for mistresses, with 3,300 scholars; 9 schools of art, with 1,400 scholars; 1 law school, with 71 scholars; 27 medical schools with 5,009 scholars; 17 engineering and surveying schools, with 1,300 scholars; 269 technical and industrial schools, with 13,000 scholars; 77 commercial schools, with 5,400 scholars; 20 agricultural schools with 420 scholars; 6 reformatory schools with 1,245 scholars; and 2,598 other schools with 78,400 scholars.

The following table shows the number of institutions and scholars, and expenditure on public education, in the several provinces in 1919-20:—

Province	Public Institutions		Private Institutions		Expenditure on Education. ¹
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	
Madras	34,288	1,625,769	3,767	164,271	2,666,890
Bombay	13,467	861,883	1,241	30,992	2,348,995
Bengal	50,620	1,886,599	2,259	67,310	3,019,289
United Provinces	16,489	931,569	3,702	74,031	2,285,976
Punjab	7,182	464,272	2,479	53,717	1,419,395
Burma	8,417	372,561	18,389	292,645	813,680
Bihar and Orissa	26,985	811,931	1,834	35,471	995,613
Central Provinces and Berar	4,782	347,709	61	2,962	678,860
Assam	4,829	224,374	267	8,732	303,422
North-west Frontier Province	729	41,317	230	3,298	124,210
Coorg	107	8,180	4	111	12,061
Delhi	188	12,645	75	4,129	103,582
Ajmer-Merwara	181	9,831	102	3,590	44,457
British Baluchistan	76	3,666	202	2,826	21,569
Bangalore	108	11,543	11	291	51,707
Total	168,358	7,612,839	34,623	593,886	14,889,606

¹ Conversion made at Rs. 10 = 1l.

The following was the educational expenditure for "public" institutions

in certain years, more than half from fees and provincial resources, the rest from local rates, municipal funds, endowments, &c. :—

1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20 ¹
£	£	£	£	£	£
6,696,585	7,407,968	7,525,538	7,880,609	8,657,538	14,889,696

¹ Converted at Rs. 10 = 17.

A system of State Scholarships exists by which it is possible for a boy to pass from the village school to the University. There are also State Scholarships, awarded by local Governments, to enable the holders to study in the United Kingdom for two or more years.

Notwithstanding the recent great progress of education, the proportion able to read and write is still very small.

During 1919-20 the following newspapers were published: in Madras, 252; Bombay, 169; Bengal, 122; United Provinces, 135; Punjab, 106; Burma, 58; Bihar and Orissa, 23; Central Provinces and Berar, 36; Delhi, 25. They were published in the following languages or dialects: English, Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Kanarese, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Burmese, Chinese Urdu, Persian, Gujrathi, Marathi, Karen, Pwo-Karen, Sagau-Karen, Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, Arabic, Hindustani, Khasi, Lushai, Ajmer, Merwara, and Gurmukhi. (The figures include bilingual and polylingual publications.)

Justice and Crime.

The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and also the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the province of Bihar and Orissa, and the provinces of the Punjab and Delhi, have each a supreme high court, with 12, 8, 15, 9, 3, 7 and 8 judges, respectively, in 1920. There is appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Central Provinces and Berar, Oudh, North-West Frontier Province, Coorg, Sind, Upper Burma, and Chota Nagpur have judicial commissioners. Lower Burma has a chief court with five judges (in 1920). For Assam the high court of Calcutta is the highest judicial authority. Below these courts are, for criminal cases, Courts of Session, and below these, Courts of Magistrates (first, second, and third class). The inferior civil courts are determined by special acts or regulations in each province. The most extensive system consists of the sessions judge acting as a 'District Judge'; subordinate judges; and below them 'Munsifs'. There are also numerous special courts to try small causes. Side by side with the civil courts there are revenue courts, presided over by officers charged with the duty of settling and collecting the land revenue.

The number of officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction on December 31, 1919, was as follows:—

Courts	Civil	Criminal	Total
Provincial	96	198	294
District	731	929	1,660
Subordinate	1,581	7,883	9,464
Total	2,408	9,010	11,418

142 THE BRITISH EMPIRE :—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, in the courts of original jurisdiction are natives of India; in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay the proportion of natives in the appellate court is considerable.

The following table gives certain details of criminal cases (in thousands):—

Persons	1913	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Under trial . . .	2,141	2,086	2,098	2,038	1,930	2,134
Convicted . . .	988	997	1,009	987	919	1,021
Of whom, fined . .	768	760	790	771	711	763
„ imprisoned . . .	165	181	173	161	164	203

The civil police in 1919 were 203,768 in strength.

Number of prisoners in gaol at the end of the years quoted :—

Prisoners	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Male . . .	109,408	113,068	112,865	119,410	117,573	115,597
Female . . .	2,607	2,660	2,745	2,748	2,562	2,653
Total . . .	112,015	115,728	115,610	122,158	120,135	118,250

The number of civil suits instituted in 1919 was 2,282,000.

Finance.

(Rs. 15 = £1 for years 1913-14 to 1919-20, and Rs. 10 = £1 after 1919-20.)

Years ended March 31	Revenue				Expenditure charged to Revenue			
	In India		In England	Total	In India		In England	Total
	Imperial ¹	Provincial ¹			Imperial ¹	Provincial ¹		
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1914	53,361	30,980	857	85,207	31,594	30,989	20,312	82,895
1919	83,709	36,320	3,229	123,258	67,129	36,320	23,629	127,078
1920	87,676	40,231	2,500	1,04,407	88,918	40,231	17,027	146,176
1921	132,869	70,524	2,761	206,157	130,678	70,524	30,964	232,166
1921 ¹	114,077 ²		2,725	116,805	119,346 ²		29,734	149,080
1922 ²	109,850 ²		3,303	113,153	119,649 ²		31,305	141,945
1923 ²	131,997 ²		1,231	133,228	140,821 ²		31,570	142,391

¹ The introduction of the R-forms from April 1, 1921, has brought about a complete change in the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments. The latter had hitherto no separate revenues exclusively of their own, their resources being obtained mainly from a share of divided heads of revenue and from lump assignments from Imperial revenues. Definite sources of revenue have now been allocated to Provincial Governments. Hence the accounts and estimates of the Government of India now embrace only the transactions of the Central Government. These are shown in the last three lines of the above table, the figures for 1920-21 being recalculated on the new basis. The preceding figures are on the old basis. The Central revenues are now derived from opium, salt, customs, income-tax, tributes, post office and telegraphs, railways, mint, military services, &c. The Provincial revenues are derived from land revenue, stamps, excise, forest, registration, irrigation and civil departments. Under the Devolution Rules issued under the Government of India Act, Provincial Governments have to pay annual contributions to the Central Government. For 1921-22 the contributions and assignments were estimated at 12.91 lakhs of rupees, and for 1922-23, 9.21 lakhs.

² Estimates.

³ Figures for the Central Government only.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure of the Central Government, in India and England, for 1922-23 (budget estimate):—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Heads of Revenue.	1922-1923	Heads of Expenditure.	1922-1923
	Rs.		Rs.
Customs	46,41,84,000	Customs	12,15,000
Taxes on Income	22,11,39,000	Taxes on Income	16,68,000
Salt	6,86,00,000	Salt	1,73,29,000
Opium	3,09,30,000	Opium	1,86,20,000
Land Revenue	43,93,000	Land Revenue	15,54,000
Excise	56,22,000	Excise	2,84,000
Stamps	21,29,000	Stamps	11,86,000
Forest	21,68,000	Forest	48,27,000
Registration	1,60,000	Registration	48,000
Tributes from Indian States	88,05,000	Railways	25,98,53,000
Railways (net receipts)	30,91,52,000	Irrigation	16,84,000
Irrigation	7,22,000	Posts and Telegraphs	27,61,000
Posts and Telegraphs	1,75,28,600	Debt Services	15,00,000
Interest Receipts	84,31,000	Civil Administration	9,74,06,000
Civil Administration	86,49,000	Currency, Mint and Exchange	10,81,72,000
Currency, Mint and Exchange	3,22,31,000	Civil Works	1,61,49,000
Civil Works	10,92,000	Miscellaneous	4,05,91,000
Miscellaneous	66,11,000	Military Receipts	67,72,14,000
Military Receipts	5,54,14,000	Contributions and Assignments to the Central Government by Provincial Governments	63,29,000
Contributions and Assignments to the Central Government by Provincial Governments	3,20,65,000		
Total	1,33,22,78,000	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	1,42,39,06,000

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure of the Provincial Governments for 1921-22 :—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Heads of Revenue.	1921-1922	Heads of Expenditure.	1921-1922
	Rs.		Rs.
Land Revenue	85,03,09,000	Land Revenue	9,47,90,700
Stamps	11,21,32,000	Stamps	33,60,000
Excise	20,33,39,000	Excise	1,26,51,400
Income Tax	1,89,47,000	Income Tax	5,62,000
Forests	6,14,47,000	Forests	3,97,78,000
Registration	1,16,72,000	Registration	63,53,000
Interest	1,84,82,000	Assignments & Contributions	12,97,70,000
Receipts by Civil Department	2,73,60,000	Interest	1,41,28,000
Miscellaneous	84,29,000	Salaries, etc., of Civil Depts.	40,51,39,000
Railways	78,000	Miscellaneous	5,80,58,000
Irrigation	6,02,26,000	Railways	65,46,000
Minor Works and Navigation	14,70,000	Irrigation	3,65,00,000
Civil Works	58,96,000	Minor Works and Navigation	82,30,000
Civil Works		Civil Works	12,57,92,000
Total	88,13,87,000	Total	94,19,58,100

1 Include 983 lakhs of rupees on account of contributions to the Government of India under Rule 17 of Devolution Rule.

144 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

The estimated capital expenditure on State railways in 1922-23 was 30,000,000*l.*, and on irrigation works 27,000*l.*, and initial expenditure on New Delhi, 2,000,000*l.* There was also a capital charge of 100,000,000*l.* in 1917-18, representing India's financial contribution to the war, which was met partly by making over to the British Government the proceeds of the Indian war loans raised in 1917 and 1918, and partly by taking over a portion of the British Government's war debt.

The following table shows the receipts of both the Central and Provincial Governments from the most important sources of revenue in recent years.

Year ended March 31	Land ¹	Opium ²	Salt ²	Stamps	Excise ³	Cus- toms ⁴	In- come tax ⁵	Railways (net receipts)	Irrigation
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1913-14	21,392	1,625	3,415	5,318	8,894	7,558	1,970	17,626	4,713
1917-18	21,007	3,079	3,499	5,728	10,162	11,036	6,308	24,048	5,064
1918-19	21,096	3,289	4,278	6,019	11,558	12,121	7,158	24,856	5,347
1919-20	22,610	3,637	3,832	7,271	12,840	14,989	15,472	21,313	5,833
1920-21 ⁶	31,975	3,334	6,764	10,557	20,436	31,898	22,194	25,014	8,796
1921-22 ⁷	35,030	3,72	7,006	11,243	20,334	37,733	20,475	27,044	6,665
1922-23 ⁸	430	3,093	6,860	243	562	45,418	22,114	31,109	72

¹ Exclusive of Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation.

² The salt duty was raised from March 1, 1916.

³ The Excise revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, and opium consumed in the country. The bulk of the revenue comes from spirits. The excise systems and rates of duty vary from province to province. The receipts in the period shown have been adversely affected by war conditions.

⁴ Liquors, petroleum, sugar, tobacco, cotton manufactures, metals, manufactured articles, are the chief items from which the customs revenue is derived. The import of silver bullion and coin except under licence was prohibited in July, 1917, but the prohibition was withdrawn during 1920-21. Under this head are also included the proceeds of export duties on rice, on jute (imposed in 1916), on tea (imposed in 1916), and on hides (imposed in 1919); and of excise duties on cotton manufactures, and on motor spirit (imposed in 1917).

⁵ Includes the proceeds of a super-tax imposed in 1917.

⁶ Estimates.

⁷ Includes the proceeds of an excess profits duty imposed in April, 1919.

⁸ The figures for 1920-21 and later have been converted at the rate of Rs. 10 to the £.

⁹ Estimates of revenue of Central Government only.

Land Revenue.—The most important source of public income is the land. The land revenue is levied according to an assessment on estates or holdings. In the greater part of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and some districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the assessment was fixed permanently at the end of the 18th century; while it is fixed periodically at intervals of from twelve to thirty years over the rest of India. In the permanently settled tracts the land revenue falls at a rate of 13*as.* 10*p.* per acre of cultivated land. In the temporarily settled tracts, excluding areas under partial assessment or free from assessment, the land revenue averages R. 1 12*as.* 8*p.* per acre of cultivated land, and in the case of privately owned lands, represents something less than one-half of the actual or estimated rental. For details as to the nature of the different tenures of land that prevail in India see the YEAR-BOOK for 188*6*, p. 79*2*. See also under AGRICULTURE.

The land revenue was contributed in 1920-21 as follows :—

Administrations	Rs.	Administrations	Rs.
India, General	22,91,000	Burma	4,90,91,000
N.W. Frontier Province	19,08,000	Bihar and Orissa	1,59,91,000
Madras	5,79,81,600	Central Provinces and Berar	1,22,27,000
Bombay	4,34,74,000	Assam	83,85,000
Bengal	3,03,91,000		
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,80,48,000	Total	31,97,48,000 (31,974,800.)
Punjab	2,99,61,000		

Opium.—In British territory the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium is practically confined to the United Provinces, and the manufacture of opium from this region is a State monopoly. The bulk of the opium exported is supplied direct to the Governments of consuming countries in the Far East, while a certain quantity is also sold by auction in Calcutta at monthly sales. Opium is also grown in many of the Native States of Rajputana and Central India, which have agreed to conform to the British system.

Army Expenditure.—The expenditure in recent years is given as follows (Rupees converted at 15 = £1 down to 1919-20, thereafter 10 = £1):—

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	£		£
1914 (pre-war)	19,789,239	1919	12,607,293
1916	21,893,200	1920	79,708,847
1917	24,260,068	1921 (Estimates)	67,122,800
1918	28,933,934	1922 (Estimates)	60,317,100

Debt.—The debt of British India, bearing and not bearing interest was 635,729,148*l.* at March 31, 1922, comprising 492,405,267*l.* "productive" debt, and 143,314,941*l.* other debt.

Out of India's contribution of 100,000,000*l.* to the cost of the war, 77,274,000*l.* representing the proceeds of the Indian War Loans raised in 1917 and 1918 have been paid to the British Government. Some further amounts have since been paid and the total liability outstanding in this account at the end of the year 1920-21 was 20,705,357*l.*

Finance of Separate Governments, and Local Finance.—The revenue and expenditure of each Government in 1919-20 were as follows :—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
India (General)	56,48,65,165	1,08,53,71,976
North West Frontier Province	70,87,915	1,85,6,386
Madras	21,17,50,966	11,35,72,569
Bombay	88,65,22,459	14,58,43,279
Bengal	31,7,18,889	9,91,47,883
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	14,6,85,771	10,27,42,699
Punjab	11,65,37,407	8,27,51,591
Burma	12,44,29,091	7,36,29,477
Bihar and Orissa	5,04,15,581	4,13,51,769
Central Provinces	5,73,14,107	4,60,20,801
Assam	2,22,99,033	1,93,00,454
In England	6,62,46,955	38,31,19,320
Total	1,07,48,59,819	2,21,13,83,146

The above excludes the revenue and expenditure of municipalities and of district and local boards. The income of the former is derived mainly from

rates, octroi, taxes on houses, lands, vehicles and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes; and of the latter from leases on land. The revenue for 1919-20 of all municipalities which bank with Government treasuries was Rs.11,43,89,230. The expenditure was Rs.11,36,00,783. The revenue of district local funds was Rs.9,75,63,461, and the expenditure Rs.9,16,01,422. The following table shows the amounts for the chief administrations in 1919-20 (in thousands of rupees):—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Municipalities	District Boards	Municipalities	District Boards
Madras	1,51,88	3,79.75	2,51,87	3,79.75
Bombay	12,44,48	1,73.09	12,42.47	1,73.99
Bengal	3,69.20	2,55.55	3,69.20	1,58.55
United Provinces	1,47.62	2,04.48	1,47.62	2,04.48
Punjab	1,54.42	1,48.29	1,54.42	1,48.29
Burma	1,38.68	89.30	1,38.68	89.30
Bihar and Orissa	51.52	1,42.79	51.52	1,43.79
Central Provinces	66.97	87.28	66.97	87.28
Assam	8.76	29.83	8.77	29.83

Defence.

The military forces in India consist normally of the British Regular forces, the Native Army, the Auxiliary force, and the Imperial Service troops. They are administered by the headquarters staff and the Army and Marine department, both under the supreme control of the Commander-in-Chief, who is a member of the Viceroy's Council. The headquarters staff comprises the branch of the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General's branch, the Quarter Master-General's branch, the Military Secretary's branch, and the Ordnance branch. The Army and Marine department deals with supply and finance. The Commander-in-Chief is assisted in this department by an Advisory Council analogous to the Army Council and composed of the heads of branches of the headquarters staff, with the addition of the Director-General Indian Medical Services, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, the Financial Adviser, and the Air Officer commanding Royal Air Force. For purposes of inspection and training the forces are organised into the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands, and the Burma independent district; the Commands each contain a number of divisions and independent brigades, whose commanders deal with army headquarters direct on most questions of administration.

The British Regular forces in India are paid by the Indian exchequer. They are organised in brigades and divisions with the native army, the normal proportion being 1 British battalion to 3 native; the horse, field and garrison artillery, the Tank Corps and Royal Air Force being wholly British.

The Auxiliary force is organised under the Auxiliary Forces Act, 1920. Under this Act registration is voluntary and confined to those of British extraction. Preliminary training for infantry is 32 days, and 40 days for the other arms. The Auxiliary force is intended to serve as a second line to the Regular Army in India. An Indian Army reserve of officers has been formed and is at present composed of British officers who served in the Great War and have been demobilised.

The Imperial Service troops are raised and maintained by Native States, and are trained under the supervision of British officers. During the war great assistance in raising troops was afforded by the Indian Princes, many

of whom themselves served overseas. The Imperial Service troops were largely augmented; the Nepal Durbar in particular supplied 200,000 recruits for the Indian Army 20 battalions of infantry, and maintained a reserve of 20,000 men in training.

The composition of the forces in India was, in October, 1922, except for Imperial Service troops, as follows:—

	Cavalry Regts.	Horse Artillery Batteries	Field Artillery Batteries	Lack Artillery Batteries	Garrison Artillery Batteries	Engineer Co's.	Infantry Battalions	Signal Service Companies	Tank Corps Companies	Railway Battalions
British Regulars	9	5	4	6	9	—	44	—	6	—
Auxiliary Force	11	—	—	—	20	5	23	1	—	19
Indian Army (Native)	20	—	—	19	—	24	126	14	—	—
Totals	40	5	44	25	29	29	193	15	6	19

The supply and transport services of the army in India are provided by the Supply and Transport Corps. The medical services of the British troops are provided by the Royal Army Medical Corps, and these of the native army by the Indian Medical Service.

Units of the Indian army serving outside India and paid by the British exchequer were in October, 1922, as follows:—

Mesopotamia—1 civ. lgt.; 9 bns.

Egypt and Palestine—3 pack batteries; 3 bns.

Colonial stations—3 bns.

In accordance with the reform of the constitution of the government of India, a number of substantive commissions in the Indian army are now granted to Indian officers who have done distinguished service during the war, while honorary commissions are also given to Indian officers, who, though they have rendered distinguished service, are not eligible for substantive commissions through age or lack of education. Forty Indian gentlemen are now nominated annually to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to enable them to qualify for commissions in the Indian army, while 44 candidates are appointed to the training college at Indore, where they are able to qualify for temporary commissions.

The Royal Air Force in India consists of 8 squadrons organised in 1 wing of 4 squadrons and 1 wing of 2 squadrons; the remaining 2 squadrons, the Air Force School, Aircraft Depot and Factory are administered by R.A.F. Headquarters, India. The Air Force in India is commanded by an Air-Commodore.

Agriculture and Industry.

Agriculture, Land Tenure, &c. The chief industry of India has always been agriculture. The total number of the population supported by agriculture, including forestry and raising of livestock, was, according to the census of 1911, nearly 225 millions (178 millions in British India and 47 millions in the Native States) out of a total population of 313 millions

(244 millions in British India and 69 millions in the Native States). In every province of India there is a Department of Land Records and a Department of Agriculture. There are staffs of experts in the provinces and there is an Imperial staff of experts with a fully equipped central station, Research Institute and College for post graduate training of those who have completed the Agricultural Course in provincial colleges. There is also a Civil Veterinary Department for the prevention and cure of cattle diseases and for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, horses, &c. There is an Imperial Laboratory for research and the preparation of sera and antitoxins.

In provinces where the *zamindari* tenure prevails (*i.e.*, where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the State land revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (usually about one half) of the ascertained or assumed rental. The revenue is payable on each estate as a whole, the assessment remaining unchanged for the period of settlement. In the greater part of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa, and in parts of the United Provinces and Madras the settlement is a permanent one and not liable to revision. In provinces where the *raiyatwari* (or *ryotwari*) tenure prevails (*i.e.*, where each petty proprietor holds directly from the State, as a rule cultivates his own land, and has no landlord between himself and the Government), the revenue is separately assessed on each petty holding, and land revenue becomes payable at once (or after a short term of grace in the case of uncleared lands) on all extensions of cultivation. The *raiyatwari* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamindar* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table shows the land surveyed under the two types of tenure, and the land revenue assessed in 1919-20 :—

Province	Zamindari and Village Communities			Raiyatwari, &c.		
	Area Surveyed, Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rs.	Area Surveyed, Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rs.
Bengal	50,454,866	44,588,115	2,92,55,606	—	—	—
Madras	29,586,469	11,979,839	68,41,736	61,461,888	29,426,065	6,12,12,112
Bombay	3,910,279	(a)	(a)	44,732,459	15,134,697	3,28,51,916
Sind	—	—	—	30,698,076	3,513,435	1,01,79,718
Agra	52,996,987	34,613,795	1,94,70,236	—	—	—
Oudh	15,306,729	12,568,004	1,78,12,295	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa	52,802,785	31,490,038	1,63,07,075	—	—	—
Punjab	50,363,895	19,549,599	4,57,73,351	—	—	—
Upper Burma	—	—	—	55,913,792	4,112,894	1,67,65,990
Lower Burma	—	—	—	55,183,184	6,471,277	3,45,68,799
Central Provinces	49,447,512	10,872,772	1,30,44,023	12,302,755	(b)	(b)
Berar	—	—	—	11,374,556	3,067,153	60,68,655
Assam	5,742,293	(a)	11,86,412	—	—	—
N.-W. Fron. Prov.	8,427,806	2,275,073	26,14,535	—	—	—
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921	591,396	5,61,788	—	—	—
Delhi	300	112,821	4,06,070	—	—	—
Coorg	—	—	—	1,072,260	171,976	3,80,261
Pargana Manipur	—	—	—	31,346	6,609	15,803

(a) Included under Raiyatwari, &c. (b) Included under Zamindari.

1 Includes 90,356,081 acres of Government Forest.

2 Includes 2,130,119 acres of Government Forest.

The following table shows the total acreage under the chief crops and the production in three years :—

Name of crops	1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Rice	79,429,000	32,078,000	78,952,000	27,662,000	81,556,000	33,038,000
Wheat	29,949,000	10,122,000	25,784,000	6,706,000	28,340,000	9,817,000
Sugarcane	2,686,000	3,039,000	2,576,000	2,522,000	2,382,000	2,590,000
		Hrs.		Hrs.		Hrs.
Tea	692,000	377,060,000	704,400	315,339,000	769,000	274,263,890
		Bales		Bales		Bales
Cotton	23,383,000	5,799,000	21,340,000	3,600,000	18,476,000	4,464,000
Jute	2,839,000	8,481,300	2,609,000	5,915,000	1,518,000	3,985,000
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Linseed	3,103,000	419,000	2,269,000	279,000	2,593,000	434,000
Rape & mustard	5,895,000	1,153,000	5,010,000	579,000	6,120,000	1,146,000
Sesamum	4,251,000	449,000	4,432,000	382,000	4,641,000	515,000
Groundnut	1,586,000	822,000	2,127,000	1,022,000	1,945,000	920,000
		In Cwts. of Dye		In Cwts. of Dye		In Cwts. of Dye
Indigo	248,000	43,500	246,000	43,700	317,000	60,900
		Hrs.		Hrs.		Hrs.
Coffee	116,000	21,325,000	126,000	22,486,700	127,000	20,415,700
Rubber	119,000	13,615,000	124,000	13,794,600	125,000	9,056,400

The total area cropped in British India in 1919-20 was 251,990,536 acres, and the net area (deducting areas sown more than once) was 222,825,487.

Of the total area under irrigation in 1919-20, 23,197,000 acres were irrigated by canals; 7,337,000 acres by tanks; 12,692,000 acres by wells; and 5,737,000 acres by other sources. State irrigation works accounted for 25 million acres in 1918-19, and the estimated value of crops grown on this area during the year amounted to about 92.6 millions sterling. In the case of irrigation works (as distinct from navigation canals, for which capital accounts are kept, the net revenue apart from charges for interest was 3,756,600*l.* in 1918-19.

Livestock, in British India, census 1919-20: oxen, 117,428,000; buffaloes, 23,493,000; sheep, 21,984,000; goats, 24,134,000; horses and ponies, 1,699,000; mules, 75,000; donkeys, 1,372,000; camels, 408,000.

Forests.—The lands under the direct control of the State Forest Department are classified as 'Reserved Forests' (forests intended to be permanently maintained for the supply of timber, &c., or for the protection of water supply, &c.), 'Protected Forests,' and 'Unclassed' forest land. The following table shows the extent of these areas in 1919-20:—

	Reserved Forests Sq. miles	Protected Forests Sq. miles	Unclassed Forest land Sq. miles	Total Sq. miles
Bengal	4,801	1,711	4,080	10,632
United Provinces	6,916	456	59	7,471
Punjab	2,102	4,045	607	6,744
Burma	29,874	—	115,890	145,764
Bihar and Orissa	1,747	1,210	10	2,967
Assam	5,648	—	16,250	21,898
Central Provinces (including Berar).	19,645	—	—	19,645
Coorg	520	—	—	520
North-West Frontier Province	236	—	—	236
Ajmer	142	—	—	142
Baluchistan (portions under Br. Ad.)	313	—	472	785
Andamans and Nicobars	85	—	2,122	2,207
Madras	18,794	—	565	19,359
Bombay (including Sind)	12,090	489	—	12,579
Total	103,003	7,941	119,005	250,949

The following Table shows, in acres, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1919-20 cultivated and uncultivated, so far as returns can be obtained; and the area under irrigation.

Administrations	Area according to Survey		Net Area according to Survey		Cultivated			Uncultivated			Forests	Area Irrigated
	Acres	Sq. Miles	Acres	Sq. Miles	Net Area actually Sown	Current Fallows	Acres	Culturable Waste, other than Fallow	Not available for Cultivation	Acres		
Bengal	53,824,158	83,721.3	50,347,520	77,048.2	24,469,800	4,850,638	Acres	5,689,905	11,064,766	4,272,411		1,826,878
Madras	97,851,028	150,048.2	91,048,255	139,871.9	33,065,577	9,758,275	Acres	12,030,785	21,934,515	12,970,827		9,711,621
Bombay (Presidency)	83,721.3	128.2	48,717,952	74,341.2	26,847,220	6,538,054	Acres	993,041	5,506,266	8,533,431		1,032,506
Bombay (Sind)	34,013,298	52,013.2	30,141,298	46,213.2	4,099,187	5,227,966	Acres	6,017,100	14,108,754	718,291		3,217,769
United Provinces (Agra)	57,312,021	87,013.2	52,993,789	80,013.2	26,390,390	2,580,875	Acres	7,343,727	7,711,753	8,690,860		8,186,174
Provinces (Oudh)	15,306,720	23,260.1	15,306,720	23,260.1	9,172,947	636,714	Acres	2,841,045	2,220,416	612,937		2,670,214
Bihar and Orissa	71,184,523	109,276.8	62,849,803	94,344.2	25,616,000	5,192,194	Acres	6,803,752	8,127,226	7,110,631		5,808,028
Punjab	86,367,319	131,367.3	61,855,935	92,787.5	25,676,854	3,883,045	Acres	16,013,517	12,398,705	9,197,160		1,025,636
Burma (Upper)	63,162,682	94,744.2	59,787,552	89,681.8	5,698,832	4,103,850	Acres	10,362,640	25,150,262	14,271,868		223,522
Burma (Lower)	55,183,184	83,721.3	55,183,184	83,721.3	9,490,665	883,334	Acres	14,208,194	22,806,715	7,734,276		933,551
Central Provinces	72,552,216	110,834.2	52,391,873	78,587.7	16,930,849	3,338,312	Acres	13,815,384	3,941,815	14,723,614		30,397
Bewar	11,374,556	17,137.3	11,374,556	17,137.3	6,738,448	1,406,431	Acres	134,778	956,780	2,138,119		203,625
Assam	39,390,454	59,076.7	31,330,534	47,744.2	5,640,616	2,898,399	Acres	13,762,158	5,510,500	8,518,960		971,478
N.W. Frontier Prov.	8,578,606	13,013.2	8,487,806	12,726.8	2,312,365	459,453	Acres	2,812,422	2,626,920	560,301		131,824
Almora Merwara	1,770,921	2,701.4	1,770,921	2,701.4	34,389	192,291	Acres	301,915	88,545	96,782		57,012
Delhi	368,138	560.2	368,138	560.2	212,975	18,756	Acres	65,374	71,063	—		3,849
Goorg	1,012,260	1,518.4	1,012,260	1,518.4	144,474	164,865	Acres	11,680	334,045	357,185		15,667
Manpur Pargana	31,346	47.8	31,346	47.8	6,989	528	Acres	7,282	880	—		88,963,033
Total	754,947,782	1,132,414.2	625,349,442	943,825.4	222,825,487	52,134,762	Acres	113,414,798	145,769,969	88,323,320		

* Includes culturable waste in Northern Shan States.

* Excludes Northern Shan States.

The net revenue from the State forests in 1919-20 was about 2,192,000*l.* (i.e., taking Rs. 10 to the *l.*, or at Rs. 15, 1,461,000*l.*).

Industries.—The most important indigenous industry, after agriculture, is the weaving of cotton cloths. Other important indigenous industries are silk rearing and weaving, shawl and carpet weaving, wood-carving and metal-working. One of the most important industries connected with agriculture is the tea industry, the number of persons employed being about 843,000. The area under tea plucked in 1920-21 was about 647,300 acres, distributed as follows: Assam, 392,600; Bengal, 162,800; Madras, 30,600; Punjab, 9,600; Agra, 6,400; Bihar and Orissa, 2,100; Upper Burma, 1,700; and the Travancore State, 41,800. The production in 1920-21 was about 345 million pounds, against about 377 million pounds in 1919-20. The exports of Indian tea from British India (including the State of Travancore) in 1920-21 were:—to United Kingdom, 249,111,000 lb.; Canada, 7,996,000 lb.; China, 30,000 lb.; Australasia, 6,521,000 lb.; Ceylon, 3,275,000 lb.; Asiatic Turkey, 5,446,000 lb.; United States, 3,147,000 lb.; elsewhere (including exports across the land frontier), 11,999,000 lb.; total, 382,034,000 lb.; against 326,646,000 lb. in 1918-19. (The production figures for 1919-20 are provisional.)

Some statistics of mills, factories, &c., in 1921, are given as follows for British India (works or factories employing generally 50 persons or more are included in the statistics):—

Class of Industry	No. of Establishments	No. of Persons	Average No. of Employees in each Establishment
Cotton spinning and weaving mills	284	282,297	994
Jute mills	75	264,373	3,525
Cotton ginning and pressing factories	1,775	133,823	751
Railway and tramway workshops	97	11,529	1,191
Rice mills	542	47,111	969
Engineering workshops	161	39,112	243
Arms and ammunition	47	33,287	1,958
Printing presses	148	30,738	208
Tanneries and leather works	334	28,210	84
Jute presses	125	25,504	204
Tile and brick factories	182	23,196	127
Dockyards and Port Trust Workshops	15	23,031	1,535
Iron and steel producing works	9	17,145	8,572
Saw mills	127	11,672	92
Petroleum refineries	7	11,556	1,651
Woollen mills	20	11,152	557
Sugar factories	40	9,847	246
Stone works	48	8,932	184
Oil mills	138	7,757	56
Kerosene tinning and packing works	23	6,210	273
Tobacco factories	4	5,901	422
Paper mills	8	5,407	676
Lace factories	59	5,324	90
Rubber works	12	5,085	424
Others	574	80,628	151
Total	4,827	1,288,410	257

152 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

With regard to cotton spinning and weaving the following table gives some further details for India (including Indian States):—

Year ended March 31	Spindles	Yarn production	Looms	Cloth production
	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.
1914	6,629,576	682,776,851	96,688	274,388,550
1916	6,675,688	722,427,579	108,417	352,354,554
1917	6,679,162	681,107,241	110,892	377,728,816
1918	6,614,969	660,377,615	114,405	381,404,170
1919	6,590,918	615,640,464	116,094	349,580,459
1920	6,711,265	637,760,273	117,558	383,816,936
1921	7,821,652	660,042,597	117,434	367,481,791

Companies.—On March 31, 1920, there were 3,668 joint stock companies incorporated in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore, and in operation, with paid-up capital of Rs 1,23,21,36,000.

The following table shows the principal classes of these companies:—

Companies working	Number	Paid-up capital
		Rs.
Banking and Insurance	654	10,17,81,000
Railways and Tramways	52	13,68,00,000
Other Trading	1,377	29,81,90,000
Tea planting	385	6,81,98,000
Coal mining	232	7,40,90,000
Cotton mills	247	19,19,82,000
Jute mills	55	11,65,26,000
Mills for wool, silk, hemp, &c.	21	1,53,51,000
Cotton and Jute screws and presses	141	2,57,83,000
Sugar	24	87,35,000
Land and Building	58	3,64,06,000

These figures exclude companies not incorporated in India, although carrying on business there. At the end of March, 1920, the number of such companies working in India was, so far as known, 634, with a paid-up capital of nearly 420,633,000*l.*, besides over 102,732,000*l.* debentures. Railway and tramway companies accounted for the paid-up capital of 35,441,000*l.* and debentures of 41,907,000*l.* Other important companies were navigation companies (paid up capital 23,085,000*l.*), jute mills (2,391,000*l.*), tea planting companies (17,990,000*l.*), gold mining companies (2,085,000*l.*), and other mining companies (11,474,000*l.*)

Mineral Production.—Statement showing the values of the minerals produced in British India and Indian States during 1918 and 1919.

Mineral	1918 (Rupee= 1s. 4d.)	1919 (Rupee= 2s.)	Mineral	1918 (Rupee= 1s. 4d.)	1919 (Rupee= 2s.)
	£	£		£	£
Coal	6,017,215	10,119,256	Tungsten-ore	726,681	529,544
Gold	2,069,152	2,256,039	Building materials	263,290	456,183
Petroleum	1,131,904	1,834,308	Mica ¹	625,271	863,448
Manganese-ore ¹	1,481,735	1,546,330	Tin-ore and tin	134,635	241,150
Salt	1,645,195	1,824,522	Jadestone ¹	124,113	87,102
Salt-petre	589,190	471,247	Ruby, sapphire & spinel	40,310	108,087
Lead and lead-ore.	450,477	668,642			

¹ Export values.

Mineral	1918 (Rupee = 1s 4d)	1919 (Rupee = 2s)	Mineral	1918 (Rupee = 1s 4d)	1919 (Rupee = 2s)
	£	£		£	£
Monazite	58,819	60,712	Corundum	4,108	5,347
Iron-ore	41,105	45,887	Antimony	6	203
Silver	295,696	487,206	Amber	87	616
Copper-ore	4,653	52,416	Graphite	361	819
Alum	960	4,800	Platinum	2	—
Barytes	2,948	1,56	Bauxite	894	1,904
Potash	46	42	Moldenite	62	101
Magnesite	4,641	19,728	Asbestos	965	1,656
Clay	11,089	49,960	Bismuth	—	—
Chromite	52,063	88,724	Aquamarine	180	—
Steatite	7,708	6,498	St. marksite	4	10
Apatite	—	—	Apatite	3,400	500
Gypsum	1,139	2,809			
Diamond	2,625	20,805	Total value	15,789,014	21,850,912
Oleum	2,890	3,000			

The quantity of coal produced in India (including Indian States) was 22,628,037 tons in 1919; of manganese-ore, 537,995 tons; wolfram, 3,577 tons; mica, 45,784 cwt; copper, 32,759 tons; of rubies, including sapphires and spinels, 158,577 carats; gold, 507,261 oz.

The quantity of coal produced in 1920 was 17,962,214 tons, and 19,392,947 in 1921.

The average number of persons working in or about mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act was 249,156 in 1919, of whom 156,741 worked underground.

Commerce.

The following table applies to the sea-borne external trade of India, which in 1834-35 amounted to Rupees 14,34,22,900 —

Years	Imports		Exports and Re-Exports	
	Merchandise	Treasure	Merchandise	Treasure
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1912-14 (pre-war)	138,16,93,032	43,43,96,502	219,00,61,911	7,8,28,850
1917-18	161,35,48,919	51,76,43,152	211,99,29,500	7,54,39,181
1918-19	188,55,21,317	71,36,5,075	255,32,62,610	9,01,03,571
1919-20	221,70,21,425	78,23,88,574	306,02,16,868	10,67,97,719
1920-21	347,13,2,122	31,76,31,962	267,61,36,175	26,17,12,640
1921-22	280,71,21,848	31,29,9,596	248,65,76,276	19,06,73,144

The following table excludes Government stores and Government treasure: —

Years ended March 31	IMPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1914 (pre-war)	183,94,79,324	36,62,04,456	219,86,83,780
1918	150,42,51,105	24,05,48,255	176,47,99,360
1919	169,03,41,421	1,22,10,127	170,25,51,548
1920	207,97,23,940	11,12,31,996	219,09,55,936
1921	335,59,88,412	23,11,64,542	358,01,52,954
1922	266,34,63,422	31,14,96,936	297,49,60,358

154 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

Years ended March 31	EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914 (pre-war)	248,87,88,273	7,05,20,854	255,93,0,127
1918	242,56,45,666	5,43,10,741	247,99,56,407
1919	253,88,18,522	2,68,83,011	256,56,96,533
1920	330,05,69,452	7,51,95,707	337,57,65,059
1921	258,05,57,489	25,80,14,669	283,85,72,158
1922	245,44,35,012	18,99,32,016	264,43,67,028

Of the exports of merchandise in 1921-22 Rs. 231,35,00,887 represented the products of the country. Rs. 14,06,34,125 were re-exports of imported foreign merchandise.

The returns of quantities and values of imports and of exports are based on the bills of entry and shipping bills respectively. The value is the wholesale value at the place of import or export, less trade discount, duty not being included in the value of dutiable goods. The accounts present the countries from which the goods have been consigned to India and the countries for which goods shipped from India are intended. No distinction is maintained between general, special, and transit trade, but goods of foreign origin, when re-exported, are shown in detail separately from those of Indian origin.

The gross amount of import duty collected in 1921-22 was Rs. 29,37,29,729 and export duty Rs. 4,50,05,883. Import duties are derived from cotton goods, Rs. 7,85,29,681, liquors, Rs. 2,15,73,414, machinery, Rs. 1,24,72,918, matches, Rs. 1,03,4,333, metals, chiefly iron and steel, Rs. 1,36,04,741, oils, Rs. 84,55,647, salt, Rs. 1,71,64,446, sugar, Rs. 6,35,84,575, tobacco, Rs. 1,01,36,330, motor cars and cycles, Rs. 51,49,807, railway plant and rolling stock, Rs. 53,32,410, hardware and cutlery, Rs. 79,05,587, instruments and apparatus, Rs. 51,54,284, and silk and silk goods, Rs. 71,14,926, in 1921-22; export duties are levied on rice, tea, jute, and raw hides and skins.

In many cases the Native States of India impose Customs duties on goods imported from other parts of India.

The imports and exports, excluding Government stores and Government treasure, were distributed as follows in six years:—

Years ended March 31	Bengal	Bihar and Orissa	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—						
1914 ¹	75,9,72,901	—	16,7,16,396	16,53,68,244	94,20,43,57	16,43,2,382
1918	68,20,73,668	—	9,85,22,598	2,47,02,610	72,77,29,277	13,17,71,267
1919	64,06,59,981	—	10,59,01,918	11,76,93,689	72,28,82,656	11,54,14,204
1920	87,58,80,606	—	14,80,54,801	13,95,4,139	89,09,76,039	17,10,90,357
1921	121,03,09,663	—	23,04,08,755	25,19,23,66	149,93,64,206	34,9,80,664
1922	103,12,14,691	—	20,15,01,261	20,88,21,081	126,65,97,048	26,48,29,307
Exports—						
1914 ¹	103,35,14,853	29,85,931	24,27,92,737	24,88,37,492	74,46,61,751	2,45,13,363
1918	87,12,32,714	—	20,72,95,876	21,24,83,488	87,72,01,390	21,18,43,519
1919	10,73,55,775	—	24,97,61,874	24,24,15,283	79,31,26,256	22,30,39,216
1920	139,73,98,623	—	22,94,81,968	35,94,92,611	120,41,52,991	18,22,39,524
1921	114,4,73,348	—	5,06,41,874	22,48,81,248	99,63,55,902	21,10,19,286
1922	90,90,12,169	—	32,78,0,54	24,68,9,920	100,70,69,08	15,36,11,357

¹ Pre-war year

Imports and exports of bullion and specie were as follows:—

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914 (pre-war)	28,22,34,078	15,21,32,425	4,9,22,080	2,18,02,770
1918	29,09,49,298	22,66,93,554	3,91,63,391	3,62,75,790
1919	2,27,63,159	69,08,91,919	7,84,01,343	1,17,02,228
1920	48,25,15,571	29,98,7,983	12,92,13,211	75,84,508
1921	23,57,38,131	11,18,96,428	21,46,55,723	4,70,56,917
1922	13,82,04,421	17,47,86,105	16,69,48,848	2,38,24,296

Gold is used chiefly in the form of ornaments, and much of it is imported in small bars.

The distribution of commerce by countries was as follows (merchandise alone) in years ending March 31, 1921 and 1922 :—

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1920-21 Rs.	1921-22 Rs.	1920-21 Rs.	1921-22 Rs.
United Kingdom	2,01,59,89,660	1,50,92,06,267	52,97,14,182	46,31,61,418
France	3,63,66,190	2,23,38,867	9,47,02,603	9,84,07,747
Germany	4,74,79,190	7,24,35,139	8,50,09,330	16,05,45,520
Austria	63,88,050	19,67,704	85,02,280	83,36,941
Hungary		46,313		—
Italy	4,13,41,90	2,00,31,144	6,67,40,160	5,83,53,325
Belgium	5,32,5,230	5,32,93,580	12,65,10,180	8,01,20,790
Netherlands	3,03,16,000	2,36,13,387	1,27,51,390	2,24,74,013
Spain	34,07,714	28,65,721	2,75,55,570	1,80,19,143
Russia	21,73,600	4,71,060	1,880	1,48,813
China (including Hong Kong)	5,42,91,230	4,25,36,159	15,49,26,650	17,38,43,554
Japan	2,43,00,800	13,57,96,063	24,15,96,700	38,08,83,770
Ceylon	1,91,93,560	1,37,98,441	11,38,54,110	11,56,71,672
Straits Settlements	4,81,43,060	4,07,78,455	8,71,11,610	7,44,68,900
Java, Borneo and Sumatra	17,11,26,650	24,58,14,397	3,20,75,150	4,59,11,402
Arabia	55,27,300	62,97,048	1,61,15,360	2,54,08,051
Persia	1,31,45,710	1,65,63,387	2,00,13,760	2,17,89,287
Egypt	1,54,24,910	72,16,357	3,24,95,480	2,58,90,973
Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,38,08,330	2,34,30,029	1,44,47,950	1,19,97,786
Other E. African ports	97,63,020	1,43,61,167	1,09,83,160	95,38,756
Mauritius (including Seychelles)	90,24,950	2,25,67,106	1,83,76,390	2,04,88,111
United States	35,29,79,080	21,60,84,103	34,74,15,840	24,93,20,337
South America	3,280	9,914	8,53,25,130	3,45,39,584
Australia	1,20,46,340	9,13,95,795	6,28,58,480	4,01,29,942

The value of the different classes of goods (private merchandise only) was as follows :—

	Imports		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1920-21 Rs.	1921-22 Rs.	1920-21 Rs.	1921-22 Rs.
I. Food, drink and tobacco	35,97,13,987	50,62,94,628	43,67,44,017	53,51,20,746
II. Raw materials, and produce & articles mainly unmanufactured	17,10,53,007	22,01,32,502	195,13,45,877	1,11,55,89,001
III. Articles, wholly or mainly manufactured	2,74,97,24,641	1,89,87,98,324	86,91,11,092	61,66,75,275
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified, including parcel post	7,54,96,777	4,32,87,062	4,29,21,638	4,64,15,865
Total	3,85,59,88,411 (385,598,8411)	2,66,34,63,422 (266,346,342)	2,40,01,22,623 (240,012,2621)	2,31,38,00,887 (231,380,0891)

156 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

The value of the leading articles of private merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1921-22 :—

Imports	Value 1921-22 Rs.	Exports	Value 1921-22 Rs.
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	56,93,80,548	Jute (raw)	14,04,91,597
Sugar (refined & unrefined, molasses & confectionery, and saccharin included)	27,50,28,258	„ (manufactured)	29,99,57,186
Metals and ores	26,19,81,863	Cotton (raw)	53,96,82,797
Machinery and mill work	31,25,50,806	„ (manufactured) including twist and yarn	15,65,07,166
Silk (raw & manufactured)	4,33,93,523	Rice	24,91,81,668
Oils	7,6,14,065	Wheat and wheat flour	3,33,47,721
Chemicals	1,90,93,802	Other grain and pulse	1,73,31,128
Hardware	5,91,96,498	Tea	18,22,01,913
Liquors	3,76,61,547	Hides and skins	9,90,21,461
Matches	2,03,80,469	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	17,40,69,414
Paper and pasteboard	2,34,11,449	Lac (excluding lac dye)	7,91,58,144
Salt	1,51,64,057	Wool (raw)	2,54,46,095
Woollen goods	1,22,86,854	Wool (manufactured)	71,31,650
Spices	1,92,59,480	Opium	2,03,42,279
Provisions	2,70,36,255	Oils	2,84,31,462
Instruments, apparatus and appliances & parts thereof	5,14,80,521	Rubber (raw)	77,16,072
Tobacco	1,65,04,763	Indigo	51,36,859
Glass	2,22,09,492	Other dyes and tans	80,85,089
Dyeing & tanning substances	3,20,51,631	Paraffin wax	1,27,70,247
Drugs and medicines	1,83,87,225	Spices	1,06,35,539
Wood and timber	1,15,08,377	Salt-petre	41,31,504
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, millinery, hosiery and boots and shoes)	1,12,00,371	Coffee	1,39,08,045
Soap	89,42,596	Hemp (raw)	39,35,760
Building and engineering materials	2,00,68,885	Manganese ore	1,25,11,876
Fruits and vegetables	1,68,40,317	Other kinds of metals and ores	2,30,28,003
Paints & painters' materials	1,23,96,086	Oilseeds	1,36,56,732
Tea-chests	58,81,474	Provisions	70,66,738
Haberdashery and millinery	62,78,944	Fruits and Vegetables	63,23,260
Belted for machinery	1,00,88,098	Tobacco	71,30,700
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts thereof	2,71,72,655	Silk (raw and cocoons)	26,28,546
Stationery	91,37,340	Silk (manufactured)	2,96,069
Animals, living	21,41,169	Cair goods	91,57,127
Railway plant and rolling-stock	18,91,06,125	Manures	1,16,77,419
Books, printed and printed matter	54,47,735	Wood	63,78,246
Earthenware and porcelain	77,00,225	Coal	16,02,999
Boots and shoes	15,41,555	Sugar (refined & unrefined and confectionery)	21,86,690
Umbrellas and fittings	32,08,404	Bran and pollards	1,98,20,241
Grain and pulse	9,35,59,123		
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	5,85,04,742		

The share of each province in certain exports of Indian produce in 1921-22 :

	Bengal Rs.	Bihar and Orissa Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Sind Rs.	Madras Rs.	Burma Rs.
Rice	32,57,566	—	3,86,604	1,05,40,435	1,05,76,168	21,32,20,955
Wheat	3,15,284	—	5,07,498	1,38,69,947	58	—
Opium	2,05,38,975	—	3,204	—	—	—
Indigo	32,91,327	—	3,24,808	27,382	15,13,342	—
Cotton, raw	3,79,11,104	—	43,87,92,502	2,86,44,835	1,87,71,702	1,64,63,154
Seeds	3,05,79,483	—	4,34,66,804	3,12,65,188	5,84,94,258	2,63,594
Jute, raw	14,02,20,697	—	—	100	2,61,342	458
Tea	16,27,12,866	—	15,89,244	1,39,534	1,78,05,419	5,351

The trade between India and the United Kingdom (British Board of Trade Returns) is as follows:—

	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920	1921	1922 ²
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (Consignments) into U.K. from India	48,426,490	108,213,961	95,721,420	44,307,742	47,681,000
Exports to India—					
British produce	70,273,221 ¹	70,860,991	181,239,634	108,868,548	91,621,000
Foreign and colonial	1,397,010 ¹	1,059,965	2,712,081	2,535,298	1,318,000

¹ Excluding stores supplied for Indian Government.

² Provisional figures.

The principal articles of import from India into the United Kingdom (British returns):—

	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£
Corn Oils	637,000	1,580,000	1,580,000	689,000
Tea	7,839,000	19,192,000	15,577,000	14,872,000
Wheat	7,999,000	37	35,400	2,767,000
Rice	872,000	1,149,000	4,785,000	3,456,000
Cotton (Raw)	1,226,000	4,018,000	5,079,000	622,000
Hides	351,600	2,543,000	2,184,000	231,400
Skins, Goat	686,000	1,172,000	2,532,000	376,000
Manganese Ore	708,000	1,744,000	2,351,000	933,000
Rubber	228,000	1,242,000	1,315,000	439,000
Cotton Seeds	1,169,000	3,772,000	2,956,000	549,000
Flax Seeds	1,564,000	11,738,000	5,777,000	910,000
Gums and Resins	444,000	1,997,000	2,998,000	1,346,000
Hemp	335,000	2,013,000	907,000	167,000
Jute	9,182,000	13,481,000	12,996,000	3,756,000
Teak	660,000	1,407,000	2,456,000	576,000
Wool, Sheep's	1,659,000	4,285,000	2,776,000	1,144,000
Leather	2,839,000	10,002,000	4,479,000	1,744,000
Petroleum Spirit	595,000	1,567,000	872,000	261,000
Coir Yarn	248,000	800,000	1,159,000	242,000
Jute Manufactures	2,430,000	6,073,000	7,111,000	2,290,000

The chief articles of British produce exported to India are as follows:—

	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£
Tobacco	261,000	634,000	1,516,000	599,000
Drugs	435,000	641,000	1,045,000	420,000
Painters' Colours	783,000	740,000	1,018,000	455,000
Cotton Yarns	2,268,000	2,334,000	6,866,000	5,349,000
Cotton Goods, piece	31,978,000	30,717,000	75,209,000	33,737,000
Cotton Goods, others	872,000	872,000	2,291,000	851,000
Implements and Tools	311,000	497,000	1,097,000	641,000
Machinery	4,502,000	5,300,000	13,562,000	20,414,000
Iron and Steel and Manufactures	9,491,000	8,627,000	24,054,000	14,813,000
Brass and Manufactures	812,000	1,017,000	3,548,000	788,000
Copper and Manufactures	641,900	1,050,000	1,923,000	620,000
Soap	423,000	649,000	1,442,000	465,000
Paper	513,000	606,000	2,894,000	1,481,000
Rubber Manufactures	228,000	518,000	1,157,000	541,000
Loco motives	875,000	360,000	4,345,000	4,426,000
Wagons and Trucks	1,218,000	1,201,000	2,653,000	3,876,000
Motor Cars and parts	473,000	473,000	2,278,000	1,189,000
Woollen piece goods	1,088,000	781,000	3,729,000	668,000

158 THE BRITISH EMPIRE;—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

The foreign trade of the six largest ports in private merchandise only imports and exports, in five years :—

	1913-14 (Pre-war)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta . .	168,59,04,499	166,00,07,784	217,43,60,495	223,93,92,895	188,54,03,424
Bombay . .	131,99,27,947	147,70,45,278	192,08,68,610	205,85,77,883	178,84,78,983
Rangoon . .	33,01,27,235	30,49,53,584	32,46,32,933	47,67,59,440	49,12,95,577
Madras . .	20,88,46,978	20,69,31,013	27,99,09,76	29,11,56,420	27,24,95,406
Karachi . .	42,81,34,589	33,83,20,681	35,25,90,195	55,56,87,977	41,36,47,395
Tuticora . .	6,96,63,950	5,53,05,445	8,38,37,788	5,80,12,593	5,45,49,266

The trans-frontier land-trade (excluding treasure) was during five years :—

	Rs. Imports	Rs. Exports	Rs. Total
1917-18	13,00,42,154	12,32,50,207	25,41,92,361
1918-19	13,28,97,766	13,69,27,407	26,98,25,173
1919-20	14,85,03,883	15,27,08,429	30,12,12,303
1920-21	18,02,19,791	15,18,78,107	31,20,97,898
1921-22	15,11,60,861	12,58,95,706	27,69,56,567

The Trade (excluding treasure) with the leading trans-frontier countries was as follows :—

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Persia . .	2,93,319	35,86,914	46,87,391	1,03,47,770	1,05,30,382	83,73,942
S. W. Afghanistan . .	1,47,51,569	1,96,11,599	57,50,469	1,53,34,591	1,23,99,796	1,13,18,670
N. E. Afghanistan . .	1,48,77,323	32,73,489	23,44,860	87,75,313	39,41,046	22,18,669
Dir, Swat, & Bajaur . .	39,11,645	41,46,982	31,51,938	80,39,778	82,11,012	67,34,154
Buner . .	1,16,733	4,13,479	1,81,492	2,43,812	6,41,242	2,82,719
Waziristan . .	1,74,136	59,21,271	57,89,913	1,16,183	74,07,197	31,44,285
Kurram Valley . .	1,94,949	99,891	66,663	11,33,761	9,63,399	3,55,953
Central Asia . .	10,90,895	20,45,818	12,17,132	42,57,938	43,99,767	55,05,195
Tibet . .	6,73,509	61,32,121	55,13,364	32,04,421	31,34,049	23,11,369
Nepal . .	5,29,13,299	5,96,92,697	5,91,41,697	2,99,45,472	2,82,02,950	2,49,27,469
Karen hills . .	22,83,616	39,11,475	7,35,362	8,02,441	4,66,931	2,15,772
Siam States ¹ . .	3,12,89,522	3,98,36,187	3,95,86,773	4,85,82,011	5,17,44,229	4,64,53,717
Siam . .	51,75,256	59,09,914	40,91,763	29,86,822	24,05,523	16,18,240
W. China . .	73,45,821	66,27,911	85,01,733	1,15,79,789	1,01,40,352	1,00,23,171

¹ Partly internal and partly trans-frontier trade.

The total value of the coasting trade in imports and exports, apart from Government stores and Government treasure was, in 1916-17, Rs. 114,18,44,470; in 1917-18, Rs. 120,74,55,750; in 1918-19, Rs. 156,80,68,439; in 1919-20, Rs. 216,70,67,517; in 1920-21, Rs. 209,20,51,072; in 1921-22, Rs. 218,99,44,691. The total quantity of the inland (rail and river-borne) import and export trade of India each amounted to 33,812,000 tons, valued at Rs. 4,97,71,00,000, in 1916-17; 33,655,000 tons, valued at Rs. 513,28,00,000, in 1917-18; 33,833,000 tons, valued at Rs. 6,15,62,00,000, in 1918-19; 31,818,000 tons, valued at Rs. 7,98,32,60,000, in 1919-20; and 33,857,000 tons, valued at Rs. 7,48,53,00,000, in 1920-21.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows for five years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India:—

Nationality of Vessels	1915-16 (Pre-war)		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered:										
British	2,414	6,198,848	2,041	3,582,541	2,169	5,202,865	2,444	6,113,209	2,337	5,841,032
British Indian	213	152,678	258	56,768	263	124,772	332	144,638	310	135,038
Foreign	754	2,209,491	704	1,459,549	456	1,058,577	613	1,695,651	502	1,585,439
Native	353	63,062	1,641	153,617	1,181	112,082	942	92,887	799	80,311
Total	4,294	8,624,079	4,644	5,252,475	4,072	6,498,226	4,331	8,046,475	3,948	7,641,810
Cleared:										
British	2,507	6,486,282	1,933	3,506,425	2,171	5,286,014	2,298	5,750,777	2,442	6,265,418
British Indian	260	145,216	244	33,194	279	69,945	381	123,689	386	170,180
Foreign	712	2,066,960	725	1,543,111	453	1,018,811	544	1,455,132	485	1,500,970
Native	544	63,871	1,953	202,200	1,248	126,526	949	97,148	776	76,589
Total	4,923	8,762,329	4,860	5,284,930	4,156	6,501,696	4,172	7,426,746	4,089	8,013,157
Total entered and cleared										
	8,617	17,386,408	9,504	10,537,405	8,228	12,999,992	8,503	15,473,221	8,037	15,654,967

The number of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade was in 1919-20, 89,251 of 9,046,328 tons; in 1920-21, 93,199 of 11,443,671 tons; in 1921-22, 99,627 of 14,209,463 tons; and cleared in 1919-20, 72,704 of 9,375,372 tons; in 1920-21, 76,706 of 12,012,817 tons; in 1921-22, 77,456 of 14,002,077 tons.

The number and tonnage of vessels built or first registered at Indian ports for five years.—

	1913-14 (Pre-war)		1918-19		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage
Built	141	5,311	341	36,264	200	21,613	154	8,576	146	6,110
Registered	212	22,283	339	39,550	300	30,270	196	18,453	191	33,160

Internal Communications.

I. ROADS.

The following table shows approximately the length in miles of roads maintained by public authorities throughout the country.—

Province	Mettalled Miles	Unmettalled Miles	Total Miles
Bengal. (1920-1921)	3,242.28	32,665.31	35,907.59
Assam	542.77	5,512.07	6,054.84 ¹
Bihar and Orissa	3,357	15,891	19,248
United Provs.	1,455.23	27,121.53	28,576.76
Punjab (1919-1920)	2,937.51	22,106.95	25,044.46
Burma. (1920-1921)	2,359.86	11,132.25	13,492.11
Central Provs and Berar	4,199	3,902	8,101
Madras	18,360.41	7,995.09	26,356.10
Bombay	8,344	20,164	28,448
N.W.F. Provs.	1,125.49	645.83	1,771.32 ²
Coorg	28	179	417
Rajputana	319	286	605
Baluchistan	955.57	348.12	1,303.69 ³
Military works (1919-1920)	2,689.60	1,048.86	3,738.46

¹ Excludes 3,680.77 bridle paths.

² Excludes (a) 317.70 serviceable fair-weather roads; (b) 656.86 bridle paths; and (c) 1,415.76 roads repaired by district boards.

³ Excludes 178.00 serviceable fair-weather and temporary roads and 1,599.00 bridle paths.

In several provinces certain of the large canals which are primarily intended for irrigation are also used for navigation by country boats and barges of shallow draught. The length of navigable channel in the several provinces is:—Madras, 1,349 miles; United Provinces, 412 miles; Punjab, 259 miles; Bengal, 1,396 miles; Bihar and Orissa, 501 miles; Burma, 87 miles.

An estimate has recently been sanctioned for the proposed Grand Trunk Canal in Bengal, which will form a very important addition to the navigable waterways of the Province. The canal will be 22 miles in length, and will connect the Hooghly River at Calcutta with the navigable rivers of Eastern Bengal.

Inland steamer navigation is almost exclusively confined to Burma and to the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Megna group of waterways, which connect Bengal with Bihar and Orissa on the one side, and with Assam on the other.

A limited number of vessels ply on the Indus River, but this will probably cease when the large irrigation canals in the Punjab and Sind, at present under investigation, are constructed.

II. RAILWAYS.

	Miles open		Miles open		Miles open		Miles open
1913-14 .	34,656	1916-17	36,286	1918-19	36,616	1920-21	37,029
1915-16 .	35,833	1917-18	36,333	1919-20	36,735	1921-22	37,265

The railways open on March 31, 1922, were as follows :—

	Miles.
State lines worked by the State	7,698
State lines worked by companies	19,107
Branch line Companies' railways under Guarantee and Rebate terms	2 265
Companies' lines subsidised by the Central or Local Governments	2,306
Unassisted Companies' lines	78
District Board lines	237
Companies' lines subsidised by District Boards	307
Indian State lines worked by Indian States	2,951
Indian State lines worked by the Main Line	1,483
Companies' lines guaranteed by Indian States	760
Lines in Foreign territory worked by British Indian Railway Companies	74
Total	37,266

The gauges of the Indian railways are: (1) The Standard, or 5ft. 6in. (18,319 miles in 1921-22); (2) The Metre, or 3ft. 3½in. (15,271 miles); and (3) The Special gauges of 2ft. 6in. and 2ft. (3,676 miles).

The total capital expenditure on Railways to the end of 1921-22, including lines under construction and survey, &c., was as follows :—

	Rs.
State lines worked by the State	1,72,11,03,000
State lines worked by companies	4,08,36,70,000
Branch line Companies' railways under Guarantee and Rebate terms	17,20,69,000
Companies' lines subsidised by the Central or Local Governments	18,05,69,000
Unassisted Companies' lines	45,37,000
District Board Lines	1,31,04,000
Companies' lines subsidised by District Boards	1,51,63,000
Indian State lines worked by Indian States	14,66,72,000
Indian State lines worked by the Main Line	8,95,79,000
Companies' lines guaranteed by Indian States	9,40,41,000
Lines in Foreign territory worked by British Indian-Railway Companies	2,07,33,000
Unclassified expenditure, including collieries, &c.	1,93,84,000
Total	6,56,06,24,000

Passengers carried in 1921-22, 550,886,900; 1920-21, 559,246,100. Aggregate tonnage of goods and live stock in 1921-22, 86,248,000; 1920-21, 87,542,000 tons. Gross earnings on railways during 1921-22, 92,886,700*l.* against 91,987,600*l.* during 1920-21. Working expenses in 1921-22, 70,799,500*l.*, or 76·22 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with 60,290,400*l.*, or 65·54 per cent. in 1920-21. Net earnings, 22,087,700*l.* in 1921-22, against 31,697,200*l.* in 1920-21; average return on the capital expenditure 3·41 per cent., against 5·06 per cent. in 1920-21. The net loss to the State, after meeting all charges for interest, &c., was 9,273,000*l.*

162 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

in 1921-22, against a working profit of 5,650,000*l.* in 1920-21. The railway staff in 1921-22 numbered 6,858 Europeans, 11,831 Anglo-Indians, and 735,789 Indians; total, 754,478.

India and Ceylon have been connected by rail and steamer ferry combined, the steamers plying between Dhanushkodi Point on Rameswaram Island and Talaimannar in Ceylon. A project has also been prepared for replacing the ferry by a railway, to be constructed on a causeway laid over the reef known as Adam's Bridge.

III. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

In 1922 there were 69,674 post-offices and letter-boxes, against 753 in 1856.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, the number of letters, post-cards, and money-orders passing through the post-offices was 1,293,016,553; of newspapers 78,260,850; of parcels 12,662,997; and of packets 71,258,310; being a total of 1,455,198,740. The following table gives statistics for five years:—

Year ended March 31	Number of Letters Newspapers, &c.	Post Offices	Letter Boxes	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
				£	£
1918	1,147,922,758	19,410	49,749	2,774,015	2,361,631
1919	1,229,355,641	19,445	49,838	3,020,187	2,643,965
1920	1,368,740,393	19,439	50,055	3,550,973	2,995,903
1921	1,426,004,566	19,496	50,022	3,571,216	3,887,070
1922	1,455,198,740	19,557	50,117	3,884,978	4,275,144

The following are statistics of the Government telegraphs for five years:—

Year ended March 31	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Miles of Line	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Charges	Number of Paid Messages
			£	£	
1918	347,906	87,714	1,645,683	848,197	19,897,787
1919	357,472	87,814	2,157,348	980,821	21,314,943
1920	369,273	88,417	2,515,321	1,443,779	20,275,352
1921	387,395	89,711	2,337,155	1,791,896	19,893,162
1922	412,023	91,760	2,319,837	2,007,025	20,611,459

There were 10,471 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1922.

The number of wireless stations maintained and worked by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs was 22 on March 31, 1922, of which eight were coast stations available for general public correspondence with ships at sea, and the remainder performed inland services.

The telephone system is in the hands of the Post and Telegraph Department, but telephone exchanges have been established in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Rangoon, and Moulmein, by private companies, under licences from the Government. In 1922 there were 10 telephone exchanges, with 23,955 connections, established by the licensed companies, and 255 exchanges with 11,988 connections established by the Department.

Money and Credit.

The total value of the silver, nickel, copper, and bronze coined in British India from 1835 to 1920-21 inclusive was Rs. 7,58,70,99,611, including Rs. 50,14,78,068, the value of 221,003,960 British dollars; Rs. 8,31,18,962, the value of 45,374,676 Straits dollars; Rs. 118,29,531 and Rs. 29,82,274,

the value of subsidiary silver coinage for the Straits Settlements and Ceylon respectively ; Rs. 2,43,47,157, the value of coinage for the Egyptian Government ; Rs. 10,10,700, the value of pennies and halfpennies for the Australian Commonwealth ; Rs. 94,32,310, representing the value of nickel, bronze and copper coins for the Ceylon and Straits Governments. The heaviest coinage in any one year was struck in 1918-19. The value of money coined at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints in the last five years was as follows :—

Yearended March 31	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Bronze	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1917	32,32,79,270	30,35,195	43,750	7,06,556	32,70,64,771
1918	24,81,62,844	46,66,745	20,000	20,83,600	25,49,32,690
1919	52,21,19,625	1,58,59,182	—	21,83,550	54,01,62,327
1920	38,00,77,755	2,50,24,650	2,500	82,96,281	40,84,01,192
1921	4,51,95,363	69,71,482	20,000	20,08,871	5,41,95,716

An Act providing for the closing of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public was passed in 1893. Provision was made (1) for the receipt of gold coin and bullion at the Mints in exchange for rupees at a ratio of 1s. 4d. per rupee; (2) for the receipt of sovereigns and half-sovereigns in payment of Government dues; and (3) for the issue of currency notes in Calcutta and Bombay in exchange for gold coin or bullion. By a Notification of the 11th September, 1897, sovereigns and half-sovereigns were also received at the Reserve Treasuries, at the rate of Rs. 15 for the sovereign.

An Act (XXII. of 1899) declared the sovereign legal tender, 15 rupees to the sovereign. No gold was coined in India down to 1917, but the question of such coinage was examined by a Royal Commission appointed in 1912. The recommendations made by the Royal Commission are under the consideration of the Government of India. In view of the strain imposed by war conditions on India's metallic money, a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay, at the end of 1917, for coining into sovereigns the gold bullion and foreign coin received into the Paper Currency Reserve, in order to make the metallic part of this Reserve available as legal tender. Power was also taken by legislation for the coining in India of a 15-rupee gold coin (gold mohur), of the same size, weight, and fineness as the sovereign, and a number of these coins was struck at the Bombay Mint from May to August 1918. Sovereigns were minted between August and December 1918, but since April 1919 the Branch Mint has been closed.

Owing, however, to the rise in the value of the rupee, which began in 1917, it was decided early in 1920 to fix its value, after a transitional period, at Rs. 10 to the gold sovereign, in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee (1919). By a communique dated the 2nd February, 1920, the Finance Department Notification of the 11th September, 1897, mentioned above, and a notification dated 11th December, 1906, authorising the receipt of sovereigns and half sovereigns at the Mints, were cancelled. Bills were passed in September, 1920, amending the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Acts and fixing the legal tender value of the sovereign and half sovereign at Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 respectively.

The Coinage Act of 1906 provided for the introduction of a subsidiary nickel one-anna piece and the substitution of a bronze currency for the existing copper coins. The coinage of copper was accordingly discontinued with effect from August 1, 1906. The issue of the nickel one-anna piece was

commenced with effect from August 1, 1907. In the Indian Coinage Amendment Act of 1918 (IV. of 1918), provision was made for the coinage of a new nickel two-anna piece, and coins of this denomination were issued from April, 1918. The issue of four-anna and eight-anna nickel pieces was authorised by the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1919 (XXI. of 1919).

Since 1900, rupees have been coined as required to meet public demands. The entire profit accruing to Government on the coinage up to March 31, 1907, and during the year 1912-13, and half such profit for the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 were placed to the credit of a separate fund termed the Gold Standard Reserve, with the object of ensuring the stability of the currency policy of Government. Any profit arising from this source is at present credited entire to the Gold Standard Reserve. On August 31, 1921, the Reserve amounted to 39,629,470*l*.

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle for which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency. Subsequent legislation has relaxed the rigidity of the circle system. Notes of the values of one, two-and-a-half, five, ten, fifty, and a hundred rupees are now legal tender throughout British India, and the limitation of currency to the circle of issue is confined to notes of higher denominations. There are now seven circles of issue with their headquarters at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore, and Karachi.

Total values of notes in circulation on March 31 in six years, including the notes held in government treasuries and the Presidency banks :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1913-14	66,11,75,935	1918-19	1,53,46,47,790
1915-16	67,73,34,540	1919-20	1,74,52,45,960
1916-17	86,37,51,735	1920-21	1,66,15,69,750
1917-18	99,79,37,599		

Banks.—Under the Imperial Bank of India Act No. XLVII. of 1920, which came into force from January 27, 1921, the three Presidency Banks have been amalgamated into the Imperial Bank of India with local head offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

The following table shows the 'Capital,' 'Reserve,' 'Public and other Deposits,' at the three banks at the close of the calendar year 1920 and of the united banks in 1921.

	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Madras	Bank of Bombay	Bank of India
	1920	1920	1920	1921
	£ ¹	£ ¹	£ ¹	£ ¹
Paid-up Capital	2,000,000	750,000	1,000,000	5,622,400
Reserve	2,160,000 ²	450,000	1,250,000	1,115,400
Public Deposits	4,341,000	1,187,000	3,501,000	6,800,100
Other Deposits.	33,984,000	15,790,000	26,960,000	65,779,900

¹ The figures in sterling are on the basis of Rs. 10 = £1.

² Includes 250,000*l*. set aside as a reserve against depreciation of investments.

There were 17 exchange banks doing business in India in 1921, and their deposits in India were 75,196,000*l*.

The number of Joint Stock Companies registered as engaged in banking or loan operations in India on March 31, 1918, was 542. Most of these companies consist of societies with a relatively small capital.

Statistics of the Post Office Savings banks for four years :—

	Depositors	Balance at end of Year
		Rs.
1915-16	1,660,000	15,32,12,000
1916-17	1,647,000	16,59,53,000
1917-18	1,637,000	16,58,46,000
1918-19	1,677,000	18,82,44,000

Currency, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents are now as follows :—

The <i>Piz.</i>			= $\frac{1}{2}$ Farthing.
3 „	= 1 <i>Pice</i>		= $1\frac{1}{2}$ Farthing.
4 <i>Pice</i> , or 12 <i>Piz.</i>	= 1 <i>Anna</i>		= $1\frac{1}{2}$ Penny.
16 <i>Annas</i>	= 1 <i>Rupce</i>		= 2s.
10 <i>Rupes</i>			= 1 <i>l.</i>

Prior to September, 1920, 15 rupees = 1*l.*

The rupee weighs one tola (a tola = 180 grains), '916 fine.

Nickel 4 and 8 anna pieces have been introduced into India (1919).

The sum of 1,00,000 rupees is called a 'lakh,' and of 1,00,00,000 a 'crore' of rupees. A 'lakh' of rupees is now equivalent to 10,000*l.*

The <i>Mauud</i> of Bengal of 40 <i>scrs</i>	= 82½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ Bombay	= 28 lbs. nearly.
„ „ Madras	= 25 lbs. nearly.
„ <i>Tola</i>	= 180 gr.
„ <i>Guz</i> of Bengal	= 36 inches.

An Act to provide for the ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. This Act, however, has never been brought into operation. The matter was again considered by a Weights and Measures Committee, appointed in 1913, and the evidence was generally in favour of a uniform system, provided there is not a too radical change from the existing practice. The report of the Committee is under the consideration of the Government of India.

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166 THE BRITISH EMPIRE;—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

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BALUCHISTAN.

Government, &c.—A country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire, approximately between lat. $24^{\circ} 54'$ and $32^{\circ} 4' N.$, and between long. $60^{\circ} 56'$ and $70^{\circ} 15' E.$; extreme length from E. to W. about 550 miles; breadth about 440; area, 134,638 square miles; population (1921 census), 799,625. Bounded on the N. by Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier Province, on the E. by Sindh, the Panjáb, and a part of the Frontier Province, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, on the W. by Persia, the boundary disputes with which were settled in 1905. The main divisions constituting an area of 134,638 square miles are: (1) British Baluchistan proper, with an area of about 9,096 square miles, consisting of tracts

assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Agency Territories, with an area of about 45,132 square miles, composed of tracts which have from time to time been acquired by lease, or otherwise brought under control, and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the native States of Kalát and Las Bela, with an area of about 80,410 square miles, the former consisting of a confederation of tribes under the Khán of Kalát, and stretching westwards to Persia, while the latter occupies the alluvial valley between the Pab and Hálá ranges from the sea to Bela.

British and Administered Territory.—British Residents were appointed to the courts of the Kháns of Kalát from the middle of the nineteenth century, and British expeditions passed through the Bokán on their way to Kandahár and Afghánistan, but up to 1876 the country was considered independent. In 1875 Sir Robert Sandeman, the founder of the Balúchistán Province, first entered the country; in 1877 the cantonment of Quetta, which is now the headquarters of the Administration, was occupied by British troops, and in 1879 the administration of the district was taken over on behalf of the Khán of Kalát. After the Afghán war, 1878–81, the districts of Pishin, Shorarád, Duki, Sibi, and Sháhrig were assigned to the British and in November, 1887, were formally constituted as British Balúchistán. In 1883, the districts of Quetta and Bolán were made over by the Khán to the British on an annual quit-rent of 25,000 rupees and 30,000 rupees respectively. In 1886, the Bori valley, in which is now the cantonment of Loralai, was occupied. In 1887, the Khetrán country, now known as the Bakhán tahsil, was brought under British control; in 1889 British authority was established in the Zhob valley and Kákar Khurásán; in 1896 Chágai and Western Siujráni were included in administered territory; in 1899, the Nuskhí Niabat was made over by the Khán of Kalát on an annual quit-rent of 9,000 rupees; and in 1903 the Nasirábád tahsil was acquired from the Khán on an annual quit-rent of 117,500 rupees. The area of British and administered territory, including tribal areas, is 54,228 sq. miles, and the population (1921) 420,648 (males 255,014, females 165,634). The head of the civil administration is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General. The area under his direct administration is divided into 6 districts, each in charge of a Political Agent as follows: Quetta-Pishin, Sibi, Zhob, Loralai, Bolán Pass, Chágai. The Political Agent in charge of the Bolán Pass is also Political Agent for Kalát and Las Bela. The revenue administration of the Province is entrusted to an officer who is styled the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.

In the directly administered territory the chief items of revenue are: Land revenue, excise, court fees and stamps, and judicial fines. In some places the land revenue is levied in money in accordance with a fixed assessment, but generally it is levied in kind. This is usually one-sixth of the crop; but in the Sibi tahsil it is two-ninths, and on the lands of the Shebo and Khushdil irrigation canals, constructed by the Government, the proportion is one-third. In Nasirábád the assessment per acre of the cultivated area varies from 8 annas to Rs. 4 according to the crops raised and means of water-supply. For revenue purposes each district is divided into tahsils, each of which is in charge of an Indian official known as a Tahsildar, who has a Naib-Tahsildar, Kánungos and Patwáris subordinate to him. The revenue from all sources in 1920–21 was Rs. 24,14,258; and in 1921–22, Rs. 18,87,938.

Almost all cases in which local men are concerned are referred to 'councils of elders' (locally called *jirga*) for settlement along the well-tried lines of the ancient customary and tribal law. This system of settlement of cases forms an integral and essential part of the machinery

for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice in Baluchistan. Appeals from, or rather applications for revision of, the *jirga* decisions when confirmed by the district officers, lie to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. Cases in which aliens are concerned are settled by Regular Courts and the highest court of appeal in such cases is the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Regular troops are cantoned at Quetta, Chaman, Fort Sandeman, and Loralai, and detachments are stationed at different places, principally in the Zhob and Loralai Districts, for the preservation of law and order. There is also a police force, supplemented by levies and the Zhob levies, Makran and Chagai Levy Corps. The latter are recruited from the local tribes, and have their own leading men as officers.

The medical work of the Province is under the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, and there are Civil Surgeons at Quetta, Sibi, Loralai, Fort Sandeman and Chaman, and Civil Assistant-Surgeons at Quetta, Sibi, Kalat and Panjgur, and Railway Assistant-Surgeons at Shahrigh and Mach.

The Native States of Kalat and Las Bela.—The leading chief of Kalat is His Highness Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., *Peylar Begi* Khan or Wali of Kalat, who succeeded on the abdication of his father, the late Mir Khudadad Khan, in November, 1893.

The Khan of Kalat is the head of a confederacy of chiefs, but the extent of his control has now been considerably reduced. In all important matters he is amenable to the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, who also arbitrates in disputes between the Khan and minor chiefs. The area of Kalat State, including Mikran and Khiran, is 73,278 square miles, and the population 328,281 (1921 census).

The Khan's revenue, including the subsidies and rents for the leased areas paid by the British Government, amounts to about 13,00,000 rupees annually. The Khan has an irregular force of 261 cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and 12 guns. He also maintains a body of Imperial Service Troops numbering 150 men. The chief towns in the State are Kalat, Mastung, Bhag, Gandawa, Dadhar, Turbat, and Panjgur.

The ruling chief of Las Bela has the title of Jam. Jam Mir Khan, the great-grandfather of the present chief, succeeded in 1840; Jam Ali Khan, his grandfather, succeeded in 1889; Jam Mir Kamal Khan, C.I.E., his father, succeeded in 1896, and Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, the present chief, in March, 1921. The area of the State is 7,132 square miles; population, 50,696 (1921 census); revenue varies from 3 to 4 lakhs. The Jam has an irregular force of 58 infantry and 3 guns; military police force, 61 men and a State band of 11. Before the British occupation the ruler of Las Bela was a feudatory of the Khan of Kalat, but in recent times the connection has almost entirely ceased. The State is under the control of the Political Agent in Kalat.

General.—The most numerous races in Baluchistan are the Brahui, Pathan and Baloch, 528,234. The Brahuis occupy the centre of the country stretching through Chagai to meet the Baloch of Western Sanjrani, and southwards to the Lasis and the Baloch of Makran. The Pathans are chiefly contained within British and administered territory. The Baloch are distributed through the southern regions in the Mairi and Bugti country, the Kachhi plain, the Nasirabad tahsil, the Dombki, Umrani, and Kaheri country, and Makran. The Lasis (23,212), are almost wholly confined to Las Bela, the term Lasi being of modern invention. The other inhabitants are either scattered, as the Chuttas and Saiads, or are subject races and occupational groups such as the Jat cultivators of the Kachhi plain, the

Dehwar cultivators of the uplands, the Darzadabs and Naqibs of Makran, and the Ghulams who are of servile origin. There are also indigenous Hindus (17,479) living under the protection of the tribes and carrying on the trade of the country.

Religion and Instruction.—The religion of the native population is either Mussulmán, in general of the Sunni sect, or Hindu. The Mussulmáns numbered (1921) 733,477; Hindus, 51,348; Christians, 6,693; Sikhs, 7,741; others, 366. At the close of 1919-20 there were 76 Government and aided and unaided schools in the province; 7 of these were for girls, and one was a European school for boys and girls. Of the 3,606 pupils 622 were girls. Nearly half the pupils were Hindus, children of men from Sind and the Panjab in trade or in Government service. Besides these there were 202 private schools with 2,651 pupils.

Production and Industry.—The country consists largely of barren mountains, deserts and stony plains; its climate is subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and the rainfall is uncertain and scanty. Here and there the mountains are tree-clad, and cultivation is carried on wherever water is found. An attempt is being made to bud the wild olive trees of the country with buds from cultivated European olives. The experiment seems to show that the olive cultivation is very lucrative in the Harnai Valley, and the present Forest officer intends to extend it. An olive-oil industry may be subsequently established. The agricultural products are wheat, barley, millet, lucerne, rice, maize, and potatoes; while grapes, apricots, peaches, apples, and melons are grown in abundance. Panjgur in Makran is famous for its dates. Among wild animals are the markhor, urial (wild-sheep), Sind ibex, ravine-deer, bear, and panther, and the chief domestic animals are the camel, horses, oxen and cows, and donkeys.

Little is yet known of the mineralogy of the country. Iron and lead are found near Khuzdar; coal is worked at Khost on the Sindh-Pishin railway, and in the Sor hills near Quetta. Asbestos and chromite have been found in Zhob, and chromite also in the Quetta Pishin district. There are oil springs at Khattian in the Marri country, but these are not now worked. Sulphate of iron has been found in Kalát and sulphate of aluminium in Chágái. Salt is manufactured in Pishin, in the Zhob district, and in the Kalát State. Promising deposits of salt were discovered in 1917-18 in the Chágái district, development of which is under consideration. Local manufactures are unimportant. A few matchlocks and other weapons are made, and various kinds of ironwork for agricultural purposes. The nomad tribes make felts, rough blankets, and rugs. Brahúi women are famous for their needle-work. Leather-work and pottery are manufactured in Kachhi. There is a brewery as well as a government distillery for the manufacture of country spirit at Quetta, and also mills for grinding flour, pressing chaff, manufacturing patent coal-fuel, and ice. A museum at Quetta was opened in 1906. The Indian Staff College was opened at Quetta in 1907.

Commerce.—The land traffic with India passes either by railway or by the routes from Kalát and Las Bela to Sind, and through the Loralai district, to the Panjab. The value of the trans-frontier imports (excluding purely transit trade between places in Baluchistan, and the trade by road between Karachi and Kalát and Las Bela) from Kalát and Las Bela into India in 1918-19 was Rs. 14,46,561, and of the exports from India to Kalát and Las Bela, Rs. 5,51,355. (This trans-frontier trade is regarded since

April 1, 1919, as internal traffic, and statistics are discontinued.) The chief exports from the Province are fruit, drugs, fish, mats, and wool; imports consist of piece-goods, chiefly of Indian manufacture, metal ware, tea, sugar, and canned goods.

Over-sea trade is carried on through ports on the Makrán coast with India, the exports consisting of dates, matting and dried fish, and the imports chiefly of piece-goods and food grains. The greater part of this trade is with the Bombay Presidency.

The principal imports into Balúchistán from foreign countries, viz., Afghanistan and Persia, are fruit, ghee, wool, sheep, horses and ponies. Piece-goods in large quantities, indigo, tea, sugar, and metals are sent to these countries through Balúchistán.

Communications.—Good roads connect the more important centres in the directly administered places. There are 976 miles of metalled and partly metalled roads and 2,130 of unmetalled roads and paths.

The North-Western railway, which has the standard gauge of 5ft. 6in., enters Balúchistán near Jhatpat and crosses the Kachhi plain to Sibi, where it bifurcates, one branch going by Harnai and the other by Quetta, and reunites at Bostán, whence the line runs to Chaman. A line of railway to Nushki 82½ miles long, which cost about 7,000,000 rupees, was opened for traffic in 1905, and an extension of the railway line from Nushki up to Duzdap on the Persian border, and also a short line from Khanai to Hindu-bagh, a distance of about 45 miles, were completed in 1917.

There is a complete and frequent postal service in British and administered territory, extending to Kalat and through Duzdap to Seistan and Meshed.

A network of telegraph wires covers the north-eastern portion of the Province and extends to Kalat, and westwards via Nushki to Killá Robát, where it connects with the Indo-European system, while a further line laid down in 1907 connects India with Persia and Europe, *via* Las Bela, Panjgur, and Nok Kundi.

Agent to Governor-General in Balúchistán.—The Hon. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

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SIKKIM.

An Indian State in the Himálayas, bounded on the N. by Tibet, on the E. by the Tibetan district of Chumbi, and by Bhután, on the S. by the British district of Darjiling, and on the W. by Nepál. Extreme length from N. to S. 70 miles; extreme breadth, 50 miles; area, 2,818 square miles.

In March, 1890, a treaty was signed by the Viceroy of India and the Chinese representative, by which the British protectorate over Sikkim is recognised by China. The British Government has direct and exclusive control over the foreign relations. The present Maharaja is H.H. Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., who succeeded on December 5, 1914. His Highness and the members of the Council carry on the administration, full powers having been granted to him in April, 1918.

Population in 1921, 81,722. The inhabitants are Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese, the last-named being now the most numerous. Principal towns are Gangtok, the capital, Itanok, Pakyong, Rangpo, Lachen, and Lachung. The State religion is Buddhism, but the majority of the people are Hindu.

The gross revenue is about 46,900*l.* per year. The landlords exercise a limited jurisdiction within their districts; important cases being referred to the Sikkim chief court.

Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, and other millets, cardamoms, oranges, apples, and woollen cloth. Fruit gardens are maintained by the State. There are extensive forests in the State and wide tracts of unoccupied waste. The principal trade route from Bengal to Tibet passes through Sikkim. Imports into Sikkim from, and exports from Sikkim to, India :—

	1913-14 (Pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from India	108,606	74,022	84,002	166,654	150,800
Exports to India	201,385	187,843	218,306	513,471	552,400

The chief imports into Sikkim are cotton piece goods, oils, provisions, salt, manufactured silk, sugar, tea, tobacco, and rice; the chief exports from Sikkim are food grains and vegetables, hides and skins, raw wool, and timber.

Political Officer.—Major F. M. Bailey, C.I.E.

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ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The **Andaman Islands** lie in the Bay of Bengal, 590 miles from the mouth of the Hugli, 120 miles from Cape Negrais in Burma, the nearest point on the mainland. Five large islands closely grouped together are called the Great Andaman, and to the south is the Island of Little Andaman. There are some 200 islets, the two principal groups being the Andaman Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands. The total area is 2,260 square miles. The Great Andaman group is about 219 miles long and, at the widest, 32 miles broad. The group, densely wooded, contains many valuable trees, the best known of which is the *paduak* or Andaman redwood

(*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*). The islands are hilly, the highest point, Saddle Peak, being 2,402 feet, and Mount Harriet, 1,196 feet in height. The islands possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, and Stewart Sound, the last being most favourably situated for forest trade. The climate is tropical, the rainfall irregular and often excessive. The aborigines, 1,317 (628 males and 689 females) in 1911, (against 1,882 in 1901), live in small groups over the islands; they are savages of a low Negrito type. The total population of the Andaman Islands in 1921 was 26,833 (20,393 males and 6,440 females). In 1919-20 the forest sales, the result of convict and free labour, amounted to 7,65,007 rupees. The coconut, rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*), Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*), and Bahamas aloe (*Agave sisalana*) are successfully cultivated. In 1921 there were 9,941 head of cattle. Wireless telegraphy with Burma was established in 1904. A mail steamer connects Port Blair with Calcutta, Rangoon, and Madras. The islands have since 1858 been used by the Government of India as a penal settlement for life and long-term convicts, but it has been decided to transport no more convicts, the island being left to develop on free lines. The settlement possesses about 22,472 acres of cleared land and 54,463 acres of reserved forest. There were, in 1922, 10,298 convicts (including 310 women) in the place, of whom some 1977 were on ticket-of-leave in the settlement supporting themselves. Of the women, 168 are on ticket-of-leave, and married to convicts. The Andaman Islands are under the Government of India, and the Officer in Charge is the Chief Commissioner. The Civil, Military and convict population of Port Blair in 1922 was 14,285.

The **Nicobar Islands** are situated to the South of the Andamans, 75 miles from Little Andaman. The British formally took possession in 1869. There are twenty-one islands, nine uninhabited; total area, 635 square miles. The islands are usually divided into three groups, Southern, Central and Northern, the chief islands in each being respectively, Great Nicobar, Camorta with Nancowry, and Car Nicobar. There is a fine land-locked harbour between the islands of Camorta and Nancowry, known as Nancowry Harbour. The Nicobarese inhabitants, numbering 9,260 (5,238 males and 4,022 females) in 1921, are a variety of the Malay (more probably Talaing) race. They are known to have eagerly pursued the coconut trade for at least 1,500 years. English and Hindustani are understood in most villages. The coconut production is estimated at 15 million nuts per annum, of which some 6 million are sold by barter and exported in small native craft and Chinese junks in the form of copra. The climate is tropical and, except, perhaps, at Car, unhealthy for Europeans. The Government is represented by a permanent Assistant Commissioner and a Tahsildar. The islands are attached to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans and Nicobars.

Chief Commissioner at Port Blair.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Beadon, C.I.E., I.A.

Annual Administration Reports by the Chief Commissioner.—Selections from the Records of the Government of India (Home Department) Nos. XXV. and LXXVII.

Brown (A. R.), *The Andaman Islanders*. Cambridge, 1922.

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LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west or Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is attached to the collectorate of South Kanara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population 10,600, nearly all Muhammadans. The language is either Malayalam or Mahl. The staple product is the fibre known as coir.

Keeling Islands. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Kuria Muria Island. See ADEN.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Constitution and Government.

THE Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, comprise Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca. Malacca is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been occupied by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them until driven out by the Dutch in 1641. It was transferred to the English in 1824. Penang was the first British settlement in the Malay Peninsula, having been ceded to the East India Company in 1786. Singapore was important in the fourteenth century, but was destroyed by the Javanese in 1377, and was almost uninhabited until 1819, when it was ceded by the Johore princes. In 1826 these three settlements were incorporated under one government, which was transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867. The Cocos Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements in 1886, and Christmas Island in 1889. Christmas Island was annexed to the Settlement of Singapore in 1900, and the Cocos Islands in 1903.

By a proclamation dated October 30, 1906, the boundaries of the Colony were extended so as to include the Colony of Labuan, with effect from January 1, 1907.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillor of Penang, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Colonial Engineer. There is a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, of ten official and eight unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

Governor.—Sir Laurence N. Guillemard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

The governor is also *High Commissioner* for the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, *High Commissioner* of Brunei, and *British Agent* for North Borneo and Sarawak.

There are municipal bodies in each settlement, the members of which are appointed by the Governor.

∴

Area and Population.

The total area of the colony, with dependencies, is about 1,600 sq. miles. Singapore is an island about twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 217 square miles, separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a strait three-quarters of a mile in width. A number of small islands adjacent form part of the settlement. The seat of government is the town of Singapore, at the south-eastern point of the island. Penang is an island of 108 square miles, off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, distant from two to ten miles, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width, and extending forty-five miles along the coast, including ten miles of territory to the south of the Krian; total area 280 square miles. The chief town of Penang is George Town. Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pangkor, which, together with a strip of the mainland, is British territory, the whole

176 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

being known as the Dindings. Malacca is on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter; it is a strip of territory 42 miles in length, and from eight to 24 miles in breadth.

The population, according to the census of 1921, was 881,939 (557,838 males and 324,101 females). The estimated population for 1920 and the census population in 1921, inclusive of the military, are as follows:—

	Singapore ¹		Penang ²		Malacca		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans and Americans	5,301	2,085	935	445	281	104	6,517	2,634
Eurasians	2,930	3,144	811	1,044	908	1,040	4,679	5,228
Asiatics	273,722	111,099	189,311	116,932	93,618	61,118	556,651	289,149
	281,953	116,328	191,087	118,421	94,807	62,262	567,847	297,011
Totals (1920)								
Estimated	398,281		309,508		157,069		864,858	
Totals (1921)	423,768		304,572		153,599		881,939	
(Census Population)	283,699	140,069	183,252	121,320	90,887	62,712	557,838	324,101

¹ Inclusive of Labuan Island.

² Inclusive of Province Wellesley and Dindings.

In 1918 there were in the Settlements about 274,574 Malays, 432,764 Chinese, and 94,213 natives of India.

Births and deaths for 1921:—

	Singapore	Penang	Dindings	Province Wellesley	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Births	12,315	5,193	333	4,624	6,194	203	28,772
Deaths	14,111	5,126	356	3,739	4,468	199	28,000

In 1921 there were 191,043 immigrants from China, and 45,673 from Southern India.

Education.

By an Ordinance passed in 1909, an Education Board was established, consisting of official and unofficial members, under the chairmanship of the Director of Education, and provision was made for an Education Rate. Vernacular instruction is provided for Malays free of charge, and attendance is compulsory. Instruction in English for all nationalities is provided in Government and numerous aided schools, and fees are charged. All the Government schools are unsectarian. There is a reformatory in Singapore for juvenile offenders and vagrants, where industrial instruction is provided.

The numbers of schools and scholars in 1921 were as follows:—

	No. of Schools	Enrolment	Attendance
Government English schools (boys and girls)	10	4,629	4,405
Grant-in-aid English schools (boys and girls)	41	13,931	12,862
Government Vernacular schools (boys and girls)	195	14,100	12,555
Grant-in-aid Vernacular schools (boys and girls)	9	363	299
Total	245	33,022	30,121

The expenditure on the schools was 189,738*l*.
There is a training college for Malay teachers in Malacca.

Justice and Crime.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca, civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once a quarter at Malacca.

There are, besides, district courts, police courts and marine magistrates' courts. Convictions before the Superior Courts in 1919 were 599; before the other courts, 38,201 persons. Police force, actual strength 2,996 in 1922. Criminal prisoners admitted to the gaols in 1921, 4,988.

Finance.

Public revenue and expenditure for six years (1 dollar = 2*s*. 4*d*.):—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913	1,446,403	1,221,338	1919	3,979,321	4,071,811
1917	2,295,079	1,326,429	1920	4,954,789	4,580,370
1918	2,713,901	1,862,717	1921	4,613,669	4,133,604

The leading items of revenue for 1921 were—licences, excise, and internal revenue not otherwise classified, 3,374,000*l*.; posts and telegraphs, 147,000*l*.; fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements in aid, 109,000*l*.; rents of Government property, 163,000*l*.; interest, 232,000*l*.; land sales, 15,000*l*.; and of expenditure—military expenditure, 673,000*l*.; civil service, 61,000*l*.; marine, 86,000*l*.; police, 281,000*l*.; legal, 50,000*l*.; hospitals and dispensaries, 165,000*l*.; medical, 67,000*l*.; education, 106,000*l*.; post office, 211,000*l*.; Government monopolies, 89,000*l*.; public works, 533,000*l*.; pensions, 88,000*l*.

The total assets of the colony, December 31, 1921, amounted to 10,410,000*l*., and liabilities 4,695,000*l*. The debt on December 31, 1921, amounted to 6,913,000*l*., borrowed for public works; 9,386,000*l*. war loan; and 2,359,000*l*. 7 per cent. loan lent to Federated Malay States Government, Johore, and municipalities.

Commerce.

The Straits ports are free from customs duties, and their trade, centred at Singapore, is a transit trade. Excise duties are levied on wines, petroleum, and tobacco. The chief exports comprise tin, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta-percha, rubber, gambier, gum, copra. The cultivation of rice is giving place to rubber and coconuts.

Imports and exports for six years (inclusive of treasure and inclusive of

178 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

trade with the Federated Malay States), including the trade of Labuan and Christmas Island :—

Yrs	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	From U.K.	From Colonies, &c.	From Foreign Countries	Total	To U.K.	To Colonies, &c.	To Foreign Countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	6,175,526	36,897,392	22,863,554	55,936,472	10,745,269	14,117,253	20,512,610	45,375,132
1917 ¹	5,430,538	36,085,554	32,471,203	73,987,295	11,571,682	17,646,568	43,088,668	72,306,918
1918 ¹	6,538,771	41,524,227	33,554,816	81,617,814	6,427,854	18,096,002	47,398,255	71,922,111
1919 ¹	6,822,724	49,535,366	48,857,562	103,215,671	15,845,869	25,244,215	60,965,976	102,056,060
1920	23,733,501	70,622,458	53,831,462	148,187,421	12,606,507	30,577,429	76,288,048	119,471,984
1921	7,821,665	29,767,007	30,537,348	68,126,020	5,724,330	16,663,723	35,637,052	58,025,105

¹ Exclusive of treasure down to the middle of 1919.

Imports exclude transhipment goods. Exports do not include coal supplied to ships bunkers, ships' stores, telegraph cables, &c., materials for building and repairing vessels. and, since 1912, they also exclude Para rubber from the Federated Malay States, transhipped in the Colony.

Trade of the Straits Settlements during two years (inclusive of inter-colonial trade):—

	IMPORTS ¹		EXPORTS ¹	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£
Singapore	103,842,597	56,560,197	84,498,238	48,510,968
Penang	28,589,204	13,942,000	24,254,429	11,538,000
Malacca	3,749,619	1,733,000	5,450,341	2,324,921
Labuan	280,159	205,000	271,353	231,623
Christmas Islands	45,205	68,000	145,899	162,422
Dindings	170,609	96,244	125,282	100,051

¹ Exclusive of treasure.

The most important imports and exports in 1921, exclusive of inter-settlement trade, were :—

Principal Imports	1921	Principal Exports	1921
	£		£
Tin Ore	7,349,351	Tin	6,818,533
Rice and other grains	8,858,588	Gums, including rubbers	11,954,201
Cotton Piece Goods, Yarns, &c.	3,252,153	Spices, including Pepper	1,867,504
Provisions	380,857	Copra	3,222,284
Sugar	2,113,743	Hides, Raw	35,436
Tobacco, Cigars, & Cigarettes	3,455,376	Sago	430,324
Fish, dried and salted	1,996,056	Rattans	723,534
Coal	1,962,000	Gambier	164,136
Live Animals	677,430	Tapioca	539,578
Vegetables and Fruits	795,973	Pineapples, preserved	724,545
Hardware & Ironware, including cooking utensils	6,106,417	Phosphates of Lime	155,709

Transit trade, goods changing bottom at Singapore, or landed and stored awaiting re-shipment, is not included in the import and export statistics. The statistics cover goods brought for sale into Singapore and purchased there, either for consumption or for sale to other places whither they are sent to be exported. The trade is a transit trade in the sense only that what is imported is exported without undergoing any process of manufacture. Exchange fluctuations affect the value of past statistical

results, in times of low exchange the dollar value of goods having their origin in gold countries being enhanced; the same probably holding good, to a less extent, in the case of produce exported, but the dollar having been fixed early in 1906 at 2s. 4d., this is the rate adopted since.

The following figures are taken from the British Board of Trade Returns, the imports including produce from Borneo, Sarawak, and other eastern places, transhipped at Singapore, which is thus entered as the place of export:—

—	1913 (pre-war) ^a	1919	1920	1921	1922 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from the Straits	15,799,502	21,263,379	17,930,539	7,269,472	7,961,142
Exports of British produce to the Straits	5,836,446	6,288,920	16,599,545	8,430,115	6,643,620
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce to the Straits	169,201	117,580	339,028	150,778	80,543

¹ Provisional figures.

The principal imports into the United Kingdom in 1921, were tin, 1,746,239*l.*; rubber, 2,438,317*l.*; sago and sago meal and flour, 270,222*l.*; tapioca, 215,870*l.*; fruit, canned or bottled, 813,974*l.*; gutta percha, 207,000*l.*; nuts and kernels, 663,702*l.*; gambier, 85,495*l.*; spices, 372,612*l.* The principal exports from the United Kingdom were:—cotton piece goods, 2,161,502*l.*; cotton yarn, 167,156*l.*; iron and iron and steel manufactures, 1,772,536*l.*; machinery, 932,496*l.*; tobacco, 599,294*l.*; motor-cars, 103,30*l.*; soap, 166,405*l.*; electrical goods, 223,007*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The total number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of the Colony during 1921, exclusive of native craft, was 8,284, with a tonnage of 12,524,000 tons. The number of native craft was 26,245, with a tonnage of 1,165,000 tons. The number of merchant vessels cleared at the ports of the colony and dependencies was 8,297, with a tonnage of 12,532,000 tons. The total number of native craft in 1921 was 24,824, with a tonnage of 1,132,000 tons.

Communications.

There is a railway from Singapore to Woodlands on the Johore Straits, communication between Woodlands and Johore being maintained by steam ferries. The Federated Malay States Railway extends from Parit Buntar in Krian to Kuala Prai in Province Wellesley, whence are steam ferries to Penang. There is a railway from Malacca to Tampin in the Negri Sembilan. All the railways have a gauge of one metre, and form a part of the Federated Malay States Railway system, a continuation of which through Johore was opened in 1909. A causeway is (1922) being constructed to connect Singapore with the mainland, to carry two lines of railway and a 20-foot roadway, across the Johore Straits. There are electric tramway systems in Singapore and Penang. There are cables connecting Singapore and Penang, and land lines from Singapore to Johore, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, and Penang, from Penang to Taiping, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, and from Malacca to Tampin and Kuala Lumpur.

In 1921, 12,763,000 letters and other articles of correspondence were posted, and 10,370,000 delivered. The number of letters sent to China in

clubbed packets was 1,424,000. The parcels posted numbered 174,000, those delivered 122,000.

From Labuan there are telegraph cables connecting with Hong Kong, Singapore, Sandakan, and the Continent.

Wireless stations exist at Paya Lebar on Singapore Island and at Penaga in Province Wellesley; their functions at present are limited to ship traffic (except for traffic with Burma, wireless and Kuching and Miri in Sarawak).

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There are twenty-seven banks with establishments in the Colony. The amount of deposits in the Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1921, was 1,772,210 dollars, equivalent to 206,757*l*.

The dollar, value 2*s*. 4*d*., is the standard coin of the Colony, and with the half-dollar and the British sovereign is legal tender for the payment of any amount. Subsidiary silver coins are 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces; nickel five cent pieces; copper cents, half-cents, and quarter-cents. On December 31, 1921, Government currency notes to the value of 84,596,806 dollars (9,869,627*l*.) were in circulation in the Colony and Federated Malay States.

The measure of length in use in the Settlements is the English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acre. The native terms are, however, still in use. Commercial weights are:—

1 Kati	= 16 Tahil	= 1½ lb. avoirdupois.
1 Pikul	= 100 Kati	= 133½ lbs. ,,
1 Koyan	= 40 Pikul	= 5,333½ ,, ,,

The kati of 1½ lbs. is known as the Chinese kati. Another weight, known as the Malay kati, and still in partial use in Penang, is equal to the weight of 24 Spanish dollars, or 9,984 grains. This gives 142·628 lbs. as the weight of the pikul, and 5,705·143 lbs. as the weight of the koyan. The measures of capacity throughout the Colony are the gantang or gallon, and chupak or quart.

The **Cocos or Keeling Islands**, a group of about twenty small coral islands, annexed in 1857, lie about 700 miles S.W. of Sumatra and 1,200 miles S.W. of Singapore. The estimated population in 1921 was about 800.

Christmas Island is 190 miles S.W. of Java and 700 miles E. of the Cocos Islands, and was annexed in 1888. It is 9 miles long and about 9 miles wide. Area about 62 square miles. The estimated population in 1921 was about 1,100, most of the inhabitants, except the District Officer and his staff, being employed directly or indirectly by the company which works the enormous phosphate deposits which the island contains. Revenue, 1919, 4,255*l*.; expenditure, 1,220*l*. Imports, 1919, 28,186*l*., chiefly machinery, tools, railway material, locomotives, and lorries; exports, 153,008*l*. The sole source of wealth of the island is phosphate of lime; 81,197 tons were exported in 1919, and 53,370 tons in 1918. Tonnage entered and cleared, 1919, 81,197 tons; 1918, 71,926 tons. There is a railway in the island.

The island of **Labuan** lies about 6 miles from the north-west coast of Borneo. It was ceded to Britain in 1846, and since January 1, 1907, has been incorporated with Singapore. Area 28½ sq. miles; the population in 1921 was 5,909, mostly Malays from Borneo, with some Chinese traders and about 30 Europeans. Capital, Victoria, which has about 1,500 inhabitants. Revenue, 1919, 11,848*l*. Expenditure, 10,357*l*. Shipping entered and cleared, 1919, 141,686 tons.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Constitution and Government.—The Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, in the Malay Peninsula, are under British protection. The officer administering the Government of the Straits Settlements is *ex officio* H.M.'s High Commissioner for these States and the other Malay States in the British sphere.

High Commissioner.—Sir Lawrence Nunns Guillemard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary to Government.—W. George Maxwell, C.M.G.

The following are the Rulers and Residents of the four States:—

Ruler of Perak.—Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah, K.C.M.C., ibni Idris.
Resident.—Major C. W. C. Parr, O.B.E.

Ruler of Selangor.—H. H. Sultan Alaedin Suleiman Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Almerhum Raja Muda Musa. *Resident.*—O. F. Stonor.

Ruler of Negri Sembilan.—H. H. Muhammad, K.C.M.G., ibni Antah Yang di Pertuan Besar, Negri Sembilan. *Resident.*—E. S. Hose.

Ruler of Pahang.—Almuktasam Billah Al-Sultan Abdullah, K.C.M.G.
Resident.—H. W. Thomson.

In Perak, Selangor, and Sungai Ujong, which State was subsequently amalgamated with other States to form the Confederation of Negri Sembilan, Residents were appointed in 1874, with a staff of European officers whose duty was to aid the native rulers by advice, and to exercise executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the Sultan, the Resident, the Secretary to the Resident, and some of the principal Malay chiefs and Chinese merchants. The Residents are under the control of the Chief Secretary and the High Commissioner.

In 1883 the relations of the Straits Settlements with the small Native States on the frontier of Malacca were consolidated. These States were confederated in 1889, under the name of Negri Sembilan (signifying Nine States). In January, 1895, Sungai Ujong (including Jelebu, which had been administered by a Collector and Magistrate under the Resident of Sungai Ujong since 1888) and Negri Sembilan were placed under one Resident; and in July, 1895, a treaty was signed by which the administrations were amalgamated. The new federation, which retains the ancient name of Negri Sembilan, comprises the States of Sungai Ujong, Johol, Jelebu, Rembau and five smaller States. In 1887, by agreement with the Raja of Pahang, the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888 with the Raja (now styled Sultan), under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the peninsula. Pahang is situated on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore. In July, 1896, the treaty between the four Protected Native States, Perak, Selangor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan, and the British Government came into force by which the administrative federation of these States under a Chief Secretary is provided for, and the States agree to furnish a contingent of troops for service in the Colony should His Majesty's Government be at war with any foreign nation.

Area.—The areas of these States are approximately:—Perak, 7,800 sq. miles; Selangor, 3,156 sq. miles; Negri Sembilan, 2,550 sq. miles; Pahang, 14,000 square miles; total, 27,506 sq. miles. Perak, by

agreement with Siam, has been extended by about 1,000 square miles (included in the figures given above).

Population.—Census 1921: Perak, 599,055 (378,902 males and 220,153 females); Selangor, 401,009 (267,165 males and 133,844 females); Negri Sembilan, 178,762 (119,569 males and 59,193 females); Pahang, 146,064 (87,892 males and 58,172 females); total 1,324,890 (853,528 males, and 471,362 females). The population contained 510,821 Malays, 494,548 Chinese, 305,219 natives of India, 5,686 Europeans, and 3,204 Eurasians. The preponderance of males over females is due to the number of Chinese and Indian immigrants. The largest town is Kuala Lumpur (in Selangor) with about 80,000 inhabitants. Births, 1921, 36,294; deaths, 38,077.

Instruction.—In 1921, there were 41 English schools (30 for boys, 11 for girls), with an average enrolment of 7,861 boys and 2,122 girls, and an average attendance of 7,334 and 1,941 respectively, maintained or assisted by the Government; also 517 Vernacular schools (Malay, Tamil, and one Chinese), with an average enrolment of 25,979, and an average attendance of 22,142, which are under the control of the Education Department. The total number of schools (1921) was 558 with an average attendance of 31,417. There are many Chinese Vernacular schools which are not maintained or assisted by the Education Department. Expenditure on education (excluding buildings) in 1921 was 175,060*l*.

Justice and Crime.—The laws of each State are contained in enactments passed by the State Councils, up to December, 1909, and from that date, where more than one State is affected, by the Federal Council. This Council consists of the High Commissioner as President, the Chief Secretary, the Sultans of Perak, Selangor, and Pahang, the Yang di per Tuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, the four British Residents, the Legal Adviser, Financial Adviser and six unofficial members, and in addition to legislation deals with the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure. All legislative enactments are submitted to the High Commissioner and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The courts in the States are:—(1) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of a Judicial Commissioner and the Court of Appeal. (2) The Court of a Magistrate of the first class. (3) The Court of a Magistrate of the second class. (4) The Court of a Kathi and the Court of Assistant Kathi. (5) The Court of a Penghulu. The Court of Appeal consists of two or more Judicial Commissioners, the chief Judicial Commissioner being President. There is a final appeal in civil matters to the Privy Council.

The number of cases of murder, homicide, robbery, &c., reported in 1920 was 1,032, discovered 312; in 1921, reported 990, discovered 344. The number of prisoners in gaol on December 31, 1920, was 1,489.

The police force, with European officers, consists of an Indian and a Malay contingent. The actual strength at the close of 1921 was: British officers, 91; Malay inspectors, 13; subordinate uniformed ranks, Malays, 1,833; Indians, 1,585; others, 218; total, 3,740. Finger-print registration of all criminals in British Malaya is carried out under the direction of a Federated Malay States Police officer stationed in Kuala Lumpur.

Finance.—The revenue of the States in 1921 was 6,352,450*l*. (1920 revenue, 8,432,334*l*.), and the expenditure, 13,345,097*l*. (1920 expenditure, 11,717,238*l*).

Leading items of revenue in 1921 were—customs, 1,122,126*l*.; licences, 1,525,346*l*.; fees of court or office, 503,841*l*.; interest, 356,605*l*.; municipal,

272,447*l.*; post office, 149,014*l.*; railways, 1,889,816*l.*; land revenue, 374,438*l.*; forest revenue, 114,813*l.*; and of expenditure—railways, 5,144,987*l.*; public works, 1,880,242*l.*; miscellaneous services, 2,634,258*l.*; (includes 583,869*l.* share of loss on the rice account, 900,694*l.* loss on sale of investments, and 350,000*l.* for investment depreciation reserve); personal emoluments, 1,632,404*l.*; other charges, 1,544,301*l.*; pensions, 165,198*l.*; interest on advances and loan charges, 224,940*l.* Public debt on December 31, 1921, 4,759,907*l.*

Production.—The staple products are coconuts, rice, rubber, sugar, tapioca, pepper, gambier, and nipah palms. The chief industrial enterprises are the cultivation of rubber, and the mining of tin. The Krian irrigation works in Perak irrigate 70,000 acres of rice (padi) land and supply drinking water to the district. The canal is 21 miles long with 16½ miles of branches and 188½ miles of distributory channels. The total area under rubber cultivation at the end of 1921 was 1,177,590 acres (101,329 tons were exported in 1920 and 94,552 tons in 1921), and coconuts, 177,327 acres. The forests produce many excellent timbers, besides gutta-percha, oils, resins, and canes. In 1921 the total quantity of timber of all kinds taken from the forests, on which payment was made, was 726,734 tons, in addition to a large quantity used free of royalty by the native Malay population and the tin miners. The revenue of the Forest Department for 1921 amounted to 114,812*l.* The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of the States on the West Coast. In 1921 the tin export amounted to 34,489 tons, and in 1922 to 35,288 tons. In 1921, 14,674 ounces of gold, and in 1920, 12,823 ounces were produced in the Federated Malay States. Besides gold and tin, many minerals are found, including lead, iron, copper, mercury, arsenic, manganese, wolfram (exports 1921, 55 tons), scheelite, plumbago, silver, zinc, and coal, but with the exception of coal, they have not so far been discovered in workable form. The exports of tungsten ore in 1921 were 55 tons. The labour force engaged in mining at the end of 1921 was 86,339.

Commerce.—The trade (excluding bullion and specie) was as follows in 1921, with total for 1920:—

—	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total 1921	Total 1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	2,832,135	6,572,648	881,722	720,232	12,006,737	10,894,248
Exports	7,723,884	5,671,850	1,581,406	767,674	15,744,814	33,683,498

Chief imports, 1921: Rice, 1,930,642*l.*; opium, 382,550*l.*; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, 724,301*l.*; cotton piece goods, 372,552*l.*; sugar, 262,167*l.*; milk, condensed, 247,526*l.*; live animals, 206,677*l.*; spirits, 181,479*l.*; petroleum, including benzine, 610,465*l.*; ironware, 445,223*l.*; machinery, 1,374,974*l.* Chief exports, 1921: Cultivated rubber (94,522 tons), 7,847,135*l.*; copra, 883,132*l.*; tin and tin ore, 5,843,254*l.*; metals, 5,162*l.*; timber, 62,405*l.*; hides, 9,935*l.*

Imports (excluding bullion and specie), 1921, from U.K., 3,102,503*l.* Exports to U.K., 1,645,069*l.*

Bullion and specie imported 1921, 11,402*l.*; exported, 61,813*l.*

Shipping, 1921 (excluding native craft): entered, 3,288 vessels, 1,713,382 tons; cleared, 3,289 vessels, 1,713,609 tons. Native craft, entered and cleared, 13,320 vessels, 351,452 tons.

Communications.—There were in 1921, 2,446 miles of metalled cart roads, 178 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,818 miles of bridle roads and paths; also 771 miles of paths maintained by the Forest Department. The Government has made, purchased, leased, or is making, the railway systems of the whole peninsula south of the Siamese boundary, including the railway on Singapore Island. When the system is complete, there will be a main trunk line throughout the peninsula, diverging at Gemas in Negri Sembilan into West Coast and East Coast lines, and linking up with the Southern Siamese railway system on the Perlis-Siam and Kelantan-Siam boundaries respectively. The two Siamese lines converge at Haad Yai, in Singora, and thence a single line continues north to Bangkok. On the West Coast, the line is open for traffic from Singapore to Padang Besar (Perlis-Siamese boundary), 585 miles, and on the East Coast from Singapore to Padang Tungku (in Pahang). A section in Kelantan from Tumpat to Riverside (33½ miles), and one from Pasir Mas to Golok (Kelantan-Siam boundary) (12 miles) are also open. The Siamese line from the Golok to Haad Yai was opened on November 1, 1921, thus making through rail communication between Kelantan and the rest of the Peninsula. The section in Johore, from Johore Bahru to Gemas (120 miles), is leased from the Johore Government. The total mileage open for traffic was 1,022 miles in 1921. The lines under construction (1921) were about 48 miles, besides 2 miles of Hill Railway, in Penang, and doubling of lines in Singapore (16 miles) and in neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur (37 miles). A causeway, carrying a double line of railway and a roadway, is now being constructed (1922), connecting Singapore with the mainland across the Johore Straits. An extensive scheme of deep-water wharves at Prai, on the mainland, opposite Penang, is also in progress.

There were, in 1921, 97 post offices and 38 other places for postal business. In 1921, 21,001,802 postal packets (registered letters, 816,172, and parcels, 201,323) were received and delivered. In 1921 there were 2,389 miles of telegraph and telephone line (13,124 miles of wire) under the Post Office department. The net revenue collected by the department amounted to 149,014*l.*, and expenditure to 390,725*l.* Savings Banks : 13,984 depositors and 124,409*l.* deposits on December 31, 1921.

Money, &c.—The current money consists of Straits Settlements dollars with subsidiary silver and copper coins. In February, 1906, the value of the dollar was fixed at 2*s.* 4*d.* or 60 dollars = 7*l.* Currency notes and bank notes also circulate, and the sovereign is legal tender for any amount at the above rate. Weights and measures (as well as currency) are as in the Straits Settlements.

THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION.

The Malay States not included in the Federation are five in number, namely, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu.

The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined by a treaty dated December 11, 1885; and, by an amendment to this treaty made on May 12, 1914, the Sultan agreed to accept, and to act upon the advice of, a British officer called the General Adviser. The Sultan is assisted in the administration of the State by an Executive Council, and by a Legislative Council consisting of official and unofficial members.

The rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control of the other four States were transferred from Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese treaty of March 10, 1909. In all four States the Rulers are assisted

in the administration by State Councils, and by British Advisers appointed by the British Government.

In these States the currency, weights and measures are the same as in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Their trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements.

The religion of the Malays is Muhammadanism.

Johore (area 7,500 square miles, population in 1921, 282,244, of whom 158,144 were Malays, 90,888 Chinese, and 24,278 Indians) lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Births registered (1921), 10,167; deaths, 8,770. There were (1921) 3 English schools and 69 vernacular schools, and an English College (with 67 boys in residence).

Revenue (1921), 7,689,054 dollars; expenditure, 11,159,449. The public debt amounts to 800,000 dollars. Imports (1921), 24,730,135 dollars (foodstuffs, drinks, and narcotics, 17,711,034; raw materials, 2,677,317; manufactured articles, 3,733,932; coin and bullion 2,585 dollars). Exports 29,191,539 dollars (rubber, 16,097,138; gambier, 207,843; pepper, 40,089; copra, 4,587,530; areca-nuts, 1,435,551; tin, 2,097,038; tapioca, 950,081; forest produce, 1,418,837 dollars). Rubber output, 1921, 18,922 tons.

During 1921, 29 additional miles of road were opened to traffic, and 12 miles were under construction. At the end of 1921, 576 miles of metalled road had been constructed. The railway from Penang to Singapore traverses Johore for a distance of 120 miles. The Johore section has been leased to the Federated Malay States Government for a term of years. Rubber estates are situated on either side along practically the whole length, and thus, with the help of roads and navigable rivers, good communication is available.

An efficient medical service and thirteen public hospitals are maintained by the Government. Police force, end of 1921, 896.

The Postal revenue (1921) was 77,861 dollars. Letters, parcels, &c., received, 1,968,472; despatched, 1,214,570.

Ruler.—His Highness Sultan Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.

General Adviser.—Hayes Marriott.

Kedah, on the west coast of the Peninsula, and north of Province Wellesley and Perak, has an area of 3,890 square miles. The population (census 1921) is 338,554, of whom 237,043 are Malays, 59,403 Chinese, 33,019 Indians, 235 Europeans, 75 Eurasians, and 8,779 other races. The capital is Alor Star on the Kedah River, about seventy miles from Penang by sea, rail, or road. Owing to the Sultan's ill-health, the head of the Government is the Regent. There are (1922) 36 Europeans in the Government service, principally in the Public Works, Survey and Police Departments. The police force had a strength (September, 1921) of 710 men (principally Malays). There were at the end of 1921, 63 Government schools (about 6,000 pupils), 11 telegraph offices, and 18 post offices. A telephone system extends throughout the State, the wire mileage in 1921 being 1,380. The railway connecting the Federated Malay States and Siam passes through the State. A metalled road (39 miles) connects Alor Star with Perlis, and with the Senggora frontier (Siam), and a metalled road (50 miles) connects it with Province Wellesley. Another metalled road (45 miles) connects Baling with Upper Perak in one direction and with Province Wellesley in the opposite direction. The total mileage of metalled road (1921) is 270. 270 miles of canal were maintained in 1921. The revenue of the State for the year 1921 (Muhammadan year 1339) was 5,235,450 dollars, including Customs, 922,000; lands, 672,000; and land sales, 772,000 dollars; and the expenditure, 5,348,756 dollars. Public debt, September, 1921, 2,720,953 dollars. The principal produce of North Kedah is rice. There are rubber (output 1921, 6,660 tons), coconut, and tapioca estates in South Kedah. Several steamers ply between Penang and the various ports of Kedah. Kedah-Penang trade (1921): imports, 5,431,910 dollars; exports, 5,843,000 dollars. Kedah-Federated Malay States trade (1921): imports 151,000 dollars; exports 1,086,000 dollars. Postal and telegraph revenue, 1921, 69,000 dollars; expenditure, 150,000 dollars. Postal articles dealt with, 1,651,000.

Ruler.—H.H. Sultan Sir Abul Hamid Halim Shah ibni Almerhum Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, K.C.M.G. (succeeded in 1911).

Regent.—H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G.

British Adviser.—M. S. H. McArthur.

Perlis, on the west coast of the Peninsula and north of Kedah, has an area of about 316 square miles and a population (1921 census) of 40,091. Malays numbered 34,167 of the population, Chinese 3,589, Indians 816, and other races 1,519. Police force (1921) 64 n.c.o.'s and men. Fifteen schools were maintained in 1921; about 1,200 pupils. The principal products are rice, tin, and coconuts. There are tin and guano deposits. There are 19 miles of metalled and 15 miles of gravelled road in the State. The revenue for 1921 was 341,421 dollars, and the expenditure 337,381 dollars. Public debt, 1921, 495,395 dollars.

Ruler.—H.H. Raja Syed Aliwi.

British Adviser.—T. W. Clayton (Acting).

Kelantan, on the east coast of the Peninsula, has an area estimated at 5,870 square miles and a population (1921 census) of 309,293, including 12,799 Chinese. Kota Bharu, the capital, has a population of about 11,000. There are 24 Government elementary schools in the State. The High Court, the Central Court, and the Small Court are at Kota Bharu, and there are District Courts at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas, and Tumpat respectively. Police force, 1922, 387. The revenue of the State in 1921 amounted to 1,160,262 dollars (licences, excise, &c., 355,000 dollars; customs, 329,060 dollars; land revenue, 321,000 dollars), and the expenditure to 1,678,432 dollars. Public debt (1921) 3,343,000 dollars.

The chief industry is agriculture. About 382,000 acres were under cultivation in 1921. Chief products: rice (160,000 acres), coconuts (71,000 acres), betel-nuts, rubber (105,000 acres), resin and gharu, rattan, bamboo, pepper, tapioca, sugar-cane, and maize. A large part of the State is covered with jungle comprising numerous kinds of serviceable timber. The State supports cattle (estimated at 118,000 head), buffaloes (28,000), sheep, goats, and poultry. The almost unworked mineral resources are believed to comprise gold, galena, pyrites, and tin. Large planting and mining concessions are held by British companies. The principal manufacturing industries are silk-weaving, boat-building, and brick-making. In 1921, total exports, 2,848,171 dollars; total imports, 4,108,595 dollars (1920, 6,993,000 and 5,680,000 dollars respectively). Chief exports, 1921: betel-nuts, 272,000 dollars; fish, 259,000 dollars; copra, 862,000 dollars; Para rubber, 1,221,000 dollars. Chief imports, 1921: cattle, 38,000 dollars; fish, 32,000 dollars; rice, 79,000 dollars; wheat and flour, 59,000 dollars; milk, 95,000 dollars; sugar, 129,000 dollars; tobacco, 331,000 dollars; salt, 61,000 dollars; gambier, 43,000 dollars; petroleum, 246,000 dollars; cotton goods, 951,000 dollars; silk goods, 53,000 dollars; timber, 91,000 dollars; cement, 58,000 dollars; machinery and metal goods, 410,000 dollars; opium, 162,000 dollars.

Tonnage of steamships inwards and outwards, 1921, 88,140 tons (38,191 tons in 1920). Over 5,400 are registered. There is regular steamship communication with Bangkok and Singapore. Roads (except for the Kota Bharu-Pasir Puteh road, 26 miles) extend only a few miles from the capital; communication inland is by the rivers. There is daily connection by rail and steamer between Tumpat and Kuala Krai 60 miles up river. The line to the Siamese border is open for traffic, and a daily service each way between Tumpat and the Kedah boundary is maintained, making communication with Penang an easy matter. Kota Bharu is in direct telegraphic communication with Bangkok and Penang, and possesses a telephone service. There were (1921) 4 post offices and 3 sub-post offices in the State.

Ruler.—H. H. Sultan Ismail, K. C. M. G.

British Adviser.—H. W. Thomson.

Trengganu, with an area of about 6,000 square miles, and a population, at the census 1921, of 153,092, lies on the east coast between Pahang and Kelantan. The capital is Kuala Trengganu, with a population of 14,000. There are four Malay schools and one Chinese school. Trengganu was the last British possession to tolerate slavery for debt. The practice has been abolished by an enactment passed in 1919. Police force, 1921, about 243. There are about 11 miles of metalled cart road at the capital, and a telephone exchange, but no trunk roads or railways. Communication with the interior is by rivers, and good native paths. Steamers connect regularly with Singapore and Bangkok, and locally-built motor-boats maintain passenger services along the Trengganu coast. The industries are similar to those of Kelantan, and the country is of the same general character. Revenue, 1921, 647,619 dollars; chiefly from farms, 33,393 dollars; chandu, 195,107 dollars; export duty on tin and wolfram, 32,914 dollars; other export duties, 202,770 dollars. Expenditure, 1921, 759,054 dollars. Debt, 1921, nil. The total imports in 1921 were 2,574,946 dollars, and the total exports 2,297,238 dollars. Chief exports, in dollars, 1921: dried fish, 426,485; copra, 232,408; gambier, 51,411; areca-nuts, 157,405; silk and sarongs, 340,249; cotton sarongs, 177,706. Chief imports, in dollars: Rice, 668,564; cotton piece goods, 253,870; tobacco, 154,836; petroleum, 98,271; sugar, 78,754; cotton, 172,795; dyed cotton goods, 287,286; silk, 149,126.

Ruler.—H. H. Yang Dipertuan Besar Alsultan Suleiman Badar-al-alam Shah Yang Pertama. He is assisted by a State Council on the Johore model.

British Adviser.—J. L. Humphreys.

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WEIHAIWEI.

Weihaiwei, in the Chinese province of Shantung, with the adjacent waters was, by a Convention with the Chinese Government, dated July 1, 1898, leased to Great Britain. The territory leased comprises, besides the port and bay, the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the bay, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The boundary has been demarcated and regulations settled for the management of frontier affairs. The area of about 285 square miles contains (1921 census) 154,416 inhabitants, including 6,000 on the island of Liu Kung. The native city of Weihaiwei is a walled town with about 2,000 inhabitants. Within the limits of the territory Great Britain has sole jurisdiction, except that within the walled city Chinese officials may exercise such jurisdiction as is not inconsistent with the defence of the territory. In addition, within a zone extending east from the meridian 121° 40' east of Greenwich, and comprising an area of 1,500 square miles, Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications or take any

measures necessary for the defence of the territory, and to acquire sites necessary for water supply, communications and hospitals. As a result of the Shantung settlement at Washington (January 1922) Great Britain will in due course restore Weihaiwei to China.

Under an Order in Council of July 24, 1901, the territory is administered by a Commissioner. Legislation is by Ordinances. The seat of government is at Port Edward on the mainland. There is a High Court for both civil and criminal cases, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, and provision is made for courts of district magistrates. There are 4 European inspectors of police. There are 8 Chinese sergeants, 6 corporals and 109 warders, detectives, and constables. In the numerous villages the headmen system is maintained. At the Government Free School there were in 1921 146 pupils, and about half-a-dozen Mission schools have 177 pupils. There is also a private school (30 pupils in 1920) in which the sons of Europeans are educated. There are (1921) nearly 300 Chinese primary schools within the territory, with an actual average attendance of about 5,000 scholars, and with a teaching staff of 307 teachers. About 6 per cent. of the inhabitants can read and write.

Revenue is derived from (1) a land tax and a road tax; (2) junk registration, shipping dues, wine monopoly; (3) fines and miscellaneous sources. For 1921-22 the net revenue was 199,002 dollars,¹ and the net expenditure was 236,702 dollars, the deficit being partly met from savings. For 1920-21 the amounts were 161,973 dollars and 235,445 dollars respectively. The grant in aid for 1918-19 was 4,000*l.*; for 1919-20, 7,900*l.*; for 1920-21, 20,000*l.*; and for 1921-22, 8,000*l.*

The station is used as a flying naval base and as a dépôt, exercising ground, and sanatorium for the China squadron, which assembles at Weihaiwei during the summer. No troops are stationed permanently in its territory, the Chinese regiment having been disbanded during 1906. The prevalence of brigandage, since 1918, in the Chinese districts bordering on the Territory, has, however, rendered it necessary to keep a small detachment of Indian troops stationed at Port Edward.

The leased territory, consisting of rocky hill ranges with fertile valleys, is most picturesque; it is well populated, and the inhabitants are in general well-to-do. Cereals, vegetables and fruits (apples, grapes and apricots) are grown, and oak-fed silk is produced. Mulberry cultivation is being tried. Seedlings of fir trees, acacias, willows, and plane trees have done well. Those of the inhabitants who are not farmers are mostly fishermen. Some rope and line making, boat-building, and stone-cutting are carried on. The territory contains gold, but, so far as is known, not in workable quantities. The trade is carried on by junks and steamers. In 1921, 554 steamers of 518,767 net tons entered the port, exclusive of Admiralty colliers and government transports. 1,998 junks entered and cleared, as against 2,874 in 1920. Total imports, 1921, 5,630,432 dollars. Chief items: beans, 31,028 dollars; bean-cake, 89,883 dollars; bean oil, 255,900 dollars; cotton yarn, 918,605 dollars; coal, 169,096 dollars; gunny bags, 116,420 dollars; ground-nut kernels, 636,168 dollars; ground-nut oil, 353,465 dollars; Indian corn, 159,010 dollars; piece goods, 355,140 dollars; paper, 456,300 dollars; rice, 297,298 dollars; sugar, 509,445 dollars; salt, 20,542 dollars; kerosene oil, 146,702 dollars; timber, 161,866 dollars; tobacco, 68,220 dollars; wines (Chinese), 216,998 dollars; wines (foreign),

¹ The value of the dollar (Mexican) fluctuates considerably. In September, 1915, it was equivalent to 1*s.* 7½*d.*, in September, 1916, to 2*s.* 1½*d.*, in September, 1917, to 2*s.* 6½*d.*, in September, 1918, 3*s.* 8*d.*, in September, 1919, 4*s.* 7½*d.*, in September, 1920, 4*s.* 8½*d.*, in September, 1921, 2*s.* 7½*d.*

51,980 dollars. Total exports, 1921, 5,261,391 dollars. Chief items: bean-cake, 18,858 dollars; bean-oil, 9,950 dollars; coal, 10,225 dollars; eggs, 38,815 dollars; ground-nuts, 79,072 dollars; ground-nut kernels, 2,068,720 dollars; ground-nut oil, 331,691 dollars; fish (salt and dried) 89,750 dollars; salt, 363,420 dollars; sugar, 304,575 dollars. Weihaiwei is a duty-free port.

Good roads have been made round the coasts and into the interior of the Territory. The value of land is rising, which is a sign of the increasing prosperity of the place. There is a regular weekly mail service to and from Shanghai. Many Europeans visit the place in summer on account of the excellence of the climate, which is unsurpassed in the Far East.

Officer Administering the Government—A. P. Blunt, C.M.G.

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MANDATED TERRITORIES IN ASIA.

IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIA).

King—**Faisal**, third son of the King of the Hejas.

Iraq was conquered by Indian and British troops during the Great War. The town of Basra was occupied on November 22, 1914, and Baghdad on March 11, 1917. In the Peace Treaty of Sévres, 1920 (which was not ratified), Iraq was recognised as an independent State, to be placed under a Mandatory Power, and the Supreme Council allotted the mandate to Great Britain. Under the draft treaty of Lausanne, 1923, the boundary between Iraq and Turkey is to be adjudged by the League of Nations.

Government.—In 1920 a Council of State was formed, as a provisional measure, to conduct the administration of the country, under the Mandate of Great Britain. On August 23, 1921, the High Commissioner proclaimed the Emir Faisal King of the Iraq, by election of the people, as the result of a plebiscite in which 96 per cent. of the inhabitants of the country voted in his favour. H.H. the Naqib of Baghdad, who had acted as President of the Council of State, was entrusted by H.M. King Faisal with the duty of forming his first Cabinet, which resigned in August, 1922, and was reformed as follows:—

Premier: H.H. the Naqib of Baghdad.

Minister of Interior: 'Abdul Muhsin Beg al Sa'dun.

Minister of Defence: Ja'far Pasha al 'Askari.

Minister of Finance: Sasun Effendi.

Minister of Justice: Tawfiq Beg al Khalidi.

Minister of Public Works: Sabih Beg.

Minister of Education: Haji Muhsin Shallash.

Minister of Agriculture: Saiyid Muhammad 'Ali al Fadhil.

On October 11, 1922, the British Government entered into treaty relations with the government of Iraq. The treaty is to remain in force for 20 years.

The British Government undertakes to secure a speedy delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq, in order that Iraq may be in a position, when the treaty and the subsidiary agreements have been duly ratified and the organic law has been brought into effect, to apply for admission to membership of the League of Nations. To secure the admission of Iraq to the League, the British Government will use its good offices. In all important matters affecting the international and financial obligations and interests of the British Government, the King of Iraq agrees to be guided by the advice of the British High Commissioner.

It has been officially stated that the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations would put an end to the British mandate.

Area and Population.—The country has an area of 143,250 square miles (the vilayets respectively of Baghdad, 54,540 square miles, Basra, 53,580 square miles, and Mosul, 35,130 square miles), and a population, according to the Census of 1920, of 2,849,282. The following are the detailed figures of the census results :—

Division	Sunni	Shi'ah	Jewish	Christian	Other Religions	Total
Baghdad	130,000	54,000	50,000	15,000	1,000	250,000
Samarra	66,455	14,215	300	—	—	80,970
Diyala	51,953	46,007	1,689	397	900	101,036
Kut	8,578	98,712	381	127	—	107,798
Diwanayah	1,000	192,300	6,000	5,000	200	201,500
Shamayah	445	189,000	530	20	5	190,000
Hillah	15,083	155,897	1,065	27	25	173,000
Dulaim	247,000	200	2,600	200	—	250,000
Total Vilayet of Baghdad	524,414	750,421	62,565	20,771	2,133	1,360,304
Basra	24,408	130,404	6,928	2,221	1,549	165,600
Amara	7,000	254,700	3,000	360	5,000	300,000
Munta	11,150	306,220	160	30	2,440	320,000
Total Vilayet of Basra	42,558	721,414	10,088	2,551	8,989	755,600
Mosul	244,713	17,180	7,635	50,670	30,180	350,378
Arbil	96,100	—	4,800	4,100	1,660	106,000
Kirkuk	85,000	5,000	1,400	600	—	92,000
Suleimani	153,900	—	1,000	100	—	155,000
Total Vilayet of Mosul	579,713	22,180	14,835	55,470	31,180	703,378
Grand Total	1,146,685	1,494,015	87,488	78,792	42,302	2,849,282

Instruction.—There are numerous Government schools of all types. New schools have been opened and others are under construction. Secondary Schools are receiving special attention, as also technical education. The foundation stone of a university was laid in Baghdad by the king in April, 1922.

Justice.—A Court of Appeal, and courts of various grades have been reinstated on the Ottoman model, but with a British judge as one of the members in the higher courts.

FINANCE—PRODUCTION—COMMERCE—COMMUNICATIONS 191

Finance.—Revenue, 1918-19, 2,080,000*l.*; expenditure, 1,177,000*l.* Revenue, 1919-20, 3,437,000*l.*; expenditure, 3,692,000*l.*

Defence.—Besides British Imperial Forces, which passed on October 1, 1922 under the control of the Air Ministry, local forces consist of the Iraq Army, which is in process of formation, and a Levy Force under British officers, financed by the Imperial Exchequer.

Production.—Iraq is a land of great potentialities, oil being one of its chief products. There are petroleum wells at Qaiyarah, near Mosul, and at Mandali, north-east of Baghdad, the latter being included in the Ottoman concession to the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. At Hit, on the Euphrates, are asphalt deposits. The soil of the country is rich, and agriculture is being developed, especially by means of irrigation. Wheat, barley, cotton, dates, rice, and ground nuts are produced.

Commerce.—Imports and exports in 1921 were as follows:—

	Imports	Exports
	Rupees	Rupees
Basra	108,591,904	28,469,950
Baghdad	97,044,331	69,877,952
Total	205,636,235	98,347,912

Customs revenue in 1920-21, 2,13,94,320 rupees (£1,426,288); in 1921-22, 2,43,33,483 rupees (£1,622,232).

Cotton goods form nearly 50 per cent. of the imports of the country; sugar is next in importance. Large quantities of both commodities were re-exported into Persia. Carpets and grain were the principal exports.

Communications.—The principal seaport for Iraq is Basra, situated 70 miles up the Shatt-el-Arab, at the head of the Persian Gulf. Before the war the rivers Tigris and Euphrates formed the only means of thorough communication to Baghdad and other parts of the country. There were caravan routes across the desert, and a few poor roads; the Baghdad railway, built on the European 4ft. 8½in. gauge, was in course of construction, the section from Baghdad to Samarra, 75 miles in length, having been opened just before the war. During the war metre-gauge railways were built from Basra to Nasiriyah on the Euphrates, 140 miles, Basra to Amara, on the Tigris, 109 miles, and Kut-el-Amara to Baghdad, 105 miles, leaving a break of 120 miles between Amara and Kut-el-Amara. Metre-gauge lines were also built from Baghdad to near Khanikin, 103 miles, and on to the Persian frontier, 30 miles. The standard-gauge railway from Baghdad to Samarra (75 miles) was extended to beyond Tekrit (53 miles), and branches were made from Baghdad to Hilla on the Euphrates, 58 miles, and to Dhiban, beyond Fallujah, 48 miles. There has also been laid a 2ft. 6in. gauge from Hilla on the Euphrates to Kifl, 21 miles. Since the Armistice the sections between Basra and Amara, between Baghdad and Dhiban and between Hitlah and Kifl have been taken up, but Basra and Baghdad have been linked by a line up the Euphrates, and the line to Tekrit has been extended to Qalat Sharqat. There is a train ferry connecting the right and left banks.

192 MANDATED TERRITORIES IN ASIA: PALESTINE

The length of telegraph lines is (1921) 3,822 miles and of wire 9,822 miles; of telephone lines, 255, and of telephone wire, 1,601 miles. Number of post and telegraph offices, 71; number of telephone subscribers, 658.

High Commissioner.—Sir P. Z. Cox, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Commander in Charge of British Forces.—Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Representative of King Faisal in London.—General Jaafar Pasha el Askari.

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PALESTINE.

THE natural and historic boundaries of Palestine run from the desert on the east, along the slopes of Mount Hermon over to the Litani on the west, where the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon first break into a series of elevated plateaux, and thence over to the Mediterranean coast, and on the south from the Gulf of Akaba across the Desert of Sinai.

The present political boundaries are: West, the Mediterranean; South, a line running from just west of Rafa to east of Taba at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, the territory below this line being Egyptian and Hejaz; North, as settled by the Franco-British Convention of December 23, 1920, but not yet entirely delimited, a line running from just south of Ras-el-Nakura on the coast, half way between Tyre and Acre, eastwards and northwards to Metulla (British Mandate) and across the Upper Jordan Valley to Banian (French Mandate), thence southwards along the foot-hills to the eastern shore of Lake Huleh and down the left bank of the Jordan and eastern shore of Lake Tiberias to Wady Samakh, and so to El Hamme in Yarmuk Valley, from which point it follows the river.

Government.—After its conquest in 1917-18, by the British Forces, the country remained under British Military Administration till July 1, 1920, when, with the appointment of Sir Herbert Louis Samuel as High Commissioner, a Civil Administration was set up.

High Commissioner.—Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert L. Samuel, P.C., G.B.E. (Appointed July 1, 1920.)

Under the Treaty of Sevres, signed on August 10, 1920, Turkey renounced her sovereignty over the country, and under the draft Mandate submitted in December, 1920, to the Council of the League of Nations, the Mandate for Palestine was to be entrusted to Great Britain, as had already been agreed on

April 25, 1920, by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers at San Remo. To be embodied in the Mandate was the object of establishing there a National Home for the Jewish People, according to the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, which has been embodied in the proposed Peace Treaty with Turkey. The Balfour declaration was in these terms:—‘His Majesty’s Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.’

The Mandate for Palestine was passed by the Council of the League of Nations in London on July 24, 1922, but has not yet been confirmed. The High Commissioner has appointed an Advisory Council, which is composed of the heads of the principal Government Departments and 10 ‘unofficial’ members, (4 Moslems, 3 Christians, and 3 Jews), representing the various communities. On September 1, 1922, a new constitution was promulgated (see Additions and Corrections in this volume). English, Hebrew, and Arabic are the recognised official languages of the country.

The Jewish population of Palestine have perfected their internal organisation by convening an Elected Assembly, which elected a National Committee, to represent the Jewish population of Palestine in its dealings with the Administration.

The British Government and Palestine Administration recognise the World Zionist Organisation, which in Palestine is represented by the Palestine Zionist Executive, as the Agency of the Jewish people in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home.

There is also a Moslem Council to control Moslem Awkaf affairs in Palestine.

Area and Population.—Palestine under British Mandate is about 9,000 square miles in extent. The population, taken by official census on October 23, 1922, was 757,182, of whom 590,890 were Moslems, 83,794 Jews, 73,024 Christians, 7,028 Druzes, 163 Samaritans, 265 Bahais, and the remainder Sikhs, Hindus and Metawilehs.

The country is at present divided into four districts: Jerusalem–Jaffa (Jerusalem), Northern (Haifa), Samaria (Nablus), Southern (Gaza).

The chief town, Jerusalem, which had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, surrendered to General Allenby on December 9, 1917. Its population is 62,578. Bethlehem, the scene of Christ’s Nativity and the birthplace of King David, is five miles south of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the east end of the present village, is said to be the oldest Christian Church in existence. The population figures for the other principal towns are: Jaffa, 47,709; Haifa, 24,631; Gaza, 17,480; Nazareth, 7,424; Nablus, 15,947; Safed, 8,761; Tiberias, 6,950; Hebron, 16,577; Ramleh, 7,312; Bethlehem, 6,658; Lydda, 8,103; Acre, 6,420.

There are some 750 Arab villages and a considerable number of Arab tribes, and three German Knights Templar settlements, Wilhelma, Sarona and Neuhardtshof.

The Jewish Colonies are grouped in four districts as follows:—In Judea there are 21, viz., Mikveh Israel, Rishon le Zion, Ber-Yacob, Negs Zionah, Rechoboth, Ekron, Gederah, Ber Tobia, Ruchamah, Petach-Tikvah, Ein Ganin, Kfar Malal, Kfar Saba, Ben Sheffan, Hulda, Kfar Urieh, Artuf, Mozah, Dilb, Kalandiah, and Nachlath Jehudah. In Samaria there are 10, viz.,

Hederah, Hefzi-Bah, Kerkur, Gan Shmuel, Zichron Jacob, Marah, Shvejah, Bath Shlomoh, Shuni and Atlit. In Lower Galilee there are 20, viz., Nahalul, Merhaviah, Sedsherah, Balfouriah, Ein-Harod, Giveath-Yecheskiel, Tel-Yossef, Kfar Tabor (Mesha), Jabneel (Jemma), Beth-Gan, Rama (Saron), Poriath, Mizpah, Kinereth, Daganiah, Hittin, Migdal, Tel Adas, Bethaniah, and Menahemia. In Upper Galilee there are 10, viz., Rosh Pinah, Pekiin, Ayeleth Hashachar, Machnayim, Mishmar Hayarden, Yessod-Hamaalah, Ein Zeitin, Kfar Gilcadi, Tel Hai, and Metullah. The Jewish Colonies are governed by *Ta'adim* or councils elected by the male and female residents who own registered holdings or pay taxes. Each colony has one or more schools, a synagogue, public library, town hall, hospital, pharmacy and public baths.

The total population of these settlements is about 17,000. Of the above-mentioned the following settlements belong to the Jewish National Fund, which was established by the Zionist Organisation for the purpose of acquiring lands to remain the national property of the Jewish people:—Ben Shemen, Hulda, Kfar Mlal, Dlib, Nahlat Jehuda, Nahalul, Merhaviah, Ein-Harod, Giveath-Yecheskiel, Tel Yossef, Kinereth, Daganiah and Hittin. The Palestine Land Development Company, also organised by the Zionist Organisation, owns the lands of Tel Adas, Kalandah, some lands on the Carmel, at Jaffa, Jerusalem, &c. The other colonies were mostly founded by Baron Edmund de Rothschild and by the Jewish Colonisation Association, which administers all the properties of Baron de Rothschild. The total area of the Jewish settlements is 652,653 dunams or about 163,163 acres. There are 37,500 dunams (about 9,375 acres) of plantations, and among them: 15,000 dunams (about 3,750 acres) vineyards, 33,825 dunams (about 8,456 acres) almond groves, 13,322 dunams (about 3,330 acres) olive plantations, 12,456 dunams (about 3,114 acres) orange groves, and 6,000 dunams (about 1,500 acres) eucalyptus plantations. There are two agricultural schools, at Mikveh-Israel and Petach-Tikvah respectively. The Hebrew High School in Jaffa has 30 teachers and 750 pupils. The Jewish Agricultural Experiment Stations at Atlit and Zichron Jacob carry on agricultural and botanical research work.

Instruction.—On December 1, 1922, the schools maintained by the Government numbered 50 town schools, in 6 of which secondary sections have been opened, and 263 village schools, with a total of 637 teachers and over 19,000 pupils. Of the latter, 90 per cent. are Moslem and 10 per cent. Christian. 187 village schools have been opened since the inauguration of the Civil Government. The two training colleges for elementary teachers have 75 men and 50 women students respectively. Lower and higher certificate examinations for teachers are held once a year. A beginning has been made with technical and agricultural education. A School of Law, where all three official languages are used, has been established in Jerusalem.

The bulk of the Christian, and practically all Jewish children, receive their education in non-Government schools. The Christian schools, maintained by various religious bodies, number about 125 and contain about 11,500 children; they include several secondary schools and one college. There are about 175 Jewish schools (including religious schools) with about 18,000 children. Two-thirds of these are maintained by the Zionist organization, and include High Schools at Jerusalem and Jaffa (at Jaffa the High School has 30 teachers and 750 pupils), Teachers' Training Colleges (General, Orthodox, Women's and Kindergarten), Schools of Music in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa, an Arts and Crafts Institute (Rozalel), Commercial Evening Classes, and a Technical College in Haifa. In all these

schools Hebrew is the medium of instruction; 504 teachers are engaged therein. There are also 30 private Moslem elementary schools, mainly maintained by local Moslem committees, providing for about 3,000 children, and in three there are secondary sections. The majority of non-Government schools receive per capita grants-in-aid from the Education Department, amounting, in 1922, to about P.T. 20 per pupil.

Justice.—The Courts in Palestine are either civil or religious courts. The former have jurisdiction over local subjects in all matters save those of personal status and *Hakfs* of charitable endowments, and over foreign subjects in all matters, subject to the provisions mentioned below.

There is a Magistrate Court in every sub-district, and in the larger towns such as Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, two such courts. The magistrate is in every case a Palestinian and has jurisdiction in first instance in minor criminal cases of which the punishment is not more than one year's imprisonment, and in civil cases where the subject-matter does not exceed £E100. He has also jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of the possession of land.

There are four District Courts, each composed of a British President and two Palestinian members. They serve respectively the District of Jerusalem, the sub-districts of Jaffa and Gaza, the Northern District and the District of Samaria, and go on circuit within the area of their jurisdiction. A District Court has jurisdiction in first instance in all crimes and civil cases not within the jurisdiction of a magistrate, and also hears appeals from the decisions of magistrates both in civil and in criminal cases, except in cases for the recovery of the possession of land.

The Court of Appeal, from which no appeal lies, is composed of a British Chief Justice, a British Vice-President, and four Palestinian members. A division of this court normally consists of the Chief Justice or the Vice-President and two Palestinian members. It has appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters decided in first instance by the District Courts, and in actions for the recovery of the possession of land decided by magistrates. It also hears appeals from the Land Courts.

A Bench of honorary magistrates has been established in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, who try contraventions for which the maximum penalty does not exceed £E5 fine and 15 days imprisonment.

Special arrangements exist in the Beersheba District, where minor cases are disposed of according to tribal custom by the Court of Sheikhs. A British Judge visits Beersheba every month to hear appeals from the local courts and to try more serious criminal cases.

Two Land Courts have been established in the Districts of Jaffa and Samaria respectively, and a third will shortly be established in Jerusalem. These courts, which are composed of a British President and a Palestinian Judge, hear all cases in which the ownership of land is in issue.

All matters of personal status affecting Moslems are within the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts. A Sharia Court consists of a Kadi, and appeals from his decision lie to the Moslem Court of Appeal, which is composed of a President and two members.

Jewish Religious Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in certain matters of personal status of Jews, and jurisdiction by consent in other matters. An appeal from the decision of the Jewish Religious Courts lies to the Rabbinical Council.

Other religious communities (such as the Latin and Orthodox) retain the courts and jurisdiction which they enjoyed in the Turkish régime.

Special Rules of Court exist with regard to the trial of foreigners. The general effect of these rules is that where a foreign subject is charged with

an offence more serious than a contravention, he may claim to be tried by a British magistrate or by a court containing a majority of British judges.

The official languages of the Court are English, Arabic and Hebrew.

Finance.—For the year 1922-23 the receipts were estimated at £E2,062,192, and the expenditure at £E1,819,151.

The main heads of revenue for 1922-23 were customs, £E648,000 ; house and land tax, £E125,000 ; animal tax, £E39,000 ; tithes, £E302,000 ; and stamp duties, £E84,000.

Production and Industry.—Palestine comprises four zones of country. On the west, along the shores of the Mediterranean, which are deficient here in good natural harbours, is the maritime plain, which varies in width from 15 to 20 miles at Gaza to about 2 miles at Acre, and which at the Plain of Esdraelon stretches for a considerable distance into the interior, and separates the highlands of Galilee from those of Samaria and Judea. From the coastal plain the country rises into a plateau intersected by deep wadis or valleys, which drop steeply to the east to the third zone, formed by the great depression down which the river Jordan runs to the Dead Sea, and which is prolonged for another 100 miles to the Red Sea as the Wadi Araba. This depression reaches a depth below sea-level of 2,600 feet in the deepest portion of the Dead Sea, the surface of which is about 1,300 feet below sea-level. The Dead Sea is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles ; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. It is intensely salt, with a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, and with 24 per cent. of salt. East of the Jordan Valley the country rises again steeply to a plateau and merges into the Arabian desert.

Palestine is essentially an agricultural country. In 1921-22 the area under British Administration, exclusive of Trans-Jordan, produced :—Wheat, 72,885 tons ; barley, 61,064 tons ; millet, 14,819 tons ; olive oil, 1,167 tons ; and lentils, 4,792 tons. In 1921-22 there were in the country 220,000 sheep, 359,000 goats, 18,000 camels, and 1,000 buffaloes.

Limestone is found all over the country ; sandstone abounds on the coast ; gypsum of good quality is found at Mount Usdum and at Mount Gipsia near Melhamia (Galilee). Rock salt abounds in the Jordan Valley and on the shores of the Dead Sea, where also sulphur is obtainable. Mineral oil is said to have possibilities, but pending the ratification of the mandate no work on concessions is permitted. The Dead Sea contains cooking salt, carnallite, and bromide. There are medicinal springs near Tiberias.

The only industries of export importance are those of wine-making in the Jewish Colonies, especially Zichron Jacob, Rishon le Zion, and Petach-Tikvah ; soap-boiling in Nablus and Haifa ; olive oil in Nablus, Akka, and the district round Jaffa. Oranges grown chiefly in the Jaffa district are exported to Egypt and Europe.

The Government is making efforts to re-afforest the country.

Commerce.—Trade for 3 years (year ending March 31) was as follows :—

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£E	£E	£E
Imports.	4,191,060	5,216,633	5,598,372
Exports.	733,443	771,701	864,766

The trade was distributed as follows in 1921-22 :—

Countries	Imports	Exports	Countries	Imports	Exports
	££	££		££	££
Great Britain . . .	1,823,595	216,275	Japan	106,361	—
Egypt	726,105	527,618	United States . .	493,479	14,965
France	229,160	26,392	Australia	76,071	213
Italy	226,930	8,978	Other countries	1,329,737	59,477
Greece	4,743	58	By parcels post	106,454	19,659
Netherlands . . .	212,239	4,566			
India	256,408	1,570	Total	5,593,872	864,766

The principal articles of import in 1921-22 were cottons, ££572,019; cigarettes, ££297,893; sugar, ££280,547; petroleum, ££206,760; and rice, ££179,887. The principal articles of export were oranges ££325,374; soap, ££186,255; wine, ££43,992; melons, ££59,757; apricot paste, ££32,356; and almonds, ££24,667.

Shipping and Communications.—The most important ports of Palestine are Jaffa and Haifa; the two ports of lesser significance are Acre and Gaza. For the year ending March 31, 1922, 905 steamers, totalling 1,365,126 tons and 2,742 sailing vessels, totalling 45,062 tons, arrived at Palestinian ports. Palestine possesses no shipping of its own, other than some small sailing vessels and power launches.

A regular passenger service to Palestinian ports is provided by 17 shipping lines.

The following railways are being worked, all by the Palestine Government :—Kantara-El-Arish-Rapha-Ludd-Tulkaram-Haifa, 258 miles; Jaffa-Ludd-Jerusalem, 54 miles; Rapha-Beersheba, 37 miles; Haifa-Afulah-El Hamme, 60 miles; Haifa-Acre, 11 miles; Afulah-Jenin-Nablus-Tulkaram, 50 miles; Ludd-Sarafand, 2½ miles; Kafr Jinnis-Beit-Nabala, 2½ miles; Ras El Ain-Petach-Tikva, 4 miles, making a total of 479 miles. The section Kantara to Rafa, known as the 'Sinai Military Railway' (125 miles), is being worked by the Palestine Railways on behalf of the War Office.

The length of public highways in the country is 523 miles.

Banking and Currency.—The most important bank in Palestine is the Anglo-Egyptian Bank with branches at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, and Gaza. The Anglo-Palestine Company has its head office in Jaffa, with branches in Jerusalem, Haifa, Tiberias, Safed, and Hebron. In addition there are branches in Jerusalem of the Banco di Roma, the Crédit Lyonnais and the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

In 1921 there were established, in addition, a Workers' Bank, 7 Co-operative Credit Institutions, a Building Loan and Saving Association, and a Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions.

At present Egyptian currency is legal tender. 1 Egyptian pound (££) = 100 piastres or 1,000 milliemes. ££1 = £1 0s. 6d., and £1 = ££0.975.

The metric system is followed by the Government, and its use regulated by Ordinance, but the local weights and measures are still commonly employed.

Trans-Jordan.—This territory is under His Highness the Amir Abdullah, second son of King Husain of the Hejaz and elder brother of King Feisal of Iraq, who became its ruler in April 1921 and administers the country with a Council of Advisers. The political status of the country has not yet been finally settled, but it is separate from Palestine, though it falls within the Palestine Mandate and the High Commissioner for Palestine is also responsible for Trans-Jordan. The boundaries of the territory have not yet been determined, but they are roughly as follows:—In the North: the River Yarmuk line continued eastward between Daraa (in Hauran) and Ramtha (in the Ajlun district of Trans-Jordan) to Imtar in Jabal Druz, whence it runs in a straight line towards Abu Kamal on the Euphrates. In the East: the Iraq frontier (undetermined) from a point on the line Imtar-Abu Kamal southwards to the junction of the frontiers of Iraq and Nejd. In the West: the Jordan and the central line of the Dead Sea. In the South: the boundary is undetermined, but marches with the northern frontier of the Hejaz and Nejd. In view of its uncertain boundaries, it is impossible to give an estimate of the area; but the population has been placed roughly at between 300,000 and 500,000, mostly Arabs and Moslems. About half live in settled villages and the rest are nomads. There are also, perhaps, some 30,000 or 40,000 Christians. Most of the towns and larger villages have schools, and the Budget provision for education in 1922-23 is £18,000. The country is largely desert, except for a thirty-mile strip between the Jordan and the Hejaz railway-line. The resources of the country are agricultural and pastoral products. There are also phosphate deposits (undeveloped, though examined). Potash is found in the Dead Sea; and possibly oil in the southern area. A road fit for motor traffic connects Amman with Jerusalem, and the Hejaz railway from Daraa to Maan (its present terminus) runs through Trans-Jordan territory. The Cairo-Baghdad air route traverses the country from west to east, and there is an aerodrome with an air-force detachment at Amman. The estimated revenue of the country for 1922-23 is £204,000, the British grant-in-aid £100,000. Great Britain is represented by a Chief British Representative, who is subordinate to, and the agent of, the High Commissioner for Palestine.

Chief British Representative: H. St. J. B. Philby, C.I.E.

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AFRICA.

ASCENSION ISLAND. *See* ST. HELENA.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

British East Africa consists of a large area on the mainland, together with the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. For details as to international agreements, &c., with regard to the British sphere in East Africa, *see* the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1907, pp. 216 and 217.

KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE.

Government.—The Kenya Colony and Protectorate extends, on the Indian Ocean, from the Uмба to the Juba River, and inland as far as Uganda. Kenya Protectorate (so named by Order in Council dated August 13, 1920) includes certain mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, viz., a strip, extending 10 miles inland along the coast from the former German frontier

to Kipini, the islands of the Lamu Archipelago, and an area of 10 miles round the fort of Kismayu, these territories having been leased to Great Britain for an annual rent of 17,000*l*. The colony and protectorate were formerly known as the East Africa Protectorate. On April 1, 1905, this was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. By an Order in Council dated November 9, 1906, the Protectorate was placed under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief. By Order in Council the Protectorate (except the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions) was annexed to the Crown, as from July 23, 1920, under the name of the Kenya Colony, and thus becomes a "Crown Colony." An Order in Council of October 22, 1906, constituted an Executive and a Legislative Council, the former consisting of 4 members, in addition to the Governor, the latter of 8 official and 4 unofficial members. Under an Ordinance of July, 1919, the Legislative Council consists of 11 elected representatives of the European community, three nominated members, two representing the Indian population and one the Arabs, and a sufficient number of official members to give a majority in the Council. Legislation is by Ordinances made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. In 1908 foreign consular jurisdiction in the Zanzibar strip of coast was transferred to the British Crown. There are 6 provinces and a tract of territory partially organised lying to the north. The provinces are as follows: Seyidie (capital Mombasa), Ukamba (capital Nairobi), Tanaland (capital Lamu), Jubaland (capital Kismayu), Kikuyu (capital Nyeri), the Nyanza Province (capital Kisumu). In addition there are the Northern Frontier District (capital Moyale) alluded to above, the area known as Suk-Kamasia (capital Elduma Ravine), and the Masai Reserve (capital Narok). For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into white-settled areas under Resident Commissioners, and native reserves under District Commissioners.

Area and Population.—The territory has an area of 200,000 square miles; population in 1921 estimated at 2,376,000, including 9,651 Europeans, 22,822 Indians, and 10,102 Arabs. On the coast the Arabs and Swahilis predominate; further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non-Bantu tribes such as the Masai, the Somali, and the Gallas. Mombasa is the largest town; population about 32,000, of whom 653 are Europeans. The harbour is situated on the eastern side of an island of the same name, and is the terminus of the Uganda Railway. Kilindini harbour on the south-western side of the island is the finest land-locked and sheltered harbour on the east coast of Africa and is accessible to vessels of deep draught. There is good warehouse accommodation and a pier connected with the Uganda Railway. The two principal rivers in the North are the Tana and Juba which flow into the Indian Ocean. They are both navigable for about 400 miles by shallow-draught steamers. Nairobi, the capital and the headquarters of the administration, has 24,000 inhabitants, of whom about 2,930 are European. There are also about 600 European farmers and 50,000 natives in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

Religion, Instruction, Justice.—The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan; but on the coast Mohamedanism has made great progress. There are many Christian mission societies, British, French, Italian, Swedish, and American, several being Roman Catholic. There were seven (including 3 European) Government schools in operation in 1919-20, with an average enrolment of 733 pupils; and a large number of mission and native schools. Total expenditure, 1919-20: 294,000 rupees. The Supreme Court is at Mombasa, and sessions are held at Nairobi, Naivasha,

Kisumu, and other places. District Courts presided over by magistrates are held in each district. In native cases local ideas and customs are considered. The legal status of slavery has been abolished throughout East Africa.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years (Rs. 15 = 1*l.* down to 1919-20; from 1920-21, Rs. 10 = 1*l.*):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913-14	1,133,798	1,115,899	1919-20	1,726,435	2,024,801
1917-18	1,368,329	1,490,571	1920-21	2,978,786	2,976,961
1918-19	1,548,703	1,570,705	1921 ¹	1,891,679 ²	1,666,785

¹ Last 9 months.

² Includes 600,000*l.* re-imbursements.

Grant-in-aid in 1921, nil. Of the revenue for 1921, customs accounted for 239,000*l.*; licences and internal revenue, 657,000*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 93,000*l.*; rents, 29,000*l.*; fees of court and other fees, 82,000*l.*; miscellaneous receipts, 133,000*l.* Public debt, 5,000,000*l.*

Agriculture and Mining.—The agricultural products in the low-lying areas, where rainfall is sufficient, are rice, coconuts, cotton; simsim, groundnuts, cassava, sugar cane. A large field for development exists in such areas, but there is a paucity of population in some districts. In the Highlands of the Colony where the temperature is moderate and the rainfall good, pawpaw, banana, wheat and barley may be grown. The acreage under maize is assuming large dimensions; flax is an established crop; coffee is popular and profitable; sisal growing, on large estates, is fully established. The potentialities of the country are great and await further development.

Livestock thrive well on the Highlands, and losses from rinderpest and tick-borne diseases are kept well under control. The Dairying industry gives promise of success and extension. The Bacon industry has already supplied the needs for local consumption and an export trade has been started.

The merchantable forest area extends over 3,600 square miles, of which the tropical forest covers about 264 square miles, the remainder being upland or highland, containing valuable timber trees. Near the coast are mangroves, and various rubber trees, besides ebony, copal, and other trees. The Taveta forest is supposed to contain useful timber. The Scrub forest which covers a large lowland area is capable of being turned to useful purposes. The Tana and Juba rivers are bordered by tropical trees, and the Witu forest contains timber trees and furniture woods. But the valuable forests are within the highland area to the west and north of Nairobi. The Kenya forests of about 625 square miles contain cedar, yellow woods, camphor, olive, and many other useful species. The Aberdare forests (about 750 square miles) contain abundance of similar trees. The Mau forest (about 1,000 square miles) is incompletely surveyed, but is known to contain many excellent timber trees. The forest on Mount Elgon (about 180 square miles) is little known.

The mineral resources are not yet fully explored. There are large deposits of natron in the Rift Valley, particularly at Lake Magadi. Diatomite also occurs in large quantities in the same region. Gold has been discovered in the Masai Reserve, but has not yet been proved. Graphite and marble are found in the metamorphic rocks in various localities, and limestone is worked at various places for building purposes. Manganese is found in the sand-

stones near the coast; opals have been found in some of the streams on the west side of the Rift Valley, but up to now have not been considered of commercial importance. Cassiterite, galena, copper, bitumen, kaolin and agate have been reported in various parts of the country, but have not been fully investigated. Mica occurs south of Mount Kenya, and during the War about ten tons were exported for the Minister of Munitions. No activity now exists in this direction. New mining laws are under consideration (1922).

Commerce and Shipping.—Imports (excluding government stores and treasure) and exports (including those also of Uganda and the Congo), and the gross tonnage entered and cleared (excluding coasting trade) (before 1920–21, Rs. 15 = 17.; from 1920–21, Rs. 10 = 17.):—

Years	Imports	Exports	Customs	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	
1913–14	2,147,937	1,482,876	196,197	3,565,795
1916–17	3,024,123	1,613,853	311,496	1,441,877
1917–18	2,809,681	1,741,939	254,256	1,170,472
1918–19	3,397,810	2,498,574	270,561	922,653
1919–20	3,119,536	3,563,724	275,039	1,805,969
1920–21	6,911,858	5,060,920	596,503	1,401,391

In 1920–21 the chief imports were: cotton piece goods, 1,353,490*l.*; machinery and parts thereof, 649,628*l.*; vehicles and parts thereof, 468,014*l.*; building materials, 377,53*l.*; provisions, 355,327*l.*; grain and flour, 318,916*l.*; implements, agricultural, 291,205*l.*; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, 261,099*l.*; oil, petroleum, 219,999*l.*; spirits, wines, ale and beer, 216,483*l.*; sugar, 205,551*l.*; bags and sacks, 146,863*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 129,979*l.*; cutlery and hardware, 113,230*l.*; stationery and printing paper, 95,746*l.*; haberdashery and wearing apparel, 80,102*l.*

Of imports, 1920–21, 3,516,075*l.* came from the United Kingdom; 1,824,303*l.* from British Possessions; 577,976*l.* from the United States of America; 241,909*l.* from Holland, and 100,745*l.* from France.

Chief exports, 1920–21 (including those from Uganda, and the Congo): cotton, 3,195,261*l.* (mostly from Uganda); hides and skins, 149,339*l.*; carbonate of soda 107,166*l.*; fibres, 205,710*l.*; coffee, 574,884*l.*; grain and oil seeds, 275,789*l.*; copra, 13,682*l.*; ivory, 35,458*l.*; chillies, 13,735*l.*; rubber, 20,509*l.*; wool, 13,345*l.*

Of exports, 1920–21, 2,957,304*l.* went to the United Kingdom; 1,497,677*l.* to British Possessions; 257,412*l.* to France; 55,399*l.* to Italy; 75,712*l.* to the United States.

Tonnage entered and cleared, 1919–20, 911,018. Communication between the ports of Kenya is kept up by small steamers owned by Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw Brothers at Aden.

Communications.—The Mombasa-Victoria (Uganda) Railway is a State railway, length 618 miles, gauge 39·33 inches. The construction cost to December 31, 1921, was 7,152,000*l.* A line is under consideration from Nakuru, on the Uganda Railway, to Turbo, on the Uasin Gishu plateau, a settlement 100 miles north of the main railway line. There is a telegraph along the line, and ten steamers on the Lake in connection with the railway. During the 9 months ended December 31, 1921, 199,000 tons of goods, exclusive of

railway material, and 483,000 passengers were carried; revenue, 729,000*l.*; expenditure, 681,000*l.* The country is fairly well provided with roads and tracks.

The Post Office of the Colony and Protectorate (exclusive of the Uganda Post Office, which is worked by the Kenya Post Office) received and despatched 4,800,000 letters, packets, &c., and 298,000 telegrams during 1921 (last 9 months). The telegraph system has 3,852 miles of wire (exclusive of Uganda). A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar.

Money.—The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, who maintain a stable rate of sterling exchange. Until recently the Indian rupee was in use, but it has been demonetised and a shilling (20 = 1*l.*) introduced as the standard coin, which is legal tender for any amount. There are subsidiary silver 50 cent. pieces, and 10, 5, and 1 cent pieces of other metals. British sovereigns and notes are not legal tender. Notes issued in Zanzibar are not interchangeable with those issued in Kenya nor are German rupees, in use in the late German East Africa, legal tender. Savings bank deposits end of March, 1921, 2,491; on deposit, 46,845*l.*

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Robert Coryndon, K.C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary.—Sir C. C. Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East African Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, part of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area 110,300 square miles, including 16,169 square miles of water. For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 provinces: (1) the Eastern Province, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango, Karamoja, and Lohor; (2) the Rudolf Province, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Turkana, and Dabossa (this province is at present only partially administered, and the question of its transfer to the administration of Kenya Colony is under consideration); (3) the Northern Province, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile; (4) the Western Province, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi; and (5) Buganda Province, with islands in Lake Victoria, comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubendi, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants, numbering about 20,000, settled on the mainland in fly-free districts. After extensive clearing operations the work of repopulating these islands has been commenced.

With the exception of the Rudolf Province, the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are

in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of Buganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a "Kabaka," with the title of "His Highness"; the present Kabaka being H. H. Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa. He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a Lukiko, or native assembly. In Buganda, and in Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro, also ruled over by native "Kings," purely native matters are dealt with by the various Lukikos, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by his Majesty's courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes.

There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The appeal court consists of the judges of the High Courts of the Colony of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar. In 1921, there were 2,517 criminal cases tried, 46 of which were cases of serious crime. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

The total population of Uganda (December, 1921) was estimated at 3,066,327, composed as follows: Native, 3,059,583; Asiatic, 5,464; European, 1,280. Among the natives approximately 640,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. Educational work is undertaken by the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers. The attendance at the Mission Schools in 1921 was 93,900 boys and 58,500 girls. About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

Cotton is the principal product, and is grown almost entirely by natives. The area under cultivation in 1921 was estimated at about 170,900 acres. Other products are coffee, Para rubber, cocoa, oil-seeds. There are valuable forests.

Total exports in 1921, 1,540,000*l.*; the import figures are now merged in those of the Colony of Kenya. The export trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton, 1,281,000*l.*, in 1921: coffee, 94,000*l.*; chillies, 30,000*l.*; oil seeds, 41,000*l.*; rubber, 4,000*l.*; ivory, 47,000*l.*; hides and skins, 26,000*l.* The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were :—

Year	Revenue	Grant-in-aid	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Grant-in-aid	Expenditure
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1913-14	256,559	35,000	290,180	1919-20	495,548	—	465,117
1917-18	326,366	—	292,913	1920 ¹	777,084	—	592,780
1918-19	351,834	—	323,691	1921	803,173	—	1,014,270

¹ Last 9 months.

In 1921 the poll-tax amounted to 382,000*l.*, and customs to 158,000*l.* Debt, 700,000*l.*

The headquarters of the British Administration is at Entebbe; the native capital of Buganda is at Mengo, Kampala. Nile steamers from Khartum ply to Rejaf, which is about eight days march from Nimule, the Sudan port of

the Lake Albert Marine Service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the Uganda Railway Administration between Kisumu, the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria. The Busoga Railway Marine, which, with the Busoga Railway, is controlled by the Uganda Railway, deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba, Nimule and the Belgian Port of Kasenye at the South of Lake Albert. The Busoga Railway of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 62 miles in length, runs from Jinja (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids. It was formally opened for business on January 1, 1912. This railway was built to deal with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga, and connects that lake with Lake Victoria. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 73 miles in length. There is a fleet of government motor vans.

In June, 1912, East Africa received a loan of 500,000*l.* from the Imperial Government. Uganda's share amounted to 125,000*l.* and was devoted to the construction of the Port Bell-Kampala railway, and to the improvement of communications in the Eastern Province, with a view to dealing more effectively with cotton transport.

Mail services by motor and relays of runners radiate from Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja. Money and postal orders and parcel post exchange systems are working in most districts. The Sudan-Egyptian telegraph and telephone system is established to Rejaf. The Uganda telegraph line is extended to Mutir and to Nimule, 89 miles from Rejaf. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is (1921) 1,187 miles, with 23 telegraph offices. Telephone exchanges are installed at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja.

The currency was based on the rupee (originally valued at 1*s.* 4*d.*, but in and after 1920 at 2*s.*), and consisted of silver rupees, with a subsidiary coinage of silver 50 and 25 cent pieces, and nickel 10 cent, 5 cent, 1 cent, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent pieces. The shilling has been introduced and standardised. Both florins (2*s.*) and rupees are current for the present. E. Africa Government currency notes of 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, and one florin, are also in circulation. New cental coins were issued during 1907-08. The Savings Bank had 7,889*l.* deposits and 592 depositors on December 31, 1921. The National Bank of India (Limited) has branches at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, and the Standard Bank of South Africa has opened branches at Kampala and Jinja.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary.—E. B. Jarvis, C.M.G.

ZANZIBAR.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude, and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 48 miles long by 15 broad, and having an area of 640 square miles. To the north-east, at a distance of some 30 miles, lies the Island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 40 miles long by 10 broad, and having an area of 380 square miles.

It was during the sixteenth century that the Arabs of the East Coast sought the assistance of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese.

On the ruins of the Portuguese power arose that of the Imams of Muscat. The allegiance to Muscat, however, was of a more or less nominal character until Seyyid Said, after having subdued his enemies on the mainland, transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. On his death in 1856 the African possessions were, under an arbitration by Lord Canning (then Governor-General of India), declared independent of the parent state. In 1890 the supremacy of the British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognised by France and Germany, and they were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa, Warsheikh in 3° N. latitude to Tunghi Bay 10° 42' S. latitude, were ceded to Italy, Great Britain, and Germany, respectively, Great Britain and Italy paying rent for the territories under their protection, while Germany acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of 200,000*l.* At a later date Italy also acquired similar rights by payment of a sum of 144,000*l.* In 1891, a regular Government was formed for Zanzibar with a British representative as first minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganised the Government. On July 1, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change in the following year. In July, 1920, the Sultan's coast dominions were named 'Kenya Protectorate.'

Constitution and Government.—The Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (born 1879), succeeded on the abdication of his brother-in-law, Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed, December 9, 1911. The Government is administered by a High Commissioner and a British Resident, who are appointed by commissions under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and exercise their functions under the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1914.

Legislation consists of certain British and Indian Statutes and also of Decrees of His Highness the Sultan, which latter are binding on all persons when countersigned by the British Resident under the Order-in-Council.

There is a Council for the Protectorate, which exercises functions of an advisory and consultative nature, and consists of his Highness the Sultan as President, the British Resident as Vice-President, and three official and four unofficial members.

Population, Religion, Education, &c.—The population of Zanzibar and Pemba, according to the Census of 1910, was 197,000. Zanzibar, 114,000; Pemba, 83,000. The registered birth rate in 1921 was 22 per 1,000 for Zanzibar and 20 for Pemba; and the death rate 28 and 16 respectively. The Arabs, about 10,000, are the principal landlords and employers of labour. The black population is mostly Swahili, but there are representatives of nearly every African tribe. According to the 1921 census there were 14,125 non-native inhabitants, including about 270 Europeans, most of whom are English, and about 12,900 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of East Africa passes. Zanzibar town has a population of 35,000.

Most of the natives are Mohammedans (Sunnis of the Shafi school); the Sultan and relatives are of the Ibadhi sect. There are 3 Christian Missions: the Universities Mission to Central Africa (Church of England), the Catholic Mission (Roman Catholic), and the Friends' Industrial Mission.

There are Government schools mainly for Moslems with a course of

instruction extending over seven years. Education is voluntary and free. There are a number of mission schools, Indian schools supported by different communities for the children of their sects, private schools and a non-sectarian school. The total number of children attending these schools in 1921 was 2,460.

There are two Government hospitals, one for Europeans and one for Government subordinate employees and poor natives, in Zanzibar, and one in Pemba.

Justice.—For the administration of justice in Zanzibar, one Court, his Britannic Majesty's, consisting of a Judge and one or more Assistant Judges, deals with all actions to which a British, or British protected, person or the subject of a foreign Power is a party, and others, the Sultan's Local Courts, deal with cases in which the subjects of the Sultan are alone concerned. The total number of convictions in 1921 was 2,579 (1920, 3172).

Appeal lies to H.M.'s Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, many of the cases tried being cases affecting British Indians, in whose hands is a large proportion of the trade of Zanzibar. The British Court has also certain Admiralty jurisdiction by virtue of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1914.

The Sultan's Courts, under the general superintendence of H.M. Judge, administer justice in the town of Zanzibar by two European Magistrates assisted by Arab Kathis. In Pemba, and the country districts, criminal or civil cases are tried by a Magistrate or a District Commissioner, or Assistant District Commissioner. The final appeal, in all cases, lies to the British Judge sitting as Sultan's Judge.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows :—

Year	Revenue from Customs	Total Revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure	Year	Revenue from Customs	Total Revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1913 ¹	167,366	275,126	248,000	1919	225,044	407,505	323,418
1917	156,620	297,746	259,961	1920	162,575	330,212	403,808
1918	222,442	337,371	271,274	1921	269,000	455,773	385,252

¹ Pre-war.

Besides Customs, the chief sources of revenue in 1921 were: interest on investments, 28,000*l.*; railway and electricity department, 19,000*l.*; agricultural department, 34,000*l.*; court fees, fines, etc., 49,000*l.*; rent, British East Africa, 11,000*l.*; shipping, 10,000*l.*; rent of Government property, land and houses, 11,000*l.* The chief heads of expenditure in 1921 were: public works department, 104,000*l.*; shipping, 27,000*l.*; police and prisons, 18,000*l.*; railway and electricity department, 34,000*l.*; judicial department, 16,000*l.*; agricultural department, 29,000*l.*; district offices, 19,000*l.*; medical, 31,000*l.*; pensions, 13,000*l.*

Public debt at end of 1921, 100,000*l.*; sinking fund, 69,000*l.*

Production and Industry.—The clove industry is by far the most important in the Protectorate, the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba yielding the bulk of the world's supply. It is estimated that there are in both islands about 48,000 acres under cloves and about 4½ million trees in bearing, the average output of recent years being 14 million lbs. The exports in 1921 were 167,000 cwts., and clove-stems 52,000 cwts. The large plan-

tations are chiefly owned by Arabs, but many natives possess small holdings. The coconut industry ranks next in importance after cloves, the conditions in both islands being favourable to the growth of the tree and its nut-bearing properties. It is estimated that there are about 55,000 acres under cultivation and 2½ million trees in both islands. The export of copra, which is steadily increasing, amounted in 1921 to 237,000 cwts. Much is produced by small growers and traders, who do not possess proper drying facilities, with a result that the quality of the product compares unfavourably with that of Cochin and Ceylon.

The manufactures are pottery, coir fibre and rope, soap, oil (coconut and simsim), jewellery, and mats. There are no mines in the Protectorate.

Commerce.—The total imports, exports, and shipping for 6 years, were:—

Years	Imports (Including bullion and specie)	Exports (Including bullion and specie)	Shipping entered (gross tonnage)	
			British	Total
	£ ¹	£ ¹	Tons	Tons
1913 (pre-war)	1,103,348	1,048,366	585,531	1,502,920
1917	1,760,094	1,848,792	314,324	465,186
1918	2,366,390	2,133,597	250,663	378,395
1919	1,934,169	2,444,011	396,619	582,805
1920	2,733,095	3,011,180	420,885	595,211
1921	3,223,295	3,246,405		682,635

¹ Rupees converted at 15 p.p.s. prior to 1920, and 10 p.p. in and after 1920.

Chief articles of import and export:—

	Imports (1920)	Imports (1921)	Exports (1920)	Exports (1921)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Piece goods	63,47,000	67,77,000	69,95,000	51,23,000
Rice and Grain	41,54,000	47,39,000	6,13,000	10,20,000
Chillies	—	—	28,000	32,000
Cloves	—	—	58,58,000	114,83,000
Clove-stems	—	—	5,46,000	7,69,000
Copra	16,70,000	16,98,000	53,54,000	54,79,000
Tobacco (European)	11,26,000	4,65,000	5,82,000	3,36,000
Ghee	8,44,000	4,57,000	—	—
Groceries	8,42,000	—	—	—
Sugar	7,87,000	12,86,000	3,15,000	3,93,000
Petrol and Petroleum	7,39,000	17,00,000	7,38,000	12,94,000
Hardware	6,47,000	1,32,000	—	—
Hides and Skins	—	—	4,44,000	1,08,000
Flour	5,89,000	6,20,000	—	1,36,000
Ivory	4,38,000	8,02,000	5,85,000	8,81,000
Bags	4,29,000	2,19,000	—	—
Simsim	3,92,000	3,47,000	1,73,000	2,27,000
Spirits	3,24,000	2,82,000	1,52,000	1,09,000
Dried fish and shark fins	2,20,000	1,78,000	—	—
Coffee (raw)	1,60,000	80,000	—	—
Cotton (raw)	1,50,000	6,78,000	1,61,000	4,87,000
Wax	1,07,000	36,30,000	1,61,000	74,000
Soap	51,000	25,000	4,43,000	5,44,000

The distribution of trade in 1921 was as follows:—

Principal Countries	Imports therefrom	Exports thereto	Principal Countries.	Imports therefrom	Exports thereto
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
India and Burma	1,04,87,000	63,30,000	Union of South Africa	10,58,000	7,21,000
Tanganyika Territory	59,25,000	66,07,000	United States	8,58,000	18,14,000
United Kingdom	48,02,000	54,60,000	Italy	65,000	81,000
Kenya Colony	27,01,000	26,95,000	Mafia Island	5,44,000	2,58,000
France	1,64,000	34,13,000	Italian East Africa	3,40,000	2,67,000
Portuguese East Africa	6,09,000	4,35,000	Holland	10,35,000	4,53,000
Madagascar	3,32,000	2,56,000	Sumatra	23,000	—

Imports into the United Kingdom from Zanzibar (British Board of Trade Returns) 1921, 428,415*l.*, including 11,715*l.* gums and resins, 90,583*l.* nuts and kernels, 299,647*l.* spices. Exports of British domestic products to Zanzibar (1921), 284,108*l.*, including 127,241*l.* cottons; 5,815*l.* apparel; 11,919*l.* tobacco; 26,723*l.* iron and iron and steel manufactures; chemicals, 4,937*l.*; machinery, 13,948*l.*; spirits, 8,312*l.*

Shipping and Communications, &c.—The port of Zanzibar is one of the finest in Africa and was for long a main centre of commerce between India, Arabia, and the mainland. Of late years, however, the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transshipment and distributing centre has largely decreased owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir Coast. Recent figures, nevertheless, tend to indicate that the Island will continue by reason of its geographical position to retain control of the local traffic.

The British India Steam Navigation Company and the Union Castle Steamship Company maintain monthly services between London-Zanzibar-Durban and Southampton-Zanzibar-Durban respectively, the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison Line between Glasgow-Liverpool-Zanzibar-Beira (cargo only), the Holland East African Line, between Europe via the Cape as well as via Suez, the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes between Marseilles-Zanzibar-Madagascar, the Italian Royal Mail Service (fortnightly) between Genoa-Zanzibar-Durban, and the Portuguese Government (periodical services) between Lisbon and their East and West African Colonies, *via* Suez Canal and the Cape, and there is also the Scandinavia East Africa Line. The British India Steam Navigation Company also maintain a service twice a month between Bombay-Zanzibar-Durban, and there are local services between Zanzibar-Mombasa-Aden and the Benadir Coast. The Government possesses two steamers which maintain regular weekly connection with Pemba, as well as making calls at Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam.

Ocean-going shipping dealt with in 1921, 627,000 tons (210 vessels); coastwise, 55,000 tons (199 vessels); dhows, 95,000 tons entered and 94,000 tons cleared.

There is cable communication with Europe either *via* Aden or *via* Durban.

There are 75 miles of roads throughout the Island of Zanzibar suitable for motor traffic. A light railway runs north from the town to Bububu seven miles distant.

The Government maintains wireless stations in Zanzibar and Pemba, and a telephone system in the town of Zanzibar, which is connected with

the District and Agricultural stations in the country. There are seven post-offices in the two islands. Total number of articles dealt with at the post office in 1921 was 749,000 (letters, 557,000); in 1919, 565,648 (324,792 letters). The Post Office Savings Bank was started in 1907. At the end of 1920 there were 1,135 depositors, with 7,540% on deposit.

The British Indian rupee is universally current; currency notes of 5 to 500 rupees are in circulation. The value of notes in circulation on December 31, 1921, was 39,74,000 rupees. Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender up to 64 pice (= one rupee). A *frasla* (or *frasila*) of cloves is equivalent to 35lbs. av.

High Commissioner.—Sir R. J. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., C.B.

British Resident.—J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G., C.B.E.

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MAURITIUS.

Constitution and Government.

Mauritius, was discovered by the Portuguese early in the 16th century, but the Dutch were the first settlers. In 1710 they abandoned the island and it was occupied by the French under the name of Isle de France. British troops occupied the island in 1810, and it was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. Under Letters Patent of 1885, 1901, 1904, and 1912, partially representative institutions have been established. The government of the Colony, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, Diégo Garcia, &c., is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of the officer in command of His Majesty's troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur-General, the Receiver-General, and of such other persons holding office in the service of the Government of the Colony as the Governor, through instructions from the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. There is also a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor and twenty-seven members, ten being elected under a moderate franchise, eight ex-officio, and nine nominated by the Governor. The

official councillors comprise the four Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, the Director of Public Works and Surveys, and the Director of the Medical and Health Department.

Governor of Mauritius.—Sir Henry Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.

Area, Population, &c.

Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, has an area of about 720 square miles. According to the census of 1921, the population of the island, including Dependencies (8,394), Military (206), was 385,074, consisting of general population, 112,370, Indian population, 265,884, Chinese population, 6,820.

Birth-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1921, 39·7, Indian birth-rate, 37·5 per thousand; death-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1921, 42·6, Indian death-rate, 39·3 per thousand. Immigrants in 1921 (Indian), nil; emigrants, 318. Population of Port Louis, the capital, 50,308 (1921) with its suburbs.

In 1911 there were 122,424 Roman Catholics, 6,946 Protestants (Church of England and Church of Scotland). State aid is granted to the Churches, amounting in 1921-22 to Rs. 196,107; the Indians are mostly Hindus.

The greater part of Port Louis has in recent years passed from European to Asiatic or Chinese hands.

Primary education is free but not compulsory. At the end of 1921 there were 57 Government, and 92 aided schools. Average attendance at Government schools, 1921, 7,511 (12,102 on roll); at State-aided schools, 10,434 (18,232 on roll, of whom more than three-fourths were in Roman Catholic schools). For secondary education there is a Royal College (with many scholarships and exhibitions) with (1921) 346 pupils. There were also in 1921 nine aided secondary schools for boys and girls. The total Government expenditure in 1920-21 on education was Rs. 950,000.

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1921 was 19,796, and at the Supreme Court 19.

Finance.

(Rupees converted at rate of 15 = 1*l*.)

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	742,846	903,776	920,871	1,203,853	2,678,000
Expenditure . . .	681,098	857,359	980,757	1,253,866	1,649,000

Principal sources of revenue 1920-21 :—Customs, 1,653,000*l*.; railways, 273,000*l*.; licences, excise, &c., 521,000*l*.

The debt of the Colony on June 30, 1921, was :—Government Debt, 1,273,000*l*.; mainly for public works. Municipal Debt of Port Louis (1920), 103,000*l*.

Defence.

Port Louis is fortified. The Colonial contribution to the military expenditure is estimated at Rs. 921,000. (1922-23).

Commerce.

(Rupees converted at rate of 15 = 1L.)

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1913 pre-war)	2,466,880	2,241,084
1917	2,813,280	4,128,381
1918	2,861,417	3,715,445
1919	3,135,842	8,524,164
1920	6,412,422	8,500,487
1921	8,474,417	10,526,655

The value of imports is given as they lie in the port of entry (C.I.F.), including freight and exchange. The value of exports for the principal local produce (about 97 per cent. of the total export trade) includes the shipping charges. For the other exports the market value only is given.

Staple exports, sugar, 10,306,000L. in 1921; aloe fibre, 6,680L.; coconut oil, 1,480L. The trade is largely with the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, India, France, Réunion, and Madagascar. The sugar crop in 1921-22 amounted to 182,234 tons, against 260,000 in 1920-21.

Imports in 1921 from United Kingdom, 2,704,000L.; exports to United Kingdom, 9,901,962L.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (British Board of Trade Returns) 1921, 5,032,471L., including unrefined sugar, 5,002,644L.; hemp, 2,190L. British exports to Mauritius, 1921, 2,319,105L., including cotton goods, 393,656L.; machinery, 451,160L.; iron and steel, and manufactures, 370,102L.; ammonium sulphate, 92,963L.; soap, 79,491L.; woollen piece goods, 65,755L.; tobacco, 30,897L.; locomotives, 128,432L. Total imports into United Kingdom, 1922, 3,908,339L.; exports to Mauritius, 971,528L.

Shipping and Communications.

The registered shipping January 1, 1922, consisted of 27 sailing vessels of 6,433 tons, and 5 steamers of 4,707 tons; total, 32 vessels of 11,140 tons. Vessels entered in 1921, 210 of 437,000 tons (168 British of 317,000 tons); vessels cleared 215 of 460,000 tons (171 British of 334,000 tons).

There are railway lines of 144 miles, of which 24 miles are narrow gauge. Railway receipts in 1921, Rs. 4,457,000, including work done for Government Departments valued at Rs. 329,000; expenditure, not including charge on debt, Rs. 7,066,000.

Of telegraphs and telephones there were (1921) 672½ (including block telegraph for the railway) and 161½ miles of line respectively; there is cable communication with Zanzibar, Australia, Réunion, Madagascar, and Durban. In 1921 the Post Office dealt with 1,654,000 letters; 312,712 postcards, 1,725,000 newspapers, 28,000 parcels, and 470,000 telegrams.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On June 30, 1921, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to Rs. 5,437,000, belonging to 35,000 depositors.

All accounts are kept in Indian rupees. The metric system is in force.

Dependencies.

Rodrigues (under a Magistrate).—18 miles long, 7 broad. Area, 40 square miles, is about 320 miles East of Mauritius. Population (census 1921), 6,584; births (1921), 260; deaths, 127. Revenue (1920-21), 2,271*l.*, and expenditure, 5,585*l.*; imports (1921), Rs. 604,000; exports, Rs. 530,000. Two Government schools had (1921) 301 pupils in average attendance. Savings Bank (June 30, 1921), 101 depositors and Rs. 47,926 deposits.

The Lesser Dependencies are Diego Garcia, Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Solomon Islands, Agalega, St. Brandon Group, Trois Frères. The nearest island is 230 miles from Mauritius, and the most remote about 1,200 miles. Total population of the lesser dependencies, census 1921, 1,810 (1,038 males, 772 females).

Diego Garcia (the most important of the Oil Islands Group), in 7° 20' S. lat., 72° 26' E. long., is 12½ miles long, 6½ miles wide, with 445 inhabitants (census 1921), a large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius. 755,000 litres of coconut oil were exported in 1921 from the Lesser Dependencies. Other exports are coconuts, copra, guano, and salted fish.

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NYASALAND PROTECTORATE (BRITISH).

The Nyasaland (until 1907 British Central Africa) Protectorate, constituted on May 14, 1891, lies along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa, and extends towards the Zambezi. It is administered under the Colonial Office by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council, both consisting of nominated members, and the Governor having the right of veto (Order in Council of September 4, 1907). The Laws consist of local Ordinances duly enacted, with such British Acts as are of general application.

Area, 39,573 square miles, divided into twenty districts, each administered by a Resident and his assistants. Population, 1921, 1,486 Europeans (mostly in the Shire Highlands), 563 Asiatics, and 1,199,934 natives. The chief settlement is Blantyre, in the Shire Highlands; others are Zomba (the seat of Government), Port Herald, Manje, Limbe; on Lake Nyasa are Fort Johnston, Kota-Kota, Bandawe, Chfntechi, Nkata, Likoma, and Karonga. Good roads are being made in all directions, and

life and property are safe. There are no Government schools, native education being undertaken by various missionary societies. Eleven Christian missions are at work ; in 1920 there were 2,191 schools, with 135 European teachers, 123,928 pupils and 73,236 in average attendance. The missions divide 2,000*l.* Government aid for their schools.

Justice is administered in the High Court, which has jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, and also as a Court of Admiralty. Subordinate courts are held by magistrates and assistant magistrates in the various districts. Appeals from decisions of the High Court are heard in H.B.M.'s Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, sitting at Mombassa. In 1920, 4,726 offences were reported.

Within the Shire province coffee is cultivated ; in 1920, 64,362 lbs. ; and in 1921, 18,144 lbs. were exported. Tobacco exported, after local demands were supplied, in 1920, 4,963,000 lbs. ; and in 1921, 6,741,000 lbs. The area under tobacco in 1921 was 21,074 acres. Cotton cultivation is very promising. The area under cultivation in 1921 was 26,529 acres. Crop in 1920, 1,150,000 lbs. ; and in 1921, 1,591,000 lbs. Tea-growing is tried on estates aggregating about 4,354 acres ; in 1920, 497,000 lbs. ; and in 1921, 414,000 lbs. were exported. Cattle in the Protectorate (1921), 105,000 ; sheep, 44,000 ; goats, 151,000 ; pigs, 20,000 ; horses, mules, and asses, 200, mostly belonging to the natives.

The trade ports are Port Herald (Lower Shire), Kota-Kota, Karonga, and Fort Johnston (Lake Nyasa).

—1	1913-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ²	189,201	356,116	323,265	648,979	569,890	637,567 ³
Exports ²	200,734	289,268	144,747	504,739	429,086	416,424 ³
Revenue	124,849	148,234	144,239	187,645	186,927	207,970
Expenditure	133,106	128,272	143,639	150,198	217,069	261,815

¹ For years ending March 31 of those stated. ² Excluding specie and goods in transit.

³ For calendar year 1921.

Direct imports from Great Britain, 1920, 332,384*l.* ; 1921, 440,182*l.* ; direct exports thereto, 611,440*l.* in 1920 ; 415,131*l.* in 1921.

The imports (1921) consisted chiefly of manufactured articles (441,308*l.*), provisions (68,879*l.*), raw materials (34,892*l.*) ; the principal exports (1921) were tobacco (297,092*l.*), cotton (66,860*l.*), tea (3,415*l.*).

The revenue is derived from Customs (87,759*l.* and 12,448*l.* from Port Dues, &c., in 1920-21), licences (11,250*l.* in 1920-21), land tax (11,364*l.*), &c., and from a hut-tax, yielding in 1919-20, 80,582*l.* ; and 1920-21, 107,144*l.*

Public debt, March 31, 1921, 209,387*l.*

There are military, volunteer reserve, and civil police forces. A European police force has been created. There is a Marine Transport Department on the Upper Shire River and on Lake Nyasa, consisting of three vessels. For ordinary traffic there are small steamers, besides small sailing vessels.

There is communication with the coast at Chinde by river steamers. Chinde is situated on the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi, and the Portuguese Government has granted a small piece of land, called the 'British Concession,' where goods in transit for British Central Africa are free of customs duty, and in addition a large area for residential purposes styled 'the Extra Concession.'

There are 26 post offices through which, in 1921, 1,961,000 postal packets passed. A postal savings bank was opened on July 1, 1911. Depositors at end of 1921, 408; deposits, 6,073*l*. A railway, of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, from Chinde on the Zambezi in Portuguese East Africa to Blantyre has been constructed (174 miles). A railway from Murraça on the southern bank of the Zambezi to the Port of Beira in Portuguese East Africa was opened for traffic in April, 1922, thus establishing direct railway communication between Blantyre and Beira. It is under contemplation to extend the railway system northwards to Lake Nyasa. There is a telegraph line through the Protectorate to Tanganyika and Ujiji connecting with Cape Town, with a branch to Fort Jameson. At Zomba there is a water-power electric light installation which provides for the whole settlement.

At Blantyre and Zomba there are branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa and of the National Bank of South Africa. The currency consists of British coin, gold, silver, and bronze. There is no note circulation.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary.—R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G.

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ST. HELENA.

Governor.—Col. R. F. Peel, C.M.G.

St. Helena, of volcanic origin, is 1,200 miles from the west coast of Africa. Area, 47 square miles. Population, 1921 Census, 3,747; estimated December 31, 1921, 3,670. Births, 1921, 93; deaths, 24; marriages, 20. Emigrants, (1921), 144; immigrants, 67. Four Episcopal, 4 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Education, 8 elementary schools (of which 3 are Government schools), with 612 pupils in 1921; and one private school. Police force, 5; cases dealt with by police magistrate, 70 in 1921. A detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery is stationed on the island. The port of the island is called Jamestown.

The following table gives statistics for St. Helena:—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ¹	11,411	15,639	12,169	13,126	10,229
Expenditure	10,632	12,548	11,432	12,175	11,178
Exports ²	7,568	63,502	30,878	41,857	14,334
Imports ³	43,394	49,487	44,084	67,441	44,647

¹ Including Imperial grants (2,000l. in 1913, 8,000l. in 1918, 3,800l. in 1919, 2,900l. in 1920, 3,200l. in 1921).

² Including specie.

³ Including specie, but excluding government stores.

The revenue from customs in 1921 was 3,250l.

Public debt, nil. But the Colony's liabilities at December 31, 1921, exceeded the assets by 1,950l.

The principal export in 1920 was fibre and tow, 38,797l., and in 1921, 11,984l.

Savings-bank deposits on December 31, 1921, 6,578l., belonging to 107 depositors.

Fruit trees, Norfolk pines, eucalyptus, and cedars flourish in St. Helena. Cattle do well, but there is no outside market for the meat. The flax (*phormium*) industry is now established, and a Government mill commenced operations in 1908. There are three private mills. The area of land under flax was estimated at 1,000 acres in 1918. A lace-making industry has been started. The number of vessels that called at the Island in 1921 was 26 (24 British).

The Post Office traffic from St. Helena in 1920, 99 bags of mails, 519 parcels, 2,122 registered articles. The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable connects St. Helena with Cape Town and with St. Vincent. There are telephone lines, with 40 miles of wire.

St. Helena is an Admiralty coaling station. About two of the Cape of Good Hope Squadron visit St. Helena every year.

Ascension is a small island of volcanic origin, of 34 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 700 miles N.W. of St. Helena. Down to November 1922 it was under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, but it was then transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office and annexed to the colony of St. Helena. There is an excellent sanatorium up Green Mountain (2,820 ft.) for crews of ships visiting the island, whose health is impaired from service on the coast. There are 10 acres under cultivation which produced vegetables and fruit for the garrison. The population was estimated (August 1, 1918) at about 250, consisting of officers, their wives and families, seamen and marines, kroomen, members of the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Co., and servants. As the garrison has been withdrawn the population will be much reduced. The garrison station was Georgetown, on the north-west coast.

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come in thousands to lay their eggs in the sand annually between January and May. Rabbits, wild goats, and partridges are more or less numerous on the island, which is, besides, the breeding ground of the sooty tern or "wideawake," these birds coming in vast numbers to lay their eggs about every eighth month. The island is included in the Postal Union, and is connected by the

Eastern Telegraph Company with St. Helena, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, and Buenos Aires; with England and with the Cape of Good Hope by telegraph.

Tristan da Cunha, a small group of islands in the Atlantic, half-way between the Cape and S. America, in 37° 6' S. lat. 12° 1' W. long. Besides Tristan da Cunha and Gough's Island, there are Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, the former two and the latter one mile long, and a number of rocks. The population consists mainly of the families of shipwrecked sailors and wives from St. Helena, and numbers about 130. There is no form of government. Education is almost totally neglected. Potatoes grow well, but grain crops are destroyed by rats. Apple and peach trees are productive. Bullocks, sheep, and geese are reared. Fish are plentiful.

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SEYCHELLES.

Seychelles and its Dependencies consist of 90 islands and islets with a total estimated area of 156 square miles. The principal island is Mahé (55½ square miles), smaller islands of the group being Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, Curieuse, and Félicité. Among dependent islands are the Amirantes, Alphonse Island, Bijoutier Island, St. François, St. Pierre, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove Island, Assumption Island, the Aldabra Islands, Providence Island, Coetivy, Farquhar Islands, and Flat Island.

The islands were first colonised by the French in the middle of the eighteenth century, the object being to establish plantations of spices to compete with the lucrative Dutch monopoly. They were captured by the English in 1794 and incorporated as a dependency of Mauritius in 1810. In 1888 the office of Administrator was created, an Executive Council of 2 *ex-officio* members and 1 nominated member was appointed, with a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members, the Administrator being president of both Councils and having an original and casting vote in the Legislative Council. In 1937 the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and in November, 1903, he was raised to the rank of Governor.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph Byrne, K.B.E., C.B.

The population at December 31, 1921, was estimated to be 24,705; census of April 24, 1921, 24,811 (12,282 males and 12,529 females). The

death-rate for 1921 was 15.98; the birth-rate 28.91; marriages, 119. Number of births, 709; deaths, 392. The capital is Victoria, which has a good harbour and is a coaling station. There were in 1921, 20 grant-in-aid schools. In addition, there are a Government free school, a Catholic secondary school for boys, and one for girls. Total number of children attending school in 1921 was 2,392; average attendance, 70%. In 1921, 259 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court. The police force numbered 90 of all ranks (1921).

Revenue, expenditure and debt for 5 years :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1918 (pre-war)	37,144	37,245	13,269
1918	27,256	29,416	9,978
1919	38,243	41,790	9,265
1920	45,240	41,061	11,865
1921	41,317	41,259	11,112

The surplus funds invested on December 31, 1921, amounted to 7,517l.

Chief items of revenue, 1921 : customs, 15,519l. ; Crown lands, 2,971l. ; licences, excise and internal revenue, 3,527l. ; taxes, 7,847l.

Chief products, coconuts (over 23,000 acres under cultivation : 28,000,000 coconuts produced in 1921) and vanilla ($1\frac{1}{2}$ tons exported in 1921) ; on some islands mangrove-bark is collected and phosphate deposits are worked. A good deal of attention is being given to the distillation of oil from the leaves of the cinnamon tree, which grows profusely in the island. Live-stock at end of 1921 : Cattle, 1,000 ; goats, 500 ; sheep, 200 ; horses, 200 ; asses, 50. Fishing is actively pursued, chiefly for local supply, but will probably be extended.

Imports, 1921, 89,870l. ; 1920, 114,427l. Exports, 1921, 111,241l. ; 1920, 127,335l. Principal imports, 1921 : Rice, 17,386l. ; cotton piece goods, 10,957l. ; hardware, 9,346l. ; sugar, 6,493l. ; flour, 4,053l. ; spirits, wine and beer, 3,525l. ; wearing apparel, 3,334l. ; haberdashery, 3,108l. Chief exports, 1921 : Copra, 57,680l. ; essential oil from cinnamon, 12,933l. ; essential oil from cloves, 3,451l. ; guano, 12,720l. ; coconut oil, 4,640l. ; tortoise shell, 2,586l. ; coconuts, 1,914l. Total imports from United Kingdom, 1921, 28,189l. ; India, 31,960l. ; Mauritius, 10,723l. ; France, 5,769l. Exports to United Kingdom, 1921, 32,925l. ; France, 38,346l. ; India, 18,608l. ; Mauritius, 16,527l.

Shipping entered and cleared (1921), 176,587 tons, mainly British, exclusive of coasters trading between Mahé and the dependencies. The British India steamers call once a month from Bombay on their way to Mombasa, and every two months on their way from Mombasa to Bombay. There is fairly regular communication between the islands.

There is a good road system in Mahé, and further road-making is in progress in Mahé and in Praslin and La Digue. In 1921 the post office despatched and received 95,500 letters and post cards, 62,500 newspapers, &c., and 2,460 parcels. There is telegraphic communication with Mauritius and Europe, but no internal telegraph service.

At the end of 1921 the Savings Bank deposits amounted to 5,896l. to the credit of 398 depositors.

Current money in the islands consists of rupees and notes.

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Sierra Leone. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Sokotra. See ADEN.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

The **Somali Coast** stretches from Lahadu, west of Zeyla, to Bandar Ziyada 49° E. long. After 1884, when Egyptian control ceased, the territory was administered by the Government of India, but was taken over by the Foreign Office on October 1, 1898, and was transferred to the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

By an arrangement with Italy in 1894 the limits of the British Protectorate were defined; but in 1897, by an arrangement with Abyssinia, a fresh boundary as required by that country was determined, and about 15,000 square miles were ceded to Abyssinia. An agreement for the regulation of Anglo-Italian relations in Somaliland was concluded on March 19, 1907. The area is about 68,000 square miles; population about 300,000—Mohammedan, and entirely nomadic, except on the coast, where considerable towns have sprung up during the British occupation.

The chief town, Berbera, had, at the 1921 census, 30,000 inhabitants in the trading season; Zeyla, 7,000; and Búlhar, 7,300. There is a Government school with average attendance, 1921, of 30. Police, 510 officers and men on March 31, 1920. Convictions in 1921, 976. Revenue in 1921-22 120,405*l.*, reckoned at 10 rupees to 1*l.* (customs 77,241*l.*); expenditure 203,128*l.* Grant in aid for 1921-22, in form of a loan, 100,000*l.* Imports, 349,003*l.* for 1921; exports 317,659*l.* Bullion and specie are included. The imports are chiefly rice (67,006 cwt.), dates (64,686 cwt.), sugar (12,561 cwt.), textiles (7,962,221 yds.), and specie; the exports, skins and hides, gum and resins, ghee, cattle and sheep, and specie. Tonnage entered in 1921, 51,527; cleared, 53,187. The rupee is the basis of the currency, and is of the same value as in India. Government of India notes are also in circulation. Transport is by camel and motor car; there are no porters. Besides ordinary telegraphs there are wireless telegraph stations at Berbera, Burao, Hargeisa, Zeyla, and Las Khorai.

The Protectorate forces now comprise a Camel Corps of 400, including 1 Indian Company, and 500 Police.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—His Excellency Lt. Col. G. H. Summers, C.M.G. Appointed August 17, 1922.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland, an elevated but rugged plateau, forms an irregular parallelogram on the north-east of the Cape of Good Hope Province. The provinces of the Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope form its boundaries. Area, 11,716 square miles. The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear large herds of cattle.

Basutoland has been directly under the authority of the Crown since 1884. The Paramount Chief is Griffith, installed on April 11, 1913. The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The country is divided into seven districts, namely: Maseru, Leribe, Mohale's Hoek, Berea, Mafeteng, Quthing, and Qacha's Nek. Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, mostly presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family.

In 1891 the population consisted of 578 Europeans and 218,324 natives. The census of 1911 gave a total of 403,111 natives and 1,396 Europeans; and that of 1921, 495,937 natives, 1,603 Europeans, 172 Asiatics, and 1,069 coloured. European settlement is in general prohibited, and is more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, government, and missionary work. Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of 1,890 natives and 399 Europeans.

There were 451 native elementary schools with over 31,500 pupils at the end of December, 1921; expenditure in connection with education amounted during the year ended March 31, 1921, to 35,000*l*. There are some Normal and Industrial schools (aided). There is also a large and well-fitted Government native industrial school at Maseru. There are 6 white schools with 121 pupils.

The police force numbered, 1920, 15 white officers and 16 European constables and 340 men (natives).

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts. Stock, &c. (1921): 574,000 cattle, 152,000 horses, 900 mules, 5,000 donkeys, 1,854,000 sheep, 894,000 goats, 30,000 ploughs, 1,050 Scotch carts, 2,500 wagons, 1,000 other vehicles.

222 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries, and the exports of stock, grain and wool. Basutoland is in the South African Customs Union. The total trade in recent years was:

	1918 [*]	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	882,339	1,137,037	1,219,388	556,453
Exports . . .	1,007,612	1,380,119.	937,038	510,448

The currency is exclusively British. The revenue arises mainly from the Post Office, native tax, licences, and customs rebate from neighbouring territories. Under the new Native Tax Law every adult male native pays 1*l.* 5*s.* per annum, and if he has more than one wife by native custom he pays 1*l.* 5*s.* per annum for his wives up to a maximum of 3*l.* 15*s.* An Income Tax has been recently enacted on the lines of that existing in the Union of South Africa, and the collections for the year 1921-22 amounted to 2,700*l.*

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	161,417	175,029	191,429	199,885	226,323	209,802
Expenditure . . .	203,461	173,193	180,881	202,441	252,953	243,078

Native tax yielded 127,000*l.* in 1921-22, and customs, 54,000*l.* Balance of assets over liabilities, March 31, 1922, 69,000*l.*

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and generally flooded in summer. The roads in the country are now in fair condition for any kind of transport.

There are telegraph offices at the various magistracies in connection with the systems of the Cape Province and Orange Free State.

A railway built by the C.S.A.R., 16 miles, connects Maseru with the Bloemfontein-Natal line at Marseilles Station.

Resident Commissioner.—Lieut.-Col. Sir E. C. F. Garraway, K.C.M.G.

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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate comprises the territory lying between the Molopo River on the south and the Zambezi on the north, and extending from the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland on the east to South-West Africa. Area is about 275,000 square miles; population, according to the census of 1921, 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Europeans. The most

important tribes are the Bamangwato (35,000), under the chief Khama, whose capital is Serowe (population 17,000) 40 miles west of the railway line at Palapye Road; the Bakhatla (11,000) under Lenchwe; the Bakwena (13,000) under Sebele II.; the Bangwaketse (18,000) under Tshosa, acting paramount chief during minority of Bathoen, a boy of 14 years of age, the eldest son of the late chief Gaseitsiwe; the Batawana under Mathibe; and the Bamaletse (4,500) under Seboko Mokgosi, who assumed the Chieftainship on July 9, 1917. In 1885, the territory was declared to be within the British sphere; in 1889 it was included in the sphere of the British South Africa Company, but was never administered by the company; in 1890 a Resident Commissioner was appointed, and in 1895, on the annexation of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland to the Cape of Good Hope, new arrangements were made for the administration of the Protectorate, and special agreements were made in view of the extension of the railway northwards from Mafeking. Each of the chiefs rules his own people as formerly, under the protection of the King, who is represented by a Resident Commissioner, acting under the High Commissioner. The headquarters of the Administration are in Mafeking, in the Cape Province, where there is a reserve for Imperial purposes, with ample buildings. There are assistant commissioners for the southern and northern districts of the Protectorate; the former is also Government Secretary, residing at Mafeking, and the latter at Francistown. There is a tax of 1*l.* on each hut and 3*s.* for a Native Fund established by virtue of Proclamation No. 47 of 1919, for education, &c. Licences for the sale of spirits are granted only at certain railway stations.

Cattle-rearing, and agriculture to a limited extent (production of maize and Kaffir corn), are the chief industries, but the country is more a pastoral than an agricultural one, crops depending entirely upon the rainfall. Cattle numbered on May 3, 1921, 495,000 head, sheep and goats, 380,000. During the year 1921-22, 26,000 head of cattle were exported. The police force consists of 57 Europeans and 166 Basutos, and 86 local natives as messengers. Education is provided (there were 10 European, 1 coloured, and 59 native schools, 1921-22), with Government assistance (2,156*l.* being granted in 1920-21), in the London Missionary Society, Church of England, Dutch Reformed Church, and other schools. Total Government expenditure on education, 1921-22, 1,122*l.*

Gold and silver to the total value of 20,000*l.* were mined in 1921-22.

Revenue and expenditure for six years:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913-14 ¹	65,139	66,749	1919-20	81,563	91,611
1917-18	71,469	67,439	1920-21	101,765	112,091
1918-19	80,282	76,716	1921-22	84,982	89,598

¹ Pre-war.

Chief items of revenue, 1920-21: customs, 28,000*l.*; hut-tax, 38,000*l.*; licences, 6,550*l.*; posts, 9,620*l.*; export duty on cattle, 8,920*l.*; cattle-tax, 3,330*l.* Chief items of expenditure, 1920-21: Resident Commissioner, 6,200*l.*; district administration, 8,519*l.*; posts, 4,259*l.*; police, 56,000*l.*; public works (extraordinary and recurrent), 6,565*l.*; veterinary, 11,000*l.* There has been no Imperial grant-in-aid since 1911-12, when the grant amounted to 10,000*l.*

There is no public debt. Excess of liabilities over assets on April 1, 1922, 1,049*l*.

The Protectorate was within the South African Customs Union, and when the Union of South Africa was completed, an agreement was made with the Union Government under which duty on all dutiable articles imported into the Protectorate is collected by the Union Customs Department and paid into the Union Treasury, a lump sum representing a certain portion of the annual Customs Revenue of the Union being paid over to the Protectorate. Under this arrangement figures relating to imports and exports are not available.

The telegraph from the Cape of Good Hope to Rhodesia passes through the Protectorate and is owned by the British South Africa Company. Similarly the railway extending northwards from the Cape of Good Hope traverses the Protectorate. It is the property of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited. In the Protectorate are 19 post offices; receipts, in 1921-22, 10,000*l*; expenditure, 4,700*l*. Postal business, 1920-21, (estimated figures) 645,000 letters and post-cards, 107,000 newspapers, book packets, samples, and circulars, 19,000 parcels and registered articles, and 29,000 official correspondence and other articles.

The currency is British money. There is no bank in the Protectorate.

Resident Commissioner.—J. C. Macgregor, C.M.G.

Government Secretary.—J. Ellenberger, I.S.O.

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RHODESIA.

Under the title of Rhodesia is included the whole of the region extending from the Transvaal Province northwards to the borders of the Congo State and the late German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory), bounded on the east by Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, and the Tanganyika Territory, and on the west by the Congo State, Portuguese West Africa, and Bechuanaland. The whole territory is under the administration of the British South Africa Company, which holds a Royal Charter dated October 29, 1889. The region south of the Zambezi (Matabeleland and Mashonaland) is called Southern Rhodesia; that north of the Zambezi is known as Northern Rhodesia.

The capital of the Company was originally 1,000,000*l*.; in 1908 it amounted, by successive additions, to 9,000,000*l*.; amount issued and paid up at March 31, 1920, 8,937,533*l*.; debentures (5 per cent. free of tax), 1,250,000*l*.

The administrative system of the Company in Southern Rhodesia is prescribed by Orders in Council, the last dated 1916. To assist the Company's Administrator there is an Executive Council consisting of not less than three members appointed for three years by the Company with

the approval of the Secretary of State. There is also a Legislative Council, which consists of the Administrator (president), six nominees of the Company approved by the Secretary of State, and thirteen members elected by the registered voters. Women have the vote. The duration of each Legislative Council is three years, unless it be sooner dissolved. Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council when assented to by the High Commissioner take effect immediately, but within a year may be disallowed by the Secretary of State. There is a Resident Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State, with a seat on both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. For the administration of justice there is a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In the districts there are Magistrates' Courts. There is a chief Native Commissioner, with subordinate Superintendents of Divisions, Native Commissioners and Assistant Native Commissioners, and, except with respect to arms, ammunition, and liquor, natives and Europeans are under the same conditions.

The grant of responsible government to Southern Rhodesia, or, as an alternative, incorporation into the Union of South Africa, has been under discussion for some time and the electors of the territory voted in October, 1922, in favour of responsible Government. Arrangements are being made for the British South Africa Company to hand over the administration.

Land has been set apart for tribal settlements ("native reserves"), the mineral rights being reserved to the Company. It has been decided that the ownership of the unalienated land vests in the Crown, but the Company, so long as it is responsible for the government of the country, may dispose of such land in the due course of administration.

Southern Rhodesia.—Area, 149,000 square miles. According to the census taken in April, 1921, the European population was 33,620 (18,987 males and 14,633 females). The native population of Southern Rhodesia is estimated (1921) at about 770,000. There are also approximately 3,000 Asiatics and other coloured persons. The chief towns are Salisbury (the capital of Southern Rhodesia), Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melssetter, Hartley, Selukwe, Gwanda, and Gatooma.

The schools in Southern Rhodesia for Europeans numbered, at the end of 1921, 79 public and 5 aided. The pupils in 1920 numbered 5,621, and the total expenditure on education was 181,693*l.* There were also 31 private schools, with 152 pupils in 1920. In addition there were 696 native schools, the number of pupils enrolled being 51,817.

Administrative revenue of Southern Rhodesia, 1921-22, 1,485,000*l.* (customs, 437,000*l.*; native tax, 279,000*l.*; income tax, 338,000*l.*; stamps and licences, 59,000*l.*). Administrative revenue, 1920-21, 1,387,000*l.*; expenditure, 1,315,000*l.*

The country is rich in gold reefs and other minerals, and is well adapted for agriculture and European settlers. Live stock (1921): cattle, 1,714,000; sheep, 328,000. Acreage under crops (1921): maize, 186,246; tobacco, 9,531; wheat, 7,118; ground nuts, 4,414. Large fruit orchards have been planted, and nearly all fruit trees thrive, the cultivation of oranges and lemons constituting a rapidly expanding industry. Regular shipments of oranges are now being made to the United Kingdom, and have realised satisfactory prices. In March, 1922, the British South Africa Company completed the construction of an important dam across the Mazoe River, the storage capacity of which, in a normal season, is approximately 4,000 million gallons, equivalent to 15,000 acre feet, or sufficient to supply 6,000 acres with $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water per acre per annum. An adequate supply of water will be assured for the irrigation of the

Company's orange groves on the Mazoe Estate, and negotiations are at present taking place with regard to the sale of surplus water to other landowners in the Mazoe Valley. The sale of dairy produce is a profitable industry in the neighbourhood of the towns. Creameries, a bacon factory, an oil-expressing plant, and a meat-canning factory have been successfully established.

A Land Bank makes loans to settlers on easy terms of repayment, for the purpose of improving and developing their agricultural holdings, and numerous companies have been formed with the purpose of developing land and minerals.

The total output of gold from 1890 to December 31, 1921, is valued at 51,401,615*l*. The gold output (1921) was 585,525 oz., valued at 3,217,275*l*. (1920, 552,495 oz., 3,056,549*l*.). The output of other minerals in 1921 was: silver, 153,000 oz., valued at 19,800*l*.; coal, 575,000 tons, 260,000*l*.; copper, 3,080 tons, 20*l*.; chrome ore, 50,200 tons, 195,000*l*.; asbestos, 19,500 tons, 795,000*l*.; mica, 85 tons, 20,700*l*.; arsenic, 361 tons, 11,200*l*. Small amounts of wolframite, scheelite, and antimony, together with 141 carats of diamonds, were also produced. The total mineral output for 1921 was valued at 4,720,000*l*.

The total value of imports into Southern Rhodesia in 1921 was 5,243,000*l*., the chief being: live animals, 123,000*l*.; food and drink, 597,000*l*.; textile goods, wearing apparel, boots, etc., 1,073,000*l*.; machinery, 362,000*l*. The value of the exports of South African produce, including gold, was 4,299,000*l*., the chief being: asbestos, 431,000*l*.; maize, 146,000*l*.; blister copper, 402,000*l*.; animals, 114,000*l*.; hides and skins, 187,592*l*.; tobacco, 196,000*l*. Imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom (1921), 2,510,000*l*.

The Rhodesian Railway system begins at Vryburg in the Cape Colony, and extends northwards to the Congo State border, a through communication from Cape Town to the Congo border (2,149 miles), and north-east from Bulawayo to Salisbury, and thence to the port of Beira on the Indian Ocean. There are also several branch lines in Southern Rhodesia. The total mileage of the Rhodesian Railway Systems (including the Beira Railway) at the end of 1920 was 2,468.

On December 31, 1921, there were in Southern Rhodesia 103 post offices, 35 of which are money order and savings bank offices. During the year ended December 31, 1921, 8,397,000 letters and post-cards were despatched. The total of newspapers, books, and parcels despatched was 2,518,000, and registered articles 117,000. The postal revenue for the year was 76,000*l*., and the expenditure, 59,000*l*. Telegraphic revenue, 76,000*l*., expenditure, 78,000*l*.

On January 1, 1905, a Post Office Savings Bank was established, and on December 31, 1921, the deposits amounted to 169,000*l*.

On December 31, 1921, the mileage of the Rhodesia telegraph system was 8,175. There were 112 telegraph offices open. In Southern Rhodesia during the year 1921, 698,000 telegrams were received and despatched. There is an extensive telephone system in operation.

Northern Rhodesia.—By an Order in Council, dated May 4, 1911, the two provinces of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia were amalgamated under the title of Northern Rhodesia, the amalgamation taking effect as from August 17, 1911. The limits of the territory, as defined by the Order in Council are 'the parts of Africa bounded by Southern Rhodesia, German South-west Africa (now South-west Africa), Portuguese West Africa, the Congo Free State, German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory), Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa.'

The Northern Rhodesia Order in Council (May 4, 1911), provides for the appointment of an Imperial officer, styled the Resident Commissioner, who may be the officer holding the same position in Southern Rhodesia, and of an Administrator appointed by the British South Africa Company with the approval of the Secretary of State. The Administrator has an Advisory Council of five members, chosen by the white settlers, for consultative purposes.

Northern Rhodesia has an area of about 291,000 square miles, and consists for the most part of high plateau country, covered with thin forest. Much of the country is suitable for farming and contains large areas carrying good arable and grazing land. The permanent European population in 1920 was 3,500. The native population is estimated at about 928,000. The territory is divided into ten magisterial districts. The administrative headquarters are at Livingstone, on the Zambezi. The most important centres are Fort Jameson, Fife, Abercorn, Fort Rosebery, Broken Hill, Ndola, and Lealui. The police force, called the Northern Rhodesia Police, is composed of natives, with European officers and non-commissioned officers.

Revenue, 1920-21, £35,000*l.* (native tax, 91,000*l.*; customs, 66,000*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 14,000*l.*; stamps and licences, 13,000*l.*; medical, 6,000*l.*; fines and fees, 4,000*l.*); expenditure, 331,000*l.* Revenue, 1919-20, 169,625*l.*; expenditure, 260,107*l.* Imports, inclusive of specie, 1921, 741,000*l.*; exports, 505,000*l.*, including living animals, 94,000*l.*, copper ore, etc., 2,400*l.*; pig lead and ingot, 306,000*l.*; corn, grain, and flour, 45,000*l.*; hides, skins, and horns, 8,400*l.*

Agricultural products are maize, cotton, tobacco, wheat, and European fruits. Rubber is also produced. There is plenty of timber of various kinds. There are gold, copper, zinc, and lead mines in the territory; and coal has been discovered. Lead mined in 1920, 19,800 tons, 703,000*l.* Total lead produced to 31st December, 1921, 67,300 tons, 1,528,000*l.*

The trunk line of the Rhodesian railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Congo border. The Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi, and other rivers of Northern Rhodesia are navigable for a considerable portion of their extent.

In Northern Rhodesia there are 39 post offices, 12 being money order offices. There is a telegraph line alongside the railway from Livingstone to the Congo border. The African Transcontinental telegraph system extends to Abercorn, Fife, and Fort Jameson.

Administrator of Southern and Northern Rhodesia.—Sir Drummond Chaplin, K.C.M.G.

Deputy-Administrator of Northern Rhodesia.—R. A. J. Goode, C.B.E.

Resident Commissioner.—C. Douglas Jones, C.M.G.

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SWAZILAND.

Swaziland, at the South-eastern corner of the Transvaal, was, by the Convention of 1894, placed under the administration of (but not incorporated with) the South African Republic; the British Government has now the control of the territory. On June 25, 1903, an Order in Council was issued conferring on the Governor of the Transvaal authority over Swaziland, and by Order in Council of December 1, 1906, this authority was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa. The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandeni, many of which carried exemption from customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered any satisfactory form of Government difficult. A Proclamation, therefore, provided for the constitution of a Commission to inquire into the question of these concessions. Under this

Proclamation the High Commissioner has exercised the power to expropriate monopolies conferring exclusive rights, compensation for which has been made out of loans raised for the purpose. The agricultural and grazing rights of natives have been safeguarded, and delimited; a general survey of the territory in connection with concession claims has also been carried out.

Gold is subject to a tax of 10 per cent. on profits; base metals to a royalty of 2½ per cent. on output, in addition to any rentals now payable.

A Special Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and Assistant Commissioners' Courts have been established. A local Swaziland police force was created in 1907. Authorised strength (1921) 24 Europeans and 172 natives. During the year ended December 31, 1921, there were 2,410 summary convictions, and 55 convictions in the Superior Court.

Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner.

The present seat of the administration is at Mbabane: altitude 3,800 feet.

Area, 6,678 square miles. Population, census 1921: 133,563 (Europeans, 2,200). The Government maintains 11 European schools at different centres, average attendance, 376 in 1921; and 1 native school at Zombode, the kraal of the Regent, average attendance, 77 in 1921. The Government also subsidises other native schools and a school for coloured children, average attendance, 2,300 in 1921.

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	64,2 8	70,796	70,342	92,159	88,372	87,104
Expenditure . .	63,967	70,005	82,006	87,024	111,139	94,795

Chief items of revenue, 1921-22: Native tax, 39,000*l.*; customs, 10,000*l.*; sales and leases of Crown lands, &c., 8,000*l.*; concession rents, 6,000*l.*; licences, 30,000*l.*; dog tax, 3,000*l.* Chief items of expenditure, 1921-22: Police, 20,000*l.*; establishments, 17,000*l.*; public works, 8,000*l.*; East Coast Fever Veterinary, 11,000*l.*; medical, 5,000*l.*; education, 6,000*l.*; justice, 6,700*l.*

Since 1904, 177,412*l.* has been spent on the expropriation of monopolies and in connection with the Swaziland Concessions Commission and the Partitions of Concessions. The public debt of Swaziland amounts (1922) to 92,500*l.*

The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities for local supply. Attempts are being made to introduce cotton-growing. Stock numbers approximately (1921): horses, 1,400; cattle, 210,000; native sheep and goats, 120,000; pigs, 9,000. Approximately 350,000 sheep are brought into Swaziland from the Transvaal each year for winter grazing. The territory is reported to be rich in minerals, but it has not yet been systematically prospected. Alluvial tin is being mined and shipped. In 1921 the output of tin was 391 tons, valued at 30,000*l.* There are several gold mines, but only four were worked on a small scale in 1921, the output being 211 oz. By agreement (dated June 30, 1910) with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is treated for customs purposes as part of the Union and receives a *pro rata* share of the Customs dues collected. Separate returns of Swaziland imports and exports are not available. The exports consist mainly of cassiterite tin, slaughter oxen, tobacco and cotton.

There is bi-weekly communication by motor between Pietersdorp, Mbabane and Carolina. Elsewhere communication is by small carts or

runners. Post offices working in 1921-22, 15. There are telegraph offices at Mbabane, Piggs Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni. Post Office Savings Banks deposits, 2,564*l.* on March 31, 1922, belonging to 211 depositors.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denomination to the British. The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has branches at Mbabane and Hlatikulu. The deposits to March 31, 1922, amounted to 41,000*l.* This bank also conducts savings bank business—149 depositors, 1922, total deposits 23,000*l.*

Resident Commissioner.—D. Honey, C.M.G.

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary.—B. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Constitution and Government.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. Under the terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony were united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, these Colonies becoming original provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively. Under the Act constituting the Union, the Sovereign appoints a Governor-General, who, with an Executive Council (of which the members are chosen and summoned by him), administers the executive government of the Union as the Governor-General in Council. Departments of State have been established, the Governor-General appointing not more than ten officers to administer them. Such officers are King's Ministers of State for the Union and members of the executive Council.

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Assembly. The Governor-General has power to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, either both Houses simultaneously or the House of Assembly alone; but the Senate may not be dissolved within 10 years of the establishment of the Union. There must be a session of Parliament every year.

The Senate consists of forty members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight (four being selected mainly for their acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races) are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and thirty-two are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy is filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs. The Constitution of the Senate after ten years may be provided for by Parliament, but if no such provision is made the arrangements made in the South Africa Act are to hold good. Each senator must be a British subject of European descent, at least 30 years of age, qualified as a voter in one of the provinces, and resident for five years within the Union; an elected senator must be a registered owner of property of the value of 500*l.* over any mortgage. Result of elections in February, 1921: S. African Party, 17; Nationalists, 13; Labour, 2.

The House of Assembly consists of 134 members chosen in Electoral

Divisions in numbers as follows :—The Cape of Good Hope, 51 ; Natal, 17 ; Transvaal, 49 ; Orange Free State, 17. Parliamentary voters must have the qualifications as existing in the several colonies at the time of the Union. Each electoral district in each province returns one member, who must be a British subject of European descent, qualified as a registered voter, and resident five years within the Union. A House of Assembly is to continue five years from the date of its first meeting unless sooner dissolved.

Each member of each House must make Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance. A member of one House cannot be elected to the other, but a Minister of State may sit and speak, but not vote in the House of which he is not a member. To hold an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions) is a disqualification for membership of either House, as are also insolvency, crime, and insanity. Certain disabilities to which members of Parliament had, or might have, become subject in assisting in Naval and Military operations during the war were made the subject of special legislation in 1915.

The House of Assembly, not the Senate, must originate money bills, but may not pass a bill for taxation or appropriation unless it has been recommended by message from the Governor-General during the Session. Restrictions are placed on the amendment of money bills by the Senate. Provision is made for adjusting disagreements between the Houses, and for the Royal Assent to bills to be given or reserved, and for laws assented to by the Governor-General being disallowed.

The first Parliamentary election under the South Africa Act was held on the 15th September, 1910. The position of the various parties in September, 1921, was :—South African Party, 74 ; Nationalists, 47 ; Labour Party, 12 ; Independents, 1.

Pretoria is the seat of government of the Union, and Cape Town is the seat of Legislature.

Governor-General.—Major-General H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C. (salary £10,000 per annum). The Executive Council is constituted as follows :—

His Royal Highness the Governor-General.

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs.—General The Right Honourable J. C. Smuts, C.H., K.C. (3,500*l.*).

Minister of the Interior, Public Health and Education.—The Honourable Patrick Duncan, C.M.G. (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Mines and Industries.—The Right Honourable F. S. Malan (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Railways and Harbours.—The Honourable J. W. Jagger (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Finance.—The Honourable H. Burton, K.C. (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Justice.—Senator The Honourable N. J. de Wet, K.C. (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Defence.—Colonel The Honourable H. Mentz (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and of Public Works.—The Honourable Sir Thomas Watt, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Agriculture.—The Right Honourable Sir Thomas Smartt, K.O.M.G.

Minister of Lands.—Colonel The Honourable D. Reitz.

In each province there is an Administrator appointed by the Governor-General for five years, and a Provincial Council elected for three years, each council having an executive committee of four (either members or not of

the council), the administrator presiding at its meetings. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. The number of members in each Provincial Council is as follows:—Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 25; Transvaal, 49; Orange Free State, 25. The provincial committees and councils have authority to deal with local matters such as provincial finance, education (elementary), charity, municipal institutions, local works, roads and bridges, markets, fish and game, and penalties for breaches of laws respecting such subjects. Other matters may be delegated to these Councils. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subject to the veto of the Governor-General-in-Council.

The first Provincial elections for the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal were held on the 15th September, 1910; those for Natal and the Orange Free State on the 12th October, 1910.

There is a provincial Revenue Fund in each province. The old colonial capitals are the capitals of the provinces.

A Harbour and Railway Board of not more than three commissioners appointed for five years, with a Minister of State as chairman, have the management of the railways, ports, and harbours. There is a Railway and Harbour Fund for the Union and into it are paid revenues from the administration of railways, ports, and harbours, and such Fund is appropriated by Parliament. Into a Consolidated Revenue Fund is paid all other money received for the purposes of the Union. On this fund the interest on debts of the colonies forms a first charge. To the Union has been transferred the public property, real and personal, of the colonies.

The English and Dutch languages are both official. The administration of native affairs and affairs specially or differentially affecting Asiatics vests in the Governor-General-in-Council. It is provided that the government of native territories may be transferred to the Union Government.

High Commissioner in London.—Sir E. Walton, K.C.M.G.

Area and Population.

The total area of the Union is 473,089 square miles divided between the Provinces as follows:—Cape of Good Hope, 276,966; Natal, 35,284; Transvaal, 110,450; Orange Free State, 50,389.

The census taken in 1904 in each of the four Colonies which subsequently (in 1910) were incorporated in the Union was the first simultaneous census taken in South Africa. While comparisons are possible in respect of the numbers of the population of separate Provinces for earlier periods than 1904, full comparison is only possible in respect of the whole area of the Union for 1904 and later years. In 1911 the first Union census was taken.

The following tables give the returns of population at the various censuses, classified according to race and sex:—

Year	All Races			White		Coloured	
	Total	White	Coloured	Males	Females	Males	Females
1904 . . .	5,175,824	1,116,808	4,059,018	635,117	481,689	2,047,118	2,011,900
1911 . . .	5,973,394	1,276,242	4,697,152	685,164	591,078	2,384,228	2,312,924
1918 . . .	—	1,421,781	—	728,866	692,915	—	—
1921 . . .	6,928,580	1,519,488	5,409,092	787,035	732,453	2,764,957	2,654,135

Of the coloured population in 1921, 4,697,313 were Bantu, 165,731 Asiatic, and 545,548 of other races.

The increase in the total population, 1911-21, was: Union, 15.99 per cent.; Cape, 8.49 per cent.; Natal, 19.71 per cent.; Transvaal, 23.81 per cent.; O. F. S. 19.06 per cent. The increase in the European population in the Union, 1911-21, was 19.06 per cent., and in other races 15.16 per cent. The proportion of Europeans to the total population in 1921 was 21.93 per cent.

Principal towns (including suburbs) in the Union classified according to the number of inhabitants of white race, 1918 and 1921:—

Town	Province	1921			1918
		White	Coloured	Total	White
Over 20,000—					
1. Johannesburg	Transvaal	151,836	136,295	288,131	137,166
2. Cape Town	Cape	113,302	91,102	207,404	99,693
3. Durban	Natal	57,095	89,215	146,310	48,413
4. Pretoria	Transvaal	45,361	28,691	74,052	41,690
5. Port Elizabeth	Cape	25,982	20,112	46,094	23,339
6. East London	Cape	20,371	14,299	34,670	17,592
Over 10,000 and less than 20,000—					
7. Bloemfontein	Orange Free State	19,367	19,667	39,034	15,631
8. Kimberley	Cape	18,283	21,414	39,702	17,188
9. Pietermaritzburg	Natal	17,968	18,025	36,023	18,525
10. Germiston	Transvaal	15,697	26,658	42,355	16,196
11. Benoni	Transvaal	14,483	33,158	47,641	17,683
12. Krugersdorp	Transvaal	13,439	29,077	42,516	13,663
13. Boksburg	Transvaal	12,416	25,563	37,979	11,950

Occupations.—The census returns for 1911 showed the occupations of the people to be as follows:—Professional, 59,721; domestic, 290,560; commercial, 81,627; agricultural, 192,424; industrial, 143,255; indefinite, 10,745; dependants, 492,959; unspecified, 4,951. There were 26,258 white persons, of whom 294 were females, who were engaged in the general or local government or the defence of the Union of South Africa. There were some 342,090 persons of all races employed in the mining industry of the Union; of these 47,000 were Europeans.

Migration.—1921. Arrivals, 47,418, departures, 37,478.

Vital Statistics.—The following table gives the total numbers of marriages, births and deaths registered in the Union for recent years for all races:—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1913 ¹	23,760	102,234	64,466	1919	28,507	111,923	88,247
1917	25,633	102,369	66,117	1920	80,239	119,262	82,751
1918	23,884	118,061	141,686	1921	26,869	121,138	77,988

¹ Pre-war.

Owing to the laws relating to the births and deaths of the native population varying widely in each province, and to the entire absence of

234 THE BRITISH EMPIRE—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

native registration in one, these figures must be regarded as merely recording registrations and not the total number of actual events.

The following table shows the marriage, birth and death rates of Europeans, per 1,000 of the European population only:—

Year	Marriage rate	Birth rate	Death rate	Year	Marriage rate	Birth rate	Death rate
1913	9.08	31.68	10.27	1919	9.15	26.90	11.78
1917	8.64	28.99	10.26	1920	9.06	29.96	11.09
1918	8.19	28.59	17.17	1921	8.48	28.42	10.41

* Pre-war.

Religion.

Religions.—The results of the European census of 1918 as regards religions are as follows:—Europeans: Dutch Churches, 800,178; Anglicans, 265,149; Presbyterian, 60,471; Congregationalists, 13,176; Wesleyans, 91,199; Lutherans, 20,320; Roman Catholics, 55,552; Baptists, 15,507; Jews, 58,741; others and unspecified, 41,495; total, 1,421,781. Non-Europeans as at the census of 1911; Dutch Churches, 204,702; Anglican, 276,849; Presbyterians, 72,114; Independents (Congregationalists), 173,982; Wesleyans, 456,017; African Methodist Episcopal, 59,103; Lutherans, 195,308; Roman Catholics, 37,242; Hindus, 115,701; Buddhists and Confucians, 1,783; Mahomedans, 45,842; no religion, 3,012,648; others and unspecified, 45,861; total, 4,697,152.

Instruction.

Under the *South Africa Act*, for a period of five years after the establishment of the Union and thereafter subject to decree of Parliament, control of education other than higher education was granted to the four Provincial Administrations. This arrangement still obtains. For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute Higher Education,

Higher Education.—By legislation enacted in the Session of 1916 three Universities, with teaching and examining functions, were established in the place of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, provision being made for the conversion of the South African College into the University of Cape Town, of the Victoria College into the University of Stellenbosch, and of the University of the Cape of Good Hope into a federal University, styled the University of South Africa, with the remainder of the University Colleges as constituent colleges, the names of which, with appropriate details, will be found in the table hereunder. The actual establishment of the three new Universities took place on April 2, 1918. In 1921 the University College of Johannesburg was created the University of the Witwatersrand.

The University Acts of 1916 also established two Boards, one consisting of representatives of the three Universities (South Africa, Cape Town and Stellenbosch), the Provincial and Union Education Departments, and of the teachers of public and private secondary schools, which is charged with the conduct of the matriculation examination, and the other for the conduct of the professional examinations in law and surveying.

General statistics in regard to teaching universities and constituent colleges of the University of South Africa, 1921.

College	Year of Foundation and Incorporation	Normal Expenditure for year 1921	No. of Professors	No. of Lecturers and Assistants	Average No. of Students, 1921		
					Male	Female	Total
University of Cape Town	1829 (Incorporated 1837) ¹	£ 112,005	42	68	681	179	863
University of Stellenbosch	1866 (Incorporated 1881) ²	67,815	38	25	417	137	554
University of South Africa: Constituent Colleges—	1918 ³						
Grey University College, Bloemfontein	1855 (Incorporated 1910)	20,445	13	11	103	26	129
Huguenot University College, Wellington	1874 (Incorporated 1907)	9,335	6	7	12	72	84
Rhodes University College, Grahamstown	1904	26,730	13	17	115	81	196
Transvaal University College, Pretoria	1908	52,070	21	26	422	105	527
Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg	1909	18,000	9	8	83	69	152
University of the Witwatersrand ⁴	1903	69,380	28	43	624	163	787
Totals	—	375,780	173	205	2,460	832	3,292

¹ As the South African College—constituted the University of Cape Town on April 2, 1918.

² As the Victoria College—constituted the University of Stellenbosch on April 2, 1918.

³ On the dissolution of the University of the Cape of Good Hope (founded 1873).

⁴ Formerly University College of Johannesburg.

State and State-aided Education, other than Higher Education.—Subject to final control of the Provincial Administration the central direction of public education in each Province is exercised by the Provincial Education Department, the permanent head of which in the Cape of Good Hope is the Superintendent-General, in Natal the Superintendent, in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in each case the Director.

Union—Statistics of State and State-aided education other than higher education.

Year	Number of Schools *		Number of Scholars		Number of teachers ²	Expenditure
	For white scholars	For coloured scholars	White	Coloured		
						£
1913 ¹	4,286	2,363	203,421	167,708	10,359	2,268,026
1916	4,878	2,595	217,294	192,055	15,363	2,600,644
1917	4,945	2,935	259,076	201,419	17,971	3,169,889
1918	4,846 ³	2,878	283,149	220,104	18,301	3,631,408
1919	4,752	3,046	292,628	221,783	18,689	4,530,634
1920	4,746	3,129	303,255	238,137	19,769	5,940,037

¹ Pre-war.

² Primary, intermediate and secondary schools only.

³ Private Farm Schools in Natal excluded.

Private schools, 1921 : number, 239 for white pupils, 177 for coloured ; 21,589 white scholars, 8,039 coloured ; 1,547 teachers.

The following table shows the number of schools and the expenditure on education other than higher education of white scholars in each Province, 1920.

Province	Number of Schools				Training colleges and schools ¹	Special schools	Expenditure
	Primary	Intermediate	Secondary	Total			
							£
Cape of Good Hope	2,395 ¹	—	168	2,563	13	45	1,843,959 ³
Natal	1,052	7	10	182	1	3	493,444
Transvaal	1,039	—	29	1,068	3	—	2,488,018
Orange Free State	800	38	23	861	1	6	796,703
Union	4,399	45	230	4,674	18	54	5,622,124

¹ Including 470 private farm schools.

² Exclusive of 157 farm schools.

³ Including expenditure defrayed from fees, local rates, and contributions (£220,287).

⁴ Excluding training departments attached to secondary schools.

Justice.

The Common Law of the Union is the Roman-Dutch Law, that is, the uncodified law of Holland as it was at the date of the cession of the Cape in 1806. The sources of the law are the Dutch Commentaries and text-books of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. The Law of England as such is not recognised as authoritative, though by Statute the principles of English Law relating to mercantile matters—e.g., companies, patents, trademarks, insolvency and the like, have been introduced. In shipping, insurance, and other modern business developments English Law is followed, and it has also largely influenced civil and criminal procedure. In all other matters, family relations, property, succession, contract, &c., Roman-Dutch Law rules, English decisions being valued only so far as they agree therewith. The prerogatives of the Crown are, generally speaking, the same as in England.

The Supreme Court consists of an Appellate Division with a Chief Justice and two ordinary and two additional Judges of Appeal. In each Province of the Union there is a Provincial Division of the Supreme Court ; while in the Cape there are two Local Divisions, and in the Transvaal one, exercising the same jurisdiction within limited areas as the Provincial Divisions. The Judges hold office during good behaviour. The Circuit System is fully developed.

Each Province is further divided into Districts with a Magistrate's Court having a prescribed civil and criminal jurisdiction. From this Court there is an appeal to the Provincial and Local Divisions of the Supreme Court, and thence to the Appellate Division. A distinctive feature of the Criminal system is that Magistrate's convictions carrying sentences above a prescribed limit are subject to automatic review by a Judge.

Persons convicted, all courts, 1921 : males, 225,366, females, 25,747.

Chief-Justice of South Africa.—The Rt. Hon. Sir James Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G. (Appointed 19 October, 1914.)

Finance.

Prior to 1913-14 the expenditure of the four Provinces was entirely met from grants by the Union Government. Under the Financial Relations Act, 1913, which came into operation on April 1, 1913, certain revenues were

transferred or assigned to the Provinces, and the grants by the Union Government were limited to 50 per cent. of the total normal or recurrent expenditure of the Provinces, with additional subsidies to two Provinces in which the funds so provided were shown to be inadequate to meet the necessary expenditure. The Act also provided that the capital expenditure of the Provinces should be financed by redeemable loans from the Union Treasury, the interest and sinking fund charges on which should be included in the normal or recurrent expenditure and thus be subject to the 50 per cent. grant

Revenue and expenditure :—

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (ordinary)	15,980,944	21,911,029	26,885,957	29,676,186	28,884,270
Expenditure* (ordinary)	14,289,652	18,284,718	20,762,950	25,585,868	24,900,538
„ (loan account)	—	7,932,000	8,460,000	13,195,725	11,731,800

* Excluding expenditure on provincial administrations.

The following are the estimated figures for ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year 1922-23 :—

Ordinary Revenue (1922-23)		Ordinary Expenditure (1922-23)	
	£		£
Customs	5,660,000	H. R. H. The Governor-General	25,791
Excise	1,919,000	Legislature	118,199
Posts, Telegraphs & Telephones	3,000,000	Prime Minister	34,429
Mining	1,095,000	Native Affairs	432,650
Licences	135,000	Defence	915,846
Stamp Duties and Fees	950,000	Mines and Industries	356,492
Income Tax, Super Tax, and Dividend Tax	6,947,000	Higher Education and Child Welfare	442,192
Estate and Succession Duty	450,000	Treasury	91,512
Native Taxes	840,000	Public Debt	8,572,402
Native Pass and Compound Fees	35,000	Pensions	1,772,000
Land Revenue, Quit Rent, and Farm Taxes	160,000	High Commissioner in London	74,641
Forest Revenue	85,000	Miscellaneous Services	119,834
Rents on Government Property	215,000	Inland Revenue	128,412
Interest	5,474,000	Audit	74,301
Departmental Receipts	750,000	Customs and Excise	219,715
Fines and Forfeitures	300,000	Justice	78,662
Recoveries of Advances	55,000	Superior Courts	218,269
Excess Profits Duty	400,000	Magistrates	550,293
Miscellaneous	60,000	Police	2,625,440
Sale of Crown Lands	100,000	Prisons and Reformatories	854,245
Bewaarplaats	65,000	Interior	186,675
		Public Health	254,049
		Mental Hospitals and Leprosy Institutions	611,470
		Printing and Stationery	298,599
		Public Works	811,387
		Agriculture	682,133
		Agriculture (Education)	165,913
		Forestry	160,757
		Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	2,862,876
		Lands, Deeds, and Survey	228,627
		Irrigation	161,600
		Public Service Commission	23,529
		Unemployed Expenditure	450,000
		Industrial Disturbances	225,600
Total	28,695,000	Total ordinary	24,827,940
		Expenditure, loan account	10,763,000

Excluding £4,616,417 for provincial administrations.

238 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The gross Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1922, was 191,784,936*l*.

The expenditure out of Loan Funds for war services during 1915-16 was 10,707,188*l*. ; 1916-17, 2,764,560*l*. ; 1917-18, 3,452,156*l*. ; 1918-19, 3,153,925*l*. ; 1919-20, 2,072,626*l*. ; 1920-21, 753,730*l*. ; 1921-22, 259,850*l*.

The railway earnings in 1921-22 totalled 20,807,359*l*. , and the total expenditure came to 17,214,275*l*. ; harbours, revenue 1,089,087*l*. , expenditure 688,316*l*. South African Steamships revenue, 250,203*l*. ; expenditure, 223,510*l*. ; leaving a total net surplus of 4,020,548*l*. The estimated expenditure for 1922-23 is: Railways, 22,753,653*l*. ; harbours, 1,093,735*l*. ; steamships, 216,006*l*.

There is a provincial revenue fund in every Province, into which all revenues raised or received by the Province are paid. Appropriations are effected by Ordinance of the Provincial Council. It is only under the authority of such an Appropriation Ordinance that any withdrawal from the fund can take place. The provincial accounts are audited in each case by an auditor appointed and paid by the Union Government.

Defence.

The South Africa Defence Act 1912, which became law on June 14, 1912, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising:—

1. *The South African Permanent Force*, which consists of:—(i) The South African Staff Corps; (ii) The South African Instructional Corps; (iii) The South African Naval Service; (iv) The South African Field Artillery; (v) The 1st Regiment, South African Mounted Riflemen; (vi) The South African Permanent Garrison Artillery; (vii) The South African Engineer Corps; (viii) The South African Air Force; (ix) The South African Service Corps; (x) The South African Medical Corps; (xi) The South African Ordnance Corps; (xii) The South African Veterinary Corps; (xiii) The South African Administrative, Pay, and Clerical Corps.

The South African Naval Service includes the officers and men of the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve engaged for whole-time service.

2. *The Coast Garrison Force.*
3. *The Citizen Force.*
4. *The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.*
5. *Special Reserves.*

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 21 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle.

Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 15 military districts. To each military

district have been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

The object of the Amending Act is to provide for a small standing army with an efficient Air Force and the nucleus of a Naval Service for coastal defence.

Under the 1922 Act the Permanent Force is relieved of all Police duties in peace time for which they were liable under the Act of 1912, and becomes a purely military force.

The provision of a Police Reserve to take the place of the South African Mounted Riflemen, when on active service, is no longer necessary, and has been expunged from the Act of 1912 accordingly.

From December 1, 1921, the Defence Force of the Union became entirely responsible for the military administration of the Cape, and the Imperial troops have been withdrawn.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Wheat-growing has made a big forward movement since 1904, as will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1904 (General Census)	113,453	493	15,076	12,717	141,739
1911 (General Census)	261,001	1,446	53,098	46,518	362,063
1917-18 (Census of Agriculture)	496,342	849	48,627	63,153	608,971
1918-19 (" ") ¹	323,734	2,154	65,504	87,342	478,734
1919-20 (" ") ¹	223,700	912	57,010	26,122	307,744
1920-21 (" ") ¹	339,445	773	42,874	56,317	439,409

The following table also gives the production of maize for the same period :

Year.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1904 (General Census)	226,842	157,735	260,733	77,569	722,819
1911 (General Census)	345,573	361,149	662,122	357,659	1,726,503
1918 (Census of Agriculture)	477,498	288,780	910,783	850,957	2,528,018
1919 (" ") ¹	77,580	220,746	823,398	612,394	1,734,118
1920 (" ") ¹	100,560	283,508	734,600	700,148	1,873,816
1921 (" ") ¹	115,326	246,142	819,681	773,095	1,954,744

¹ Excluding Native Location, Reserves, &c. (Production, 1918, Wheat, 21,566,000 lbs. ; Maize, 585,490,000 lbs. ; 1921, Wheat, 17,393,600 lbs. ; Maize, 714,703,800 lbs.).

Other products, excluding Native Reserves, &c., 1921 : barley, 52,071,000 lbs. ; oats, 191,234,000 lbs. ; Kaffir corn, 310,809,000 lbs. ; potatoes, 215,930,000 lbs. ; tobacco, 15,006,240 lbs.

In dairying, too, good progress has been made. In 1920-21 the production of butter amounted to 18,963,073 lbs., and of cheese, 4,618,714 lbs.

The 1921 census (Agriculture) showed that the numbers of various classes of livestock in the Union were as follows :—8,557,089 cattle ; 920,468 horses ; 116,789 mules ; 722,238 donkeys ; 261,828 ostriches ; 31,729,512 sheep ; 7,836,696 goats ; 914,769 pigs.

The production of wool and mohair is being maintained (1921 exports: wool, 230,421,915 lbs.; mohair, 17,127,915 lbs.). The slump in ostrich feathers during the war seriously reduced the output, though after the signing of the Armistice, in 1918 the feather industry underwent a rapid revival (exports, 1921, 296,711 lbs., 461,533*l.*). In 1921 hides and skins valued at 1,226,876*l.* and wattle bark valued at 570,127*l.* were exported.

Cotton-growing is now undertaken by many farmers, the plant being found a better drought resistant than either tobacco or maize. The 1921 yield was approximately 3,576,400 lbs. of seed cotton. The output of sugar in the Union in 1916-17 was estimated at 114,709 tons; in 1917-18, 104,921 tons; in 1918-19, 150,214 tons; 1919-20, 189,183 tons; 1920-21, 143,680 tons. The area under tea is approximately 3,500 acres, from which the yield for 1920-21 was 3,762,634 lbs. (green leaf). It is estimated that some 15,000 acres of land suitable for tea plantations are available.

The total extent of forest reserve areas in March, 1919, was about 2,092,000 acres.

Irrigation.—Irrigation development has made rapid strides in the past ten years. Technical and financial assistance is given by the State under the Union Irrigation Law of 1912, which was designed to encourage irrigation. The Government expenditure on irrigation in 1921-22 was 1,010,000*l.* from Loan Funds and 214,000*l.* from revenue; total 1,224,000*l.*

Manufactures.—The conditions brought about by the war gave an impetus to local manufactures. The production of leather, for which this country is most suitable, has been more than doubled; a commencement has been made with the manufacture of tanning extract from wattle bark; in dairy products, increasing activity is everywhere being shown; and the output of cement is rapidly overtaking the demands of the country. The Union already produces its own requirements in beer and matches. The manufacture of tobacco satisfactorily maintains its position as one of the most important industries in the country. Amongst other commodities which the Union is producing are boots and shoes, candles, dynamite, soap, rope, wine, spirits, furniture, vehicles, brooms and brushes, biscuits, earthenware pipes, and firebricks.

The report on the industrial census in the Union in 1920-21 gives the value added by process of manufacture, &c., as 40,337,000*l.*, and the value of the gross production of the industries covered at 98,302,000*l.* The total number of factories which made returns was 7,006. Value of land and buildings, 18,703,000*l.*, machinery, plant, and tools, 25,620,000*l.*, of materials used 57,965,000*l.*, and cost of fuel, light, and power, 2,786,000*l.* Average number of persons employed, 179,838 (whites, 62,966). Wages paid, 21,906,000*l.* The gross value of the output of the principal groups of industries was: food, drink, &c., 36,066,000*l.*; metals, engineering, &c., 20,011,000*l.*; chemicals, &c., 6,603,000*l.*; heat, light, and power, 5,227,000*l.*; building, &c., 9,122,000*l.*; clothing, textiles, &c., 3,234,000*l.*; books, printing, &c., 4,299,000*l.*; leather, &c., 2,389,000*l.*; stone, clay, &c., 2,703,000*l.*; vehicles, 2,181,000*l.*; furniture, &c., 1,669,000*l.*

Mining.—The table hereunder gives the total value of the principal minerals produced in the Union from the earliest dates of existing records to December 31, 1921. The value of gold is calculated at 4.24773*l.* per fine ounce. Copper, tin, antimony, scheelite, and silver are valued on the estimated pure metal contained in shipments according to the average current prices in London. The value of other base minerals is calculated on average local prices.⁴

Classification.	Cape of Good Hope	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold	21,856	83,821	716,891,281	—	716,996,958
Diamonds	170,137,698	—	30,233,958	19,528,932	219,900,588
Coal	1,994,491	20,886,490	28,035,857	3,957,338	53,944,176
Copper	19,717,456	389	8,206,159	—	22,924,004
Tin	61,019	—	4,512,839	—	4,573,858
Total	191,932,520	20,979,700	782,850,094	22,586,270	1,018,329,584

The total value of the mineral production of the Union is given hereunder for recent years.

	1917.	1918	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ammonia, Sulphate of	—	—	102,930	63,088	19,470
Antimony	12,428	2,589	556	—	—
Arsenic	—	—	663	655	120
Asbestos	87,364	54,037	66,426	114,195	103,067
Bismuth	—	—	300	—	—
Chrome Ore	—	—	—	—	400
Coal	3,275,608	3,224,597	3,416,244	4,519,665	5,072,401
Coke	28,648	68,662	47,312	48,535	51,180
Copper	1,126,040	342,105	234,445	418,269	6,446
Corundum	13,038	26,260	1,486	1,446	770
Diamonds	7,713,810	7,114,867	33,390,609	14,762,899	3,103,448
Flint	1,120	1,491	1,311	1,230	2
Gold	38,367,675	35,759,003	39,279,590	45,605,764	43,082,162
Graphite	2,590	2,294	2,630	2,339	1,496
Gypsum	5,092	6,843	10,921	14,098	2
Iron Ore	—	2,729	1,081	811	689
Iron Pyrite	4,463	7,002	8,894	5,014	6,632
Kaolin	19	—	—	—	—
Lead	3,761	1,886	4,973	5,270	3,36
Lime	131,373	158,245	201,958	244,745	255,186
Magnesite	2,050	2,184	2,723	3,780	3,581
Manganese	641	1,965	776	277	866
Mica	877	1,185	396	500	802
Salt (including by-products)	110,566	163,722	193,067	197,068	162,918
Silver	172,997	187,608	228,804	245,671	137,441
Soda (crude)	29,377	11,099	753	—	4,527
Steatite	—	—	932	—	—
Talc	1,962	1,713	2,170	2,227	1,306
Tar	—	—	135	3,382	5,104
Tin	346,016	440,995	277,925	435,680	139,688
Tungsten	1,551	3,647	699	—	—
Zinc	—	—	—	15,614	8,410
Miscellaneous Articles (Bricks, Cement, Earthen- ware, Pipes, etc.)	880,819	879,777	1,079,126	1,558,337	2,010,786
Mineral Paints	305	1,429	572	1,049	333
Quarries	—	61,525	1,111	60,319	78,693
Total	52,260,190	48,619,915	56,959,377	68,332,127	64,268,086

1 Premium included.

2 Included with quarries.

242 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Coal Resources.—The extent of the coal resources of South Africa are roughly estimated as follows:—

Area of Coal Resources		Estimated quantities of Coal contained
	Square Miles	Mln. Tons
Transvaal .	5,000, average 6 ft. thick	36,000
Natal .	1,000 " 7 " "	9,400
Zululand .	1,250 " 4 " "	6,000
Orange Free State	} Probably not less than } 1,000, average 4 ft. thick }	4,800
Cape Province		
Basutoland		
Swaziland		
Total		56,200

The following table shows the average number of persons employed on mines and in allied concerns in the Union in 1921:—

Classification	Number of Persons				Proportion of Total Persons Employed
	White	Asiatic	Natives and Other Coloured	Total	
Gold	21,607	206	181,117	202,930	69.78
Diamonds	6,661	20	20,595	27,276	9.38
Coal	2,133	2,601	35,177	39,911	13.72
Base Minerals	462	—	5,519	5,981	2.06
Other ¹	1,763		12,940	14,703	5.06
Total	32,626		258,175	290,801	100.00

¹ Includes lime, flint, gypsum, power supply, brick, cement works, &c.

Commerce.

The total value of the Imports and Exports of the Union of South Africa, exclusive of Specie, was as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913 ¹	41,828,841	68,569,864	1918	49,487,168	70,632,924
1915	31,810,717	34,817,983	1919	50,791,205	102,513,646
1916	40,899,945	65,683,831	1920	101,827,104	87,667,516
1917	30,476,283	91,574,835	1921	57,800,316	65,819,139

¹ Pre-war.

The principal articles of import and export for 1920 and 1921 were:—

Imports	1920	1921	Exports	1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
Apparel	7,983,419	8,004,855	Angora Hair	518,973	583,643
Arms and Ammunition	560,720	342,770	Bark	986,484	570,127
Bags	1,054,582	766,420	Blasting Compounds	242,812	175,813
Cotton Manufactures	4,821,006	2,640,638	Butter & Substitutes	54,827	257,166
Drugs and Chemicals	1,644,487	1,084,929	Coal ¹	1,482,862	1,949,014
			Diamonds	11,527,451	1,355,487

¹ Excluding bunker coal.

Imports	1920	1921	Exports	1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
Electrical Wire and Fittings ¹	1,812,198	2,219,579	Feathers, Ostrich	517,336	461,533
Food and Drink	14,070,104	5,398,633	Fish	331,147	263,230
Furniture	1,291,935	661,111	Gold	35,547,079	34,453,586
Glycerine	583,361	435,818	Hides and Skins	4,232,894	1,226,876
Haberdashery	2,091,866	932,681	Maize	344,268	2,295,769
Hardware & Cutlery	4,797,960	3,328,513	Maize Meal	441,755	600,507
Hats and Caps	837,158	476,563	Meats	493,778	176,409
Implements: Agricultural	1,301,085	1,001,743	Tobacco	112,030	39,005
India Rubber Manufactures ²	1,403,719	344,558	Wines	189,700	94,367
Iron and Steel	3,256,850	1,438,053	Wool	15,988,103	8,236,835
Leather Manufactures: Mainly Boots and Shoes	3,362,135	770,366			
Machinery ³	4,501,945	5,070,946			
Nitrates	202,113	361,118			
Oils	3,041,560	2,812,758			
Printing Paper	959,486	288,623			
Stationery & Books	1,987,197	1,457,523			
Tobacco	38,922	28,463			
Vehicles ⁴	4,694,519	1,396,376			
Wax (Paraffin and Stearine)	813,966	249,934			
Wood and Timber	2,880,498	1,268,915			
Woollen Manufactures	2,981,810	1,613,135			
Zinc	108,315	69,191			

¹ Including Electrical Machinery.

² Includes tyres imported separately.

³ Excluding agricultural and electrical machinery

⁴ Excluding tyres imported separately (included under rubber manufactures).

Imports of Specie amounted to 1,889,342*l.* in 1917; 2,059,477*l.* in 1918; 2,327,407*l.* in 1919; 8,422,142*l.* in 1920; 401,021*l.* in 1921; and exports to 153,305*l.* in 1917; 222,953*l.* in 1918; 48,246*l.* in 1919; 100,803*l.* in 1920; 115,846*l.* in 1921.

The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported into *British South Africa*, according to countries, for two years (exclusive of specie):—

Country of Origin	1920		1921	
	Value	Per cent. of Total	Value	Per cent. of Total
United Kingdom	51,374,443	51.15	28,711,922	54.16
Australia	3,956,989	4.18	1,332,590	2.51
India	2,728,234	2.87	1,793,676	3.38
Canada	2,712,597	2.85	1,660,273	3.14
Other British Possessions	1,256,514	1.33	730,423	1.38
Total British Possessions	10,651,334	11.23	5,516,962	10.41
Total—British Empire	62,028,777	63.38	34,228,884	64.57

Country of Origin	1920		1921	
	Value	Per cent. of Total	Value	Per cent. of Total
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
United States	17,811,535	18.24	8,244,699	15.55
Belgian Congo	897,635	.94	1,275,934	2.41
Sweden	2,107,782	2.23	1,081,583	2.04
Holland	770,632	.82	592,859	1.12
Switzerland	1,001,443	1.05	431,030	0.81
Brazil	1,098,339	1.15	565,388	1.07
Argentina	1,613,818	1.71	75,926	0.14
France	1,310,072	1.39	790,692	1.49
Japan	1,443,907	1.53	755,652	1.43
Other Foreign Countries	5,279,590	5.56	4,968,792	9.37
Total—Foreign Countries	32,834,753	31.62	18,781,985	35.43
Total—General Merchandise	94,863,530 ¹	100	53,010,869 ¹	100

¹ Excluding Government stores, value 1920, 8,565,951*l.*, and 1921, 8,008,461*l.*

The total exports, excluding specie, in 1921, were 61,990,714*l.* (excluding ships' stores value 3,553,776*l.*), of which 49,535,813*l.* went to the United Kingdom; 2,948,867*l.* to the rest of the Empire; 1,956,862*l.* to the U.S.A.; and 467,139*l.* to Japan.

Shipping and Communications.

Oversea shipping 1921: entered, 1,217 vessels of 4,198,000 tons net; cleared, 1,204 of 4,178,000 tons. Coastwise: entered, 2,350 vessels of 6,012,000 tons net; cleared, 2,328 of 6,039,000 tons.

Prior to the Union, which took effect in May, 1910, the state railways of the several colonies now comprising the Union were operated by the separate Governments. In May, 1910, the Government lines were merged into one system, the South African Railways, under the control of the Union Government. The total open mileage of this system at the end of March, 1921, was 9,559 (comprising Cape 4,254 miles, Orange Free State 1,342 miles, Transvaal 2,644 miles, and Natal, 1,319 miles), of which 8,998 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 561 miles 2 ft. gauge. Mileage open September, 1922, 10,890. The capital expenditure on Government Railways up to March 31, 1921, amounted to 99,821,886*l.* Earnings, 1921–22, 20,807,359*l.*; expenditure, 17,214,275*l.*; passengers, 61 millions; goods carried, 15,220,762 tons. Mileage of private lines, 507 miles (Cape, 453, Natal, 50, O.F.S., 4). A new railway, about 40 miles long, is to be built from Kimberley to Barkly West (Vaal River diamond diggings), and on to Bornelskop.

At the end of 1920–21 there were in the Union 2,771 post offices. Telegrams dealt with numbered 6,994,643. The number of money orders issued during the year 1920–21 was 433,078, and the value 3,271,225*l.*, while 412,813 orders of the value of 3,417,430*l.* were paid. 2,968,770 postal orders amounting to 1,734,692*l.* were issued, and 2,699,544, valued at 1,556,597*l.*, paid.

The revenue of the Post Office in 1920–21 was 1,573,190*l.*, and the expenditure 1,974,240*l.* The revenue of the telegraph and telephone services (excluded from the previous figures) was 1,211,949*l.*, and the expenditure 1,371,235*l.*

In 1921 there were 12,884 miles of telegraph line, carrying 44,183 miles of wire, and 3,351 miles of telephone route, carrying 140,889 miles of wire. 12,123 wireless messages were dealt with during the year 1920-21.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in the Union at the end of March, 1921, was 308,140, and the amount standing to their credit 6,861,078*l*.

• Banks.

The statistics of the 5 banks in the Union are as follows:—

	Year ending December 31			
	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£
Subscribed capital	10,515,000	11,471,800	12,138,460	12,158,460
Paid-up capital	5,261,925	5,775,900	5,542,565	5,462,565
Reserve fund	3,158,650	3,643,067	4,212,902	4,303,538
Notes in circulation	6,451,107	8,219,674	9,469,177	9,182,500
Deposit and current accounts	72,127,111	107,076,767	102,331,940	90,987,048
Coin and bullion	9,238,928	8,657,808	12,152,819	8,613,274
Gold Certificates	—	—	—	5,396,515
Securities, Government and other	10,773,102	17,232,436	8,707,551	10,140,694

In December, 1920, under the South African Currency and Banking Act, 1920, a Central Reserve Bank was established at Pretoria, with branches at Cape Town and other important centres. It commenced operations in June, 1921.

Position on 9th September, 1922 (subscribed capital 1,000,000*l*.):—

Liabilities.	Assets.
Capital £1,000,000	Gold Coin and Bullion £ 255,850
Reserve 2,081	Gold Certificates 9,810,216
Notes in Circulation 7,835,651	Subsidiary Coin 230,063
Deposits—	Bills discounted—
Government —	Domestic 978,724
Bankers 5,226,678	Foreign 10,860
Others —	Loans and advances to Govern-
Bills payable —	ment 1,700,000
Other liabilities 79,943	Other loans and advances 1,094,600
	Investments —
	Other assets 44,030
£14,144,353	£14,144,353

Money, Weights, and Measures.

An Act passed in 1922 provided for the issue of a Union Coinage with denominations identical with those of British Coins, which remain legal tender.

An Act (No. 22 of 1922) has been passed legalizing the optional use of either the metric or the imperial standard weights and measures. The

following old Dutch measures are, however, still in use:—*Liquid Measure*: Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity*: Muid = 3 bushels. The customary surface measure is the *Morgen*, equal to 2·1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet.

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PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Constitution and Government.—The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally founded by the Dutch in the year 1652. Britain took possession of it in 1795 but evacuated it in 1803. A British force again took possession in 1806 and the Colony has remained a British Possession since that date. It was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Convention of London, August 13, 1814. The original Colony has been extended from time to time. East and West Pondoland were annexed in 1894 and Bechuanaland in 1895. For many years the form of government in the Colony depended on the terms of the Royal Letters Patent and Instructions to Governors. Letters Patent issued in 1850 to Governor Sir Henry Smith declared that in the Colony there should be a Parliament which should consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly.

A Constitution Ordinance was enacted by Order in Council of March 11, 1853, and took effect on May 1 ensuing. This Order in Council provided that nothing it contained should prevent the Parliament of the Colony from making Acts (subject to the power of Her Majesty in Council either to disallow or assent to such Acts) in amendment of the said Ordinance. This power of amending the Constitution was exercised from time to time as the bounds of the Colony were extended. In 1872 an Act was passed at the Cape and assented to by Order in Council, providing for the system of executive administration known as Responsible Government. The Constitution formed under these various Acts vested the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office holders appointed by the Crown. On the 31st May, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, thereafter forming an original province of the Union.

Cape Town is the seat of the Provincial Administration.

Administrator.—The Hon. Sir Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. (Salary 2,500*l.*)

The Province is divided into 119 magisterial districts, and the Colony proper, including Bechuanaland, but exclusive of the Transkeian territories, into 86 fiscal divisions. In each division there is a Civil Commissioner, who is, in all cases where the fiscal and magisterial areas coincide, also the Resident Magistrate. Each division has a Council of at least 6 members (14 in the Cape Division) elected triennially by the owners or occupiers of immovable property. These Councils look after roads, boundaries, and beacons; return 3 members to the Licensing Court, and perform other local duties.

There are 128 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 78 Village Management Boards.

Area and Population.—The following table gives the population of the Cape of Good Hope at each census :—

Census Year	All Races			White		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1865	496,881	235,700	240,621	95,410	86,182	160,350	154,439
1875	720,984	369,628	351,356	123,910	112,873	245,718	238,483
1891	1,527,224	767,327	759,897	195,956	181,031	571,871	578,866
1904	2,409,804	1,218,940	1,190,864	318,544	261,197	900,396	929,667
1911	2,564,965	1,255,671	1,309,294	301,268	281,109	954,403	1,028,185
1918	—	—	—	311,312	300,513	—	—
1921	2,782,719	1,318,589	1,434,130	329,394	321,215	1,019,195	1,112,915

The following table gives the area and population of the Province and native Territories in 1911 and 1921 :—

Area in Sq. Miles	1921			1911	
	European	Coloured	Total	Total	
Colony Proper	208,661	614,847	1,083,970	1,698,817	1,553,630
East Griqualand	6,602	6,245	258,582	264,827	249,088
Tembuland	3,339	4,627	230,361	234,988	236,086
Transkei	2,504	2,292	195,803	198,095	183,895
Pondoland	3,906	1,512	263,392	264,904	234,637
Walfish Bay, ¹ &c.	430	282	895	1,177	3,076
Bechuanaland	51,524	20,804	99,107	119,911	99,553
Total Province	276,966	650,609	2,132,110	2,782,719	2,564,965

¹ Excluding travellers by rail in 1921, allocated to place of permanent residence.

Of the coloured population in 1911, 19,763 were Malays, and 415,282 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanas.

Chief Towns: White population in 1921 :—Cape Town, 113,302; Kimberley, 13,286; Port Elizabeth, 25,982; Graham's Town, 7,237; Paarl, 5,760; King William's Town, 5,928; East London, 20,374; Graaff-Reinet, 4,516; Worcester, 3,894; Uitenhage, 7,815; Oudtshoorn 5,552.

Of the European population in 1911, 24,245 were professional, 143,925 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50,031 industrial, 232,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Marriages, births and deaths in six years, so far as registered :—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1913(pro-war)	12,133	58,787	39,532
1917	11,814	55,529	41,023
1918	11,514	55,862	38,024
1919	14,294	49,039	48,011
1920	14,783	54,029	44,790
1921	13,165	53,801	41,448

Religion.—In 1911 there were, 1,437,688 Christians—479,825 Dutch Churches, 282,619 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland, Episcopalian), 74,005 Presbyterians, 147,378 Independents or Congregationalists, 285,283 Wesleyans, 19,161 other Methodists, 21,506 Lutherans, 21,167 Moravians, 22,953 Rhenish Mission, 12,234 other Lutherans, 13,704 Baptists, 35,934 Roman Catholics, 21,919 other Christians. Mohammedans 24,189, Jews 16,744. Of no religion, 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were natives.

Instruction.—Local school administration is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district. There are now 122 such districts, each under the control of a school board, two-thirds of whose members are elected by the ratepayers and one-third nominated by Government and local authority. Boards have the power, subject to the Department, to establish and maintain schools; subject to Departmental approval, further, they have the general financial control of schools under their jurisdiction, including the fixing of scales of fees and the hire of buildings. They also have power to enforce school attendance and in certain cases to allow free education. Every public school under a board is ordinarily managed by a committee elected by the parents or, in default, nominated by the board. Such committees have the general supervision of the school, and the selection of the teaching staff also rests with them. Grants in support of education are provided from the general revenue, the sources of revenue in the case of school boards being: Central government, 69·76 per cent.; local education rate, 4·66 per cent.; school fees, 25·17 per cent.; other sources, 41 per cent. Aided schools 1920, 4,640. There are 128,061 European pupils and 154,422 non-European. Total number of teachers 10,004.

Provincial expenditure on education (excluding Higher Education, which is under control of the Central Government), 1917–18, 1,150,525*l.*; 1918–19, 1,403,841*l.*; 1919–20, 1,676,208*l.*; 1920–21, 2,003,567*l.*

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals and kindred charitable institutions, 24,725 in-patients and 122,101 out-patients were treated in the year 1920. There is no system of poor-law relief.

Finance.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four provinces together. Particulars are given above under the Union. Since the passing of the Financial Relations Act, 1913, the Provincial revenue consists

of certain revenues assigned to the Province and an amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidy. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years :—

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
REVENUE:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	405,848	425,314	698,225	1,014,809	1,227,862
Union's Subsidy	862,000	1,047,441	1,149,875	1,444,000	1,701,000
Total Revenue	1,267,848	1,473,755	1,839,101	2,458,809	2,928,862
Total Ordinary Expenditure . .	1,142,206	1,477,354	1,840,026	2,278,370	2,939,559

Ordinary Expenditure 1920-21:—General Administration, 231,165*l.*; Education, 2,003,567*l.*; Hospitals and Poor Relief, 259,179*l.*; Roads, Bridges, Works, 445,648*l.* Capital Expenditure 1920-21, 349,039*l.*

Production and Industry.—In 1914, 919,420 acres of Crown lands were alienated, the amount realised being 52,265*l.* Up to December 31, 1914, the total area disposed of was about 141,039,952 acres, the quantity undisposed of being 36,336,708 acres. At March 31, 1921, the area unalienated was reduced to approximately 26 million acres.

For Mineral Production, see p. 241.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Cape of Good Hope Province and the United Kingdom for five years :—

	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920	1921	1922 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Cape . .	9,380,716	15,080,669	12,660,357	11,554,078	11,308,643
Exports from U.K. to Cape—					
British produce and manufactures	10,812,298	8,802,676	24,007,273	13,241,880	11,408,075
Foreign and Colonial merchandise	953,332	301,600	1,439,263	621,420	717,328

¹ Provisional figures.

The more important imports and exports in 1921 were:—Imports into United Kingdom: sheep's wool (119,789,600 lbs.), 6,477,324*l.*; mohair, 955,843*l.*; raw hides, 116,705*l.*; sheep skins, 581,416*l.*; maize products, 494,677*l.*; feathers, 293,604*l.* The exports of diamonds to the United Kingdom in 1921, as given in the Cape returns, were 272,388 carats, value 1,135,488*l.* (these figures are not included in the table above). Exports from United Kingdom (British produce): cotton goods, 1,763,268*l.*; woollens, 702,750*l.*; apparel, 1,485,286*l.*; machinery, 1,636,530*l.*; iron and steel goods, 1,548,432*l.*; paper, 473,238*l.*; rail vehicles, 1,380,879*l.*

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PROVINCE OF NATAL.

Constitution and Government.—Natal, which had been annexed to Cape Colony in 1844, was placed under separate government in 1845, and under charter of July 15, 1856, was erected into a separate Colony. By this charter partially representative institutions were established, and, under a Natal Act of 1893, assented to by Order in Council, June 26, 1893, the Colony obtained responsible government. The province of Zululand was annexed to Natal on December 30, 1897. The districts of Vryheid, Utrecht and part of Wakkerstroom, formerly belonging to the Transvaal, were in January, 1903, annexed to the colony. On May 31, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, becoming an original province of the Union.

The seat of provincial government in Natal is Pietermaritzburg.

Administrator.—The Hon. G. T. Plowman, C.M.G.

Area and Population.—The Province (including Zululand, 10,424 square miles) has an area of 35,284 square miles, with a seaboard of about 360 miles. The climate is sub-tropical on the coast and somewhat colder

252 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—PROVINCE OF NATAL

inland. It is well suited to Europeans. The Province is divided into 40 Magisterial Divisions.

The European population has more than trebled since 1879. The returns of the total population at the last five censuses were :—

Census Year.	All Races.			White.		Coloured.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1891 . . .	543,913	268,062	275,851	25,787	21,001	212,275	254,850
1904 . . .	1,108,754	550,631	558,123	56,758	40,351	493,873	517,772
1911 . . .	1,194,043	561,648	629,395	52,495	45,619	512,153	583,776
1918 . . .	—	—	—	62,745	59,186	—	—
1921 . . .	1,429,398	767,609	727,798	70,477	66,361	637,223	655,437

The figures for 1891 exclude Zululand; those for 1904 and 1911 include the districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Ngotshe, and Babanango.

Population of the borough of Durban according to the census of 1921: White 57,095, other 89,215, total 146,310; and of Pietermaritzburg: White 17,998, coloured 18,025, total 36,023. The white population of Durban in 1918 was 43,413, and of Pietermaritzburg, 18,525.

So far as registered, the births in 1921 numbered 40,776 (3,370 European, 37,406 coloured); deaths, 19,883 (1,410 European, 18,473 non-European); and marriages, 3,614 (1,296 European, 2,318 non-European).

Instruction.—With the exception of Higher Education, which has been placed under the control of the Union Government, Education comes under the Provincial Administration. In 1920 there were, for children of European extraction, 165 schools giving primary, 7 schools giving intermediate, and 10 giving secondary education, in all 182 schools, which were supported either entirely or partially by Government funds. In addition there were 3 special or vocational schools, 1 training school for teachers, and 157 farm schools. For coloured children, there are 534 state and state-aided schools (including 47 for Indians), as well as 7 schools provided for the training of coloured teachers. The aggregate number of European pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 23,140 for 1920; the average daily attendance 90 per cent. of the number on the registers. The number of coloured children receiving instruction in 1920 amounted to 34,217. A sum of 72,875*l.* was spent on coloured education during 1920–21 out of public funds; the corresponding figure in respect of European education was approximately 493,444*l.* It is estimated that only a very small percentage of white children are receiving no education.

Finance.—For financial arrangements, see p. 236 above. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1913–14 (pre-war)	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	118,486	172,160	223,287	277,053	318,687
Union Subsidy	361,000	283,777	441,056	511,995	597,999
Total Revenue	479,486	555,937	664,343	809,048	916,686
Total Ordinary Expenditure	451,001	532,474	669,780	809,770	1,024,722

The ordinary expenditure for 1921-22 was 958,121*l.* (unaudited). The capital expenditure in 1920-21 was 216,147*l.*

Production and Industry.—At the end of March, 1918, the area of Crown land which remained unalienated and could be taken up for agricultural or pastoral purposes was 1,140,000 morgen (1 morgen = 2.1165 acres approx.). On the Coast and in Zululand there are vast plantations of sugar (output, 1920-21, 143,680 tons) and tea, while cereals of all kinds (especially maize), fruits, vegetables, the *Acacia molissima*, the bark of which is so much used for tanning purposes, and other crops grow prolifically.

The Province is rich in mineral wealth, particularly coal, the output of which is being maintained at a steadily progressive rate. Among other minerals known to exist in the Province are asbestos, copper ore, fireclay, gold, graphite, gypsum, iron ore, lead and silver ore, limestone and marble, manganese ore, mica, molybdenum ore, nickel ore, nitre, oil shale, and tin ore. For figures of mineral production, see p. 241.

The various factory industries of Natal in 1920-21 (census of 1921) numbered 1,058, with an annual output valued at 23,790,511*l.* They had 9,083,822*l.* invested in machinery, lands, and buildings; annually used materials worth 15,171,314*l.*; and paid over 4,199,509*l.* yearly in wages to 42,695 employees.

A Whaling Industry was commenced at Durban in 1908. Down to 1921 (14 years) 10,008 whales were captured. In 1921 the whales captured numbered 1,071. Three companies, with 17 boats, were operating in 1921, and 6,225 tons of oil, valued at 155,000*l.*, were produced. The industry is now regulated by the Provincial Government, as indiscriminate slaughter was driving the whales away from the South African waters.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records made for each of the Provinces; the British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between Natal Province and the United Kingdom for five years:—

	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920	1921	1922 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Natal	2,724,265	7,523,832	6,208,430	7,090,868	1,785,979
Exports of U.K. produce and manufac. to Natal	5,053,223	5,277,503	11,797,870	9,029,449	6,100,865
Exports of foreign and colonial merchandise	389,252	146,410	599,434	284,209	260,062

¹ Provisional figures.

The more important imports and exports in 1921 were:—Imports into United Kingdom: maize, 1,257,373*l.*; maize products, 477,983*l.*; raw hides, 204,292*l.*; sheep's wool (42,420,800 lbs.), 2,423,871*l.*; bark for tanning, 125,847*l.*; sugar, unrefined, 1,355,376*l.* Exports from United Kingdom (British produce): cotton piece goods, 467,621*l.*; woollen manufactures, 299,622*l.*; machinery, 1,473,585*l.*; iron and steel goods, 1,695,607*l.*; apparel, 621,359*l.*

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PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Constitution and Government.—The territory comprised within the limits of The Transvaal was colonised by Boers who left Cape Colony in 1836-37. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal Government was recognised by Great Britain, but, in 1877, in consequence of financial difficulties and troubles with the natives, and in accordance with representations and petitions from the Boers, the territory was annexed by the British Government.* In 1880 the Boers took up arms for the restoration of their independence, and, in 1881, a Convention was signed restoring to the inhabitants of the territory their self-government, but with conditions, reservations, and limitations, and subject to the suzerainty of the Queen. This arrangement was modified by a Convention made in 1884, in which the name of the South African Republic was given to the Transvaal State; but the control over external affairs, other than engagements with the Orange Free State, was reserved to her Majesty. These Conventions, however, did not preserve harmony within the Transvaal territory, or with the British Government. The discovery of gold and the conditions which followed this discovery occasioned difficulties from which the two Boer States sought release by military action. The result of this was the military occupation of the two countries, and their annexation to the British Crown, the one on September 1, 1900, under the name of The Transvaal, and the other (May 24) as the Orange River Colony. Hostilities continued till May 31, 1902, when an agreement as to terms of surrender was signed by the representatives of the burgher forces in the field. [See STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1906, under *The Transvaal*.]

The administration was thereafter carried on under a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. On December 6, 1906, Letters Patent were issued providing for a Constitution of responsible Government in the Colony. The Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa on May 31, 1910, as an original Province of the Union.

The seat of provincial government for the Transvaal is at Pretoria. The position of the various parties in the Provincial Council after the election in August, 1920, was: South African Party, 10; Nationalists, 21; Labour, 11; Unionists, 6; Independent 1; total, 49.

Administrator.—The Hon. A. G. Robertson (salary, 2,500*l.*)

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 110,450 square miles, divided into 26 districts. The following table shows the population at each of the last five censuses :—

CENSUS YEAR	ALL RACES			WHITE		COLOURED	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1890	—	—	—	66,498	52,630	—	—
1904	1,269,951	702,569	567,382	178,244	119,033	524,325	448,349
1911	1,686,212	971,555	714,657	236,913	183,649	734,642	531,008
1918	—	—	—	260,840	238,507	—	—
1921	2,087,636	1,159,430	928,206	284,388	259,097	875,042	669,109

The largest towns had in 1921 a white population as follows : Johannesburg, 151,836 ; Pretoria, 45,361 ; Benoni, 14,483 ; Krugersdorp, 13,439 ; Boksburg, 12,416 ; Potchefstroom, 8,139 ; and Roodepoort, 7,140.

Vital Statistics are shown as follows :—

	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of births over deaths.
1913	19,790	14,790	6,504	5,000
1917	19,685	13,227	7,300	6,358
1918	19,898	22,687 ¹	6,867	- 2,789 ¹
1919	19,145	15,464	7,895	3,681
1920	21,143	16,043	8,396	5,100
1921	21,270	14,770	7,327	6,500

¹ Influenza Epidemic, giving excess of deaths.

Religion.—Statistics for the Transvaal :—

Churches, &c.	Whites 1918	Others 1911	Churches, &c.	Whites 1918	Others 1911
Dutch Churches	266,521	24,634	Other Christian	18,560	24,253
Anglican	91,087	51,355	Jews	31,598	—
Presbyterian	25,194	6,670	Hindus and other non-Christians	27	13,672
Methodist	34,597	92,969	Other Religions and Sects	5,146	943,616
Roman Catholic	22,153	6,439			
Lutheran	4,464	101,271			

Instruction.—The system of education was embodied in the Education Act which was passed during the first session of the first Parliament elected under responsible government, and which provides that all education except that of a university type shall be under the provincial authority. The Province has been divided for the purposes of local control and management into thirty-one school districts, for each of which there is a school board consisting partly of elected and partly of nominated members. The board is an advisory local body with general powers of supervision over all public schools in its district except high schools and special schools or classes specified in the third schedule of the *Education Act*, 1907. Instruction in Government Schools, both primary and secondary, is free. The new University of the Witwatersand was established in Johannesburg in 1921.

The following statistics of education are for the year ending Dec. 31, 1920:—1,039 primary schools had 101,454 pupils; 29 secondary schools, with an enrolment of 5,561 pupils; 437 State and State-aided schools for coloured, native and Indian children, with 32,065 pupils. There are seven training institutions for European teachers, with 856 students; and three for coloured teachers, with 281 students. An amount of 2,561,348*l.* was expended during the year for educational purposes.

In respect of the question of language, the medium of instruction up to and including the fourth standard is the home language (English or Dutch) of the pupil, but parents may request that the second language be gradually introduced as a second medium. Above the fourth standard provision is made for the instruction of pupils through the medium of English and Dutch, and the parent of each pupil may choose one of the two languages as the sole medium of instruction, or both of the languages as the media of instruction. If the parent of any pupil fails to exercise his right of choice, that pupil is instructed through the medium of the language which is the better known and understood by him, the other language being also used as far as possible as a medium of instruction. Bible History is taught in every school, but no doctrine or dogma peculiar to any religious denomination or sect may be taught.

Finance.—For financial arrangements, *see* p. 236 above.

The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1913-14. (pre-war)	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20	1920-21.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue:—					
Provincial	602,218	875,895	915,733	1,740,167	1,693,217
Union Subsidy	629,000	781,811	992,063	1,167,586	1,339,000
Total Revenue	1,231,218	1,657,706	1,907,796	2,907,753	3,232,217
Total Ordinary Expenditure	1,254,372	1,633,262	2,014,282	2,452,886	3,366,55

Estimates 1921-22: total revenue, 2,835,500*l.*; ordinary expenditure, 3,472,801*l.*; capital expenditure, 383,537*l.* The capital expenditure in 1920-21 was 513,116*l.*

A considerable proportion of the Provincial revenue is derived from Natives' Pass Fees.

Production and Industry.—The Province of the Transvaal is in the main a stock-raising country, though there are considerable areas well adapted for agriculture, including the growing of tropical crops. The extent of land under cultivation is given as over 2,000,000 acres; fallow land as about 420,000 acres; and grazing land as 29,900,000 acres. The maize and tobacco crops may be regarded as the most important.

The live-stock numbered, in April, 1921, 3,563,080 sheep, 415,442 goats (including 58,979 of the valuable Angora breed).

For mineral production, *see* above, p. 241. The Transvaal Province has iron and brass foundries and engineering works, grain-mills, breweries, brick, tile, and pottery works, tobacco, soap, and candle factories, coach and wagon works, &c.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Transvaal Province and the United Kingdom for five years :—

	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Transvaal	196,448	202,032	213,119	24,835	53,369
Exports of U.K. produce and manufactures to Transvaal	5,751,926	4,861,092	12,274,651	7,120,813	6,442,821
Exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise	482,636	162,239	552,296	288,253	285,201

¹ Provisional figures.

The more important imports and exports in 1921 were :—Imports into United Kingdom : wool, 9,100*l*. ; raw hides, 3,491*l*. Exports from United Kingdom (British produce) : Cottons, 1,061,045*l*. ; woollens, 435,901*l*. ; apparel, 1,047,047*l*. ; machinery, 738,185*l*. ; iron and steel, and manufactures, 663,398*l*. ; leather boots and shoes, 202,900*l*. ; chemicals and preparations, 437,333*l*.

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PROVINCE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Orange River was first crossed by Europeans about the middle of the 18th century. Between 1810 and 1820, several Europeans settled in the southern parts of the Orange Free State. The Great Trek greatly augmented the number of settlers during and after 1836. At first no settled government was established. In 1848, Sir Harry Smith proclaimed the whole territory between the Orange and Vaal Rivers as a British Possession and established what was called the Orange River Sovereignty. A British Resident was appointed at Bloemfontein, with Assistant Commissioners at Winburg and Caledon River. Great dissatisfaction was caused by this step, as well as by the native policy of the British Government. In 1854 the Convention of Bloemfontein, by which British Sovereignty was withdrawn and the independence of the country was recognised, was signed by Sir George Russell Clerk.

During the first five years of its existence the Orange Free State was much harassed by incessant raids by, and fighting with, the Basutos. These were at length conquered. The British Government then stepped in and arranged matters much to the dissatisfaction of the conquering party. By the treaty of Aliwal North, only a part of the territory of the Basutos was incorporated in the Orange Free State. This part is still known as the Conquered Territory.

A great deal of unpleasantness was caused by the dispute over the Kimberley Diamond Fields, which belonged to the Orange Free State, but were annexed to the Cape Colony by the British Government.

On account of the Treaty between the Orange Free State and South African Republic, the former State took a prominent part in the South African War (1899-1902), and was annexed to the British Dominions by proclamation of Lord Roberts, on May 28, 1900, as the Orange River Colony. After peace was declared Crown Colony Government was established and continued until 1907, when responsible government was introduced. On May 31, 1910, the Orange River Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa as the Province of the Orange Free State.

The seat of provincial government is at Bloemfontein.

Administrator.—The Hon. Sir C. H. Wessels, Kt. (salary, 2,000*l.*)

There are municipalities at Bloemfontein and other centres, 55 in all; local authorities have, so far as possible, the usual local administrative powers.

AREA AND POPULATION—RELIGION—INSTRUCTION 259

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 50,389 square miles ; it is divided into 24 districts. The census population has varied as follows :—

Census Year	All Races			White		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1880 .	133,518	70,150	63,368	31,906	29,116	38,244	34,252
1889 .	267,503	108,362	99,141	40,571	37,145	67,791	61,996
1904 .	387,315	210,095	177,220	81,571	61,108	128,524	116,112
1911 .	528,174	277,518	250,656	94,488	80,701	113,030	169,955
1918 .	—	—	—	93,969	87,709	—	—
1921 .	628,827	321,373	307,454	97,776	90,780	223,597	216,674

The capital, Bloemfontein, had, in 1921, 19,367 white inhabitants, and 19,667 natives and other coloured persons ; total, 39,034. The 1918 European population was 15,631.

Vital statistics are shown as follows :—

	Births ¹	Deaths ¹	Marriages		Surplus of births over deaths ¹
			European	Coloured	
1913	5,386	1,511	1,476	1,118	3,875
1917	4,959	1,433	1,562	1,228	3,526
1918	4,906	3,155	1,492	1,311	1,751
1919	4,727	2,277	1,668	1,559	2,450
1920	4,996	1,796	1,812	1,561	3,200
1921	5,288	1,792	1,410	1,353	3,496

¹ European.

Religion.—The principal body, according to the census of 1911, is the Dutch Reformed Church with 175,311 adherents ; of Wesleyans there were 88,857 ; Anglican Communion, 42,401 ; Presbyterians, 7,549 ; Congregationalists, 8,368 ; Lutherans, 8,727 ; Roman Catholics, 5,696 ; Jews, 2,808 ; no religion (so stated), 173,336, of whom 173,192 were natives and other coloured persons.

Instruction.—Higher education is under the control of the Minister of Education for the Union, while primary and secondary education is controlled by the Administrator of the Province. Under the School Act of 1908 the Province is divided into 55 school districts, for each of which there is a board consisting partly of elected and partly of nominated members. Each board is an advisory body, with certain powers of supervision ; it is also responsible for carrying out the provisions of the law as to compulsory school attendance. The boards have certain advisory functions with regard to the appointment of teachers. Public schools, with certain special exceptions, are under the supervision of committees, the members of which are elected. The functions of these committees also are advisory, but they may nominate teachers for appointment in the discretion of the Director. Grants are given conditionally to private schools. In 1920

there were 752 public and 109 aided private schools in the Province, with a total enrolment of over 59,752 pupils. Fees are charged at all schools, exemption being granted under certain prescribed regulations, and attendance is compulsory up to Standard VI. Except where the parents object both English and Dutch are taught to all children, and where possible are used as equal media of instruction.

The Normal College trains from 80 to 90 teachers annually. The Polytechnic College, established in 1912, trains teachers in art, dressmaking, &c. The Home Industries Board directs the spinning and weaving schools throughout the country. The Government Industrial School for boys was opened at Bloemfontein in 1907. Secondary schools have been established in all the leading towns of the Province with more advanced departments preparing pupils up to University Matriculation standard.

Finance.—For financial arrangements *see* p. 236 above. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	162,638	248,650	256,507	373,105	357,000
Union Subsidy	341,000	398,406	453,831	510,000	615,999
Total Revenue	503,638	647,056	710,338	883,105	972,999
Total Ordinary Expenditure	476,556	611,961	683,622	853,026	1,087,025

The capital expenditure in 1920-21 was 317,832*l*.

Production and Industry.—The Province consists of undulating plains, affording excellent grazing and wide tracts for agricultural purposes. The rainfall is moderate. The country is still mainly devoted to stock-farming, although a rapidly increasing quantity of grain is being raised, especially in the Eastern Districts.

For Mineral Statistics *see* p. 241.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces. The British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the value of the trade between the Orange Free State Province and the United Kingdom:—

	1913 (pre-war)	1919	192	1921	1922 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports consigned from Orange Free State	—	—	—	—	—
Exports to Orange Free State:—					
United Kingdom produce	567,371	308,068	905,907	420,769	542,571
Foreign and Colonial produce	53,744	7,284	41,925	12,091	20,213

¹ Provisional figures.

The more important exports (British produce) from the United Kingdom in 1921 were:—Cottons, 60,368*l.*; woollens, 63,667*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 23,317*l.*; apparel, 79,259*l.*; machinery, 44,383*l.*

The money, weights, and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about $2\frac{1}{5}$ acres.

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WEST AFRICA.

These Possessions are the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria; the Gambia Colony and Protectorate; the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti and Northern Territories; and the Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate.

Parts of Togoland and Cameroon are also included as mandated territories.

NIGERIA.

History and Constitution.—This territory comprises a number of areas formerly under separate administrations. Lagos, bought in August, 1861, from a native king, was placed under the Governor of Sierra Leone in 1866. In 1874 it was detached, together with the Gold Coast Colony, and formed part of the latter until January, 1886, when a separate "Colony and Protectorate of Lagos" was constituted. Meanwhile the National African Company had established British interests in the Niger valley, and in July, 1886, the company obtained a charter under the name of the Royal Niger Company. This Company surrendered its charter to the Crown in 1899, and on January 1, 1900, its territories were formed into the two Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria. The latter absorbed the "Niger Coast Protectorate," which was formed in May, 1893, from the "Protectorate of the Oil Rivers," which had been constituted in June, 1885. In February, 1906, Lagos and Southern Nigeria were united into the "Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria," and on January 1, 1914, the latter was amalgamated with the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria to form the 'Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria,' under a Governor. Lagos is the seat of the Central Government.

The Colony of Nigeria had its boundaries defined afresh, and the Protectorate was divided into two groups of provinces, the 'Northern Provinces' and the 'Southern Provinces,' each under a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the King, and subject to the control and authority of the Governor.

The Executive Council of the Colony was made, from January 1, 1914, the Executive Council of the Protectorate also. It consists of a few of the senior officials. There is an advisory and deliberative body known as the Nigerian Council, consisting of the Governor, the members of the Executive Council, and other official members; a member, resident in Nigeria, of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Calabar Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Chamber of Mines, nominated by those bodies; three Europeans nominated by the Governor; and six native members, also

nominated by the Governor. This Council has no legislative or executive authority. There is a Legislative Council for Lagos, consisting of the Governor, six official and four unofficial members. It is proposed (1922) to abolish the Nigerian Council and the Legislative Council for Lagos, and to replace them by a Council of Government for the whole of Nigeria.

Governor of Nigeria.—Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary to the Government.—Sir D. C. Cameron, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governors in the Protectorate.—Lt.-Col. H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Southern Provinces); and W. F. Gowers, C.M.G. (Northern Provinces).

There are altogether 23 provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident. In many provinces the administration is in the hands of the permanent chief and his officials.

Area and Population.—Area approximately 336,700 square miles; population, about 18,500,000, including, at the end of 1921, about 2,800 Europeans (Northern Provinces: 258,000 square miles, 10,500,000 population. Southern Province: 78,000 square miles, 8,000,000 population). In 1900 a proclamation was issued in Northern Nigeria which, without abolishing domestic slavery, declared all children born after January 1, 1900, free; and forbade the removal of domestic slaves for sale or transfer. In 1917 the Slavery Ordinance abolished the legal status of slavery throughout the Protectorate. Slave markets have been suppressed by native rulers, but cases of slave dealing are still found among the tribes east of the Niger. In recent years a great number of slaves have been liberated in the Northern Provinces.

Justice.—The Supreme Courts of Northern and Southern Nigeria are united under one Chief Justice of Nigeria. There are police magistrates at Lagos and Calabar. In each province is a Provincial Court consisting of the Resident and his assistants, and such justices of the peace as may be appointed by the Governor. Native courts exist in Mohammedan localities where there are chiefs and councillors, and amongst pagan tribes Judicial Councils with limited judicial powers have been established in localities where the intelligence of the natives renders such a policy possible. There are cantonments at Kaduna, on the river of the same name, Kano, Zaria, Lokoja on the Niger, and Port Harcourt, and there station magistrates have been appointed. The number of persons apprehended or summoned before the Provincial Courts in 1921 was 9,623, of whom 6,550 were convicted. Out of 17,077 brought before Magistrates' Courts in 1921, 14,232 were convicted, and 150 were convicted in the Supreme Court.

Religion and Education.—*Northern Provinces.*—Muhammadanism is widely diffused, the Fulani and Hausas and other ruling tribes being of that religion, but in some parts of the territory paganism is predominant. Protestant and Catholic missions are at work, and have industrial and other schools at several stations. The principles governing the education of natives in the Egyptian Sudan are being closely followed. Secular subjects only are compulsory; the acceptance of religious teaching is optional. At present the principal schools are situated at Kano, a great Muhammadan centre. In 1921 there were 30 Government schools, and 103 unassisted private schools, the total average attendance being about 1,403, and 1,814 respectively. It is estimated that there are also over 1,000 Muham-

madan schools, with more than 267,500 pupils. In 1922 a Training College for Muhammadan native teachers was opened at Katsina.

Southern Provinces.—There is a system of primary and secondary schools. There are also a residential school at Bonny, supported by Government grants, and by Chiefs subscriptions, and a Government secondary school and mission grammar school at Lagos, and a high school at Calabar. In 1920 there were 43 Government schools with 6,054 scholars on the roll, and an average attendance of about 4,803; 158 assisted schools, 26,291 on the roll, and 18,393 in average attendance; and 1,443 unassisted schools, with about 84,444 on the roll, and 50,314 in average attendance. Total expenditure from public funds, 69,443*l*.

Four British Protestant Societies and two French Roman Catholic Societies are established, each with several stations, and altogether there are approximately 1,000 places of worship with an average attendance of about 130,000.

Finance.—Revenue, expenditure, and debt of Nigeria as a whole :—

	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt at end of Year
	£	£	£
1914 (pre-war)	3,048,380	3,596,764	8,267,569
1918	4,014,190	3,459,774	8,470,593
1919	4,959,428	4,529,176	11,997,118
1920	6,819,274	6,493,523	10,245,593
1921 (3 m. mths—Jan. to March)	1,566,748	1,674,353	—
1921-22 ¹	4,876,746	7,171,497	13,609,200

¹ Financial Year changed to April 1—March 31.

The expenditure in 1914 included 628,925*l*. expended on construction of the Eastern Railway from Port Harcourt; in 1918, 30,591*l*. on railway construction, and 134,000*l*. on war costs. The expenditure on railway construction during 1919 was 91,812*l*., in 1920, 233,264*l*., and in 1921 222,250*l*.

The total revenue for the year ending March 31, 1922, was 4,877,000*l*., of which the chief items were :—Customs, 1,680,000*l*.; railway, 1,496,000*l*.; direct taxes, 621,000*l*.; fees of court, 426,000*l*.. The total expenditure was 7,172,000*l*., of which the main items were :—Political, 449,000*l*.; West African Frontier Force, 468,000*l*.; Posts and Telegraphs, 193,000*l*.; Medical, 205,000*l*.; Prisons, 169,000*l*.; Public Debt, 623,000*l*.; Railway, 1,930,000*l*.; Marine, 397,000*l*.; Public Works, 638,000*l*.

There is established in each native State in the Northern Provinces a Treasury, locally known as a 'Beit-el-Mal,' which regulates the expenditure of that portion of the local revenue which is annually assigned to the native administration of each Emirate for its support and maintenance. The establishment of a *Beit-el-Mal* consolidates the rank and authority of the Emirs and Chiefs in each province. It strengthens the position of the native judiciary and diminishes extortion and corruption. There are also native treasuries in a few of the more advanced States in the Southern provinces.

Production and Industry.—The products are palm-oil (exports 1921, 53,000 tons) and kernels (exports 1921, 153,000 tons); rubber, ground-nuts, shea-butter, ivory, hides, live stock, ostrich feathers, capscums, cotton (export 1921, 114,426 cwt.), cocoa, coffee, kola-nuts and various drugs.

Tobacco is also grown. * There are nurseries for rubber seedlings in the Southern Provinces, and botanical stations at Calabar, Onitsha, Oloke-Meji, and Agege, and at Maiganna, Bida, Zaria, and Ilorin in the Northern Provinces. Mahogany is exported. Sheep and goat skins are tanned and dyed. The natives have worked iron, lead, and tin for centuries. Rich alluvial deposits of tin ore have been discovered. The tin-bearing area so far as it is now known extends over 9,000 square miles of territory in the Northern Provinces, the export of tin in 1921 being 7,181 tons, and there are also deposits of tin in the Southern Provinces. A colliery has been opened by Government at Enugu in the Southern Provinces, which is connected by rail with Port Harcourt on the Bonny River. The coal is of good quality. There are rich reefs of galena carrying a considerable silver return. Pockets of native silver have from time to time been discovered in the vicinity of Orufu and Wukari. There are also deposits of manganese ore, lignite, and monazite (which contains thorium).

Mining rights are vested in the Government, but under an agreement made with the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of the charter, that Company receives half the gross profits derived from royalties on minerals won between the main stream of the Niger on the west and a line running direct from Yola to Zinder on the east, for a period of 99 years with effect from January 1, 1900.

Commerce and Communications, &c.—The principal ports are Lagos, Warri, Burutu, Forcados, Sapele, Brass, Degema, Port Harcourt, Bonny, Opobo, and Calabar. Numerous rivers and creeks form the chief routes for transport, and there are many well-made roads driven through the country. At Lagos and Calabar there are engineering and repairing workshops and slip-ways for the repair of hulls.

At Lagos moles are being constructed, and a deep channel is being made over the Bar which admits ocean steamers entering the harbour. The construction of deep-water docks is being undertaken.

Considerable trade is carried on in the Northern Provinces, and several new trading stations have been recently opened. There is, besides, a large trade by caravans which, coming from Salaga in the west, the Sahara in the north, and Lake Chad and Wadai in the east, make use of Kano as an emporium.

The trade and shipping of Nigeria are shown as follows (bullion and specie are included):—

Year	Trade		Shipping entered and cleared	
	Imports	Exports	Total	British only
	£	£	Tons	Tons
1913	7,201,819	7,352,377	1,735,036	1,041,787
1917	7,532,735	8,727,570	939,159	883,448
1918	8,818,398	9,564,858	805,981	777,248
1919	12,015,832	14,726,245	1,072,148	986,781
1920	25,216,507	16,987,018	1,434,222	1,193,294
1921	10,768,412	8,028,412	832,721	570,264

The chief imports (1921) were: Cotton-piece goods, 2,441,852*l.*; coopers' stores, 198,744*l.* Chief exports (1921): Palm kernels, 2,831,688*l.*; palm oil, 1,655,914*l.*; raw cotton, 369,290*l.*; tin ore, 914,790*l.*; cocoa, 435,860*l.*; ground nuts, 1,111,822*l.*; hides and skins, 279,780*l.*

Imports from the British Empire, 1921, 9,479,054*l.*, and from U.S.A., 811,237*l.*

There were (1921) 1,126 open miles of railways. A weekly boat-train with sleeping accommodation and a restaurant car runs between Lagos and Zaria. A new trunk railway has been constructed from Port Harcourt (established March, 1913, on the Bonny River) to the Enugu coalfields (151 miles). Construction beyond the coalfields was suspended during the war, but has now been re-commenced. Total capital expenditure on Nigerian railway, to end of 1921, 11,678,438*l.*; gross receipts, 1921, 1,435,962*l.*; working expenses, 1,139,584*l.*; net receipts, 585,276*l.*; passengers carried, 2,210,536; goods and minerals transported, 839,609 tons.

There are several thousand miles of telegraph wires, and the system is connected with the French Dahomey system. There are also several hundred miles of telephone wires. A wireless station was opened for traffic at Lagos at the end of 1913.

In 1921 there were 134 Post Offices in Nigeria. The Savings Bank on December 31, 1921, had 5,215 depositors, with 36,156*l.* to their credit.

A special silver coinage for West Africa was introduced in 1913, the denominations being 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, and 3*d.*, of the same size, weight, and fineness as corresponding coins of the United Kingdom. The new currency, with adequate reserves in London, based on gold and securities, is under the control of the West African Currency Board. A nickel coinage (penny and tenth of a penny) is also in use. In 1916 local currency notes were introduced, and in 1920 an alloy coinage of similar denominations to the silver coinage. At present the denominations are 5*l.*, 20*s.*, 10*s.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.* The amount in circulation in Nigeria at September 30, 1920, was 1,684,315*l.*

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., and the Colonial Bank, have branches in Nigeria.

There is a mail service between Liverpool, Bonny, and Calabar *via* Lagos.

Standard time of one hour fast on Greenwich was introduced in Nigeria on September 1, 1919.

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GAMBIA.

Governor.—Captain Cecil H. *Armitage*, C.M.G., D.S.O. (2,500*l.*, and 750*l.* allowances).

The **Gambia** was discovered by the early Portuguese navigators, but they made no settlement. During the seventeenth century various companies of merchants obtained trading charters and established a settlement on the river, which, from 1807, was controlled from Sierra Leone; in 1843 it was made an independent Crown Colony; in 1866 it formed part of the **West African Settlements**, but in December, 1888, it again became a separate Crown Colony. The Colony is administered under a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council nominated. There is an unofficial element in the latter. Area of Colony proper, 4 square miles; population 9,000. In the Protectorate (area, 4,130 square miles) the population in 1921 was about 200,000. With the exception of the Island of St. Mary, on which Bathurst, the capital, stands, the whole Colony is administered on the Protectorate system. In June, 1901, an agreement was made with the local chief for the administration of the Fuladu district by the British, both banks of the **Gambia** being now under direct British control up to the Anglo-French boundary.

There were, in 1921, 8 elementary Government-aided schools, with 1,717 pupils enrolled; and an average attendance of about 861 pupils; Government grant, proportionate to results (1921), 1,731*l.* Of the elementary schools three are Roman Catholic, three Wesleyan, one Anglican, and one Mohammedan. The Wesleyans have also 2 secondary schools (boys' and girls') under native control, with 60 boys and 58 girls, and a technical school with

about 13 pupils, which receives a grant of 350*l.* Total Government expenditure on education (1921), 2,819*l.* There is a company of the West African Frontier Force of 130 men. The armed police has a strength of 92 men. In 1919, 38 cases were tried in the supreme court; 296 cases were disposed of in the police court; 609 cases were reported from the Protectorate.

Finance and Trade.

	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	124,990	117,977	133,324	180,585	268,789	183,201
Expenditure . .	95,210	94,519	88,703	143,451	171,160	225,461
Imports ¹ . . .	1,091,129	991,626	1,458,014	1,250,321	2,711,880	924,448
Exports ¹ . . .	867,187	1,046,503	1,100,210	1,553,521	2,466,145	793,435

¹ Including specie.

There is no public debt. On December 31, 1921, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 286,396*l.*

Principal items of revenue in 1921: Customs, 124,994*l.*; Licences, 2,095*l.*; Fees of Courts or Office, &c., 10,966*l.*; Post Office, 4,273*l.*; Interest, 10,253*l.*; Protectorate, 22,494*l.*

Chief imports, 1921: specie, 242,828*l.*; apparel, wearing, 7,188*l.*; bags, empty, 2,361*l.*; biscuits, 4,545*l.*; boots and shoes, 5,004*l.*; cotton (piece goods and other cotton manufactures, &c.), 114,157*l.*; flour, 15,115*l.*; hardware, 21,202*l.*; kola nuts, 142,224*l.*; oil, cotton seed, 12,757*l.*; provisions, 13,138*l.*; rice, 56,720*l.*; soap, 4,808*l.*; sugar, 12,892*l.*; tobacco, 22,222*l.*; wines, 11,756*l.* Chief exports: ground-nuts, 698,901*l.*; palm kernels, 4,478*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom in 1921, 580,237*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 607,977*l.*

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows:—

	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Total . . .	625,132	398,524	282,066	441,860	796,920	339,999
British only	371,419	290,288	262,274	354,837	591,646	218,165

There is a fortnightly mail-service between Liverpool and Bathurst. Internal communication is maintained by steamers or launches. There are four post offices, but postal facilities are afforded to all river towns by means of a fortnightly travelling post office on the Government river mail-steamers. Postal packets and parcels dealt with in 1921, 206,930. Bathurst is connected with St. Vincent (Cape de Verde) and with Sierra Leone by cable, but there are no local railways. Bathurst is in wireless communication with Georgetown from October to June each year. The Gambia savings bank had 304 depositors in 1920. A special West African silver currency was introduced in 1913 (*see* under Nigeria, p. 265). West African currency notes in circulation December 31, 1920, amounted to 324,017*l.* There are two banks in the Colony, the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast first became known through the enterprise of Portuguese navigators in the fourteenth century, and English and Dutch traders and companies exploited the district in the seventeenth century, their main object being the slave traffic. The Dutch continued to hold settlements on the coast until 1871, when a convention was made transferring them to the English. The Colony stretches for 334 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between the French Ivory Coast and Togoland. It is administered by a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council, both nominated, with nine unofficial members in latter. The area of the Colony, Ashanti, and Protectorate is about 80,000 square miles; population, census 1911, 1,503,386; Europeans, 1915, 2,206. Population, Census 1921, 2,078,043; Europeans, 1921, 2,185. Chief towns: Accra, 38,000; Secondee, 10,000; Cape Coast Castle, 15,000; Quittah, 10,000; Winnebah, 7,000; Saltpond, 6,500; Koforidua, 5,500. There were (in 1921) 20 Government schools, and 214 assisted schools which are under the control of the Scottish, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Church of England (S.P.G.), and African Methodist Episcopal Zionist Missions; the former Bremen Mission Schools are at present temporarily under the control of the Education Department; average attendance of primary and secondary schools, 26,115 (1921); enrolled, 31,089; Government estimated expenditure on education in 1921, 99,264*l*. There are also a large number of non-assisted primary schools supported by the various religious bodies. The strength of the police (1921), 29 European officers and 1,405 of other ranks. This includes 4 European officers and 255 other ranks in Ashanti. The constabulary (Northern Territories) consists of 4 officers and about 424 of other ranks. Summary convictions in 1921, 10,373; convictions in Supreme Courts, 179. Staple products and exports, cocoa, palm oil, kola nuts, palm kernels, india-rubber, and manganese; the export of valuable native woods is increasing. The botanical station at Aburi aids in the plantation of coconut trees, rubber, cocoa, coffee, cotton, pepper, nutmeg, pimento, and croton. Gold is found in quartz, in blanket, and in alluvium. Many of the coast inhabitants are fishermen, and there is considerable traffic in dried fish by rail into the interior.

	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	1,301,566	1,298,674	2,601,360	3,721,772	3,016,520 ²
Expenditure . . .	1,353,201	1,369,486	1,781,170	2,856,347	3,285,290 ²
Imports ¹ . . .	4,952,494	3,257,591	7,946,181	15,152,145	7,661,324
Exports ¹ . . .	5,427,106	4,472,925	10,814,175	12,852,207	6,942,197

¹ Including bullion and specie.

² For the financial year April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922.

Chief items of revenue, 1921-22: customs, 1,777,000*l*.; railways, 796,000*l*.; Chief items of expenditure, 1921-22: public works (extraordinary), 295,000*l*.; railways, 579,000*l*.; debt charges, 383,000*l*.; Gold Coast Regiment, 107,000*l*.

Public debt, March 31, 1922, 7,319,000*l*.

Chief imports, 1921: cotton goods, 942,000*l*.; machinery, 213,000*l*.; provisions, 317,000*l*.; apparel, 100,000*l*.; bags and sacks, 73,000*l*.; hardware, 224,000*l*.; carriages (motor cars, &c.), 265,000*l*.; building materials, 212,000*l*.; oil (kerosene), 119,000*l*. (liquid fuel), 19,000*l*. Chief exports: cocoa (133,900 tons), 4,764,000*l*.; gold and gold dust, 855,000*l*.; kola nuts, 464,000*l*.; lumber, 206,000*l*.; palm kernels, 31,000*l*.; palm oil, 7,700*l*.; manganese, 12,000*l*.

The imports from the United Kingdom in 1921 amounted to 5,828,000*l.*, and from the U.S.A., 965,000*l.*; and the exports (1921) to the United Kingdom, 3,216,000*l.*; to U.S.A., 1,031,000*l.*; and to France, 442,000*l.*

The shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows:—

	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Total	2,986,000	983,994	1,670,805	2,358,254	2,509,000
British only	1,782,000	953,164	1,405,715	1,767,492	1,675,000

There is a Government railway, from Secondee on the coast to Coomassie, a total length of 168 miles, with branches Tarquah to Prestea, 19 miles; Inchaban Junction to Inchaban, 5 miles; and from Ancobra Junction to Broomassie, 1 mile; capital expenditure to end of 1920, 4,197,991*l.* A line from Accra to Anyinam (85 miles) has been constructed, and the extension of this line to join Coomassie and Accra is under construction from both ends, and is expected to be finished in 1924. Gross railway receipts 1921, 796,000*l.*, expenditure, 428,000*l.* Road construction is proceeding rapidly; there are over 606 miles of main roads and 2,500 miles of secondary roads. There are in the Colony 2,782 miles of telegraph line and 73 offices, and telephone exchanges at Accra, Secondee and Tarquah; telegrams in 1921, 309,000. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. The number of letters, packets, &c., handled in the postal service in 1921 was 5,175,000. In 1921 the savings bank had 6,260 depositors with 51,231*l.* to their credit.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on August 27, 1896, and an English Resident was appointed to Coomassie. Under orders in Council of September 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed territory. The population (census 1921) was 407,000; Europeans (1921), 400. Coomassie, the chief town, has about 20,000 inhabitants. There are Government schools at Coomassie (532 pupils in 1921), Sunyani (80), and Juaso (137), and a number of mission schools, with about 6,000 scholars. Police force (1921), 239; convictions (1921), 5,226, but there is little serious crime. Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. 44,000 tons of cocoa were exported in 1921. Gold output (1921), 85,019 oz. (361,360*l.*). Average number employed in mining industry, 3,500 in 1921. In the western parts of the Gold Coast Colony and especially of Ashanti are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber-bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, koko-yams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending. Estimated revenue,¹ 1921, 635,000*l.* (Customs duties, 328,000*l.*, railways, 250,000*l.*). Estimated expenditure,¹ 1921, 300,000*l.* (including 163,000*l.* on railways).

The Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N.

¹ These figures are a rough estimate only, as the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories are administered financially as a single unit.

lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection in 1901. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. The country is divided into two provinces under Commissioners; the Southern Province, with headquarters at Tamale, which is also the headquarters of the Chief Commissioner; and Northern province, with headquarters at Navarro. Population (1921), 527,914; Europeans (1921), 49. Chief towns, Tamale, 4,000; Navano, 15,000. Area, 31,100 square miles. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques; there are Roman Catholic and other missions. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Lorha, and Wa. There is a trade school with accommodation ultimately for 120 boys. Good permanent roads are being made. The crops grown include dagarti bean, cassava, Guinea corn, ground-nut, millet, pigeon pea, cotton, sisal hemp. Livestock, 1921: cattle, 69,500; sheep and goats, 242,400; donkeys, 8,500; horses, 2,550. Gold-bearing quartz and alluvial deposits, and mica, exist.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. and the Colonial Bank operate in the Colony and Ashanti. For currency, *see* p. 245. For small purchases cowries are still used in the Northern Territories. The natives tend to melt down the silver and nickel coins for ornaments. West African currency notes in circulation at March 31, 1922, amounted to 1,079,000/.

Governor of the Gold Coast.—Brig.-General Sir F. G. Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.—C. H. Harper, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Chief Commissioner of Northern Territories.—A. J. Philbrick.

SIERRA LEONE.

The Colony of Sierra Leone originated in the sale and cession, in 1788, by a native King to English settlers, of a piece of land intended as a home for natives of Africa who were waifs in London; and later it was used as a settlement for Africans rescued from slave-ships. It lies between French Guinea on the north and the Republic of Liberia on the east and south-east. Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula about 26 miles long, and 12 miles broad, with an area of about 300 square miles, terminating in Cape Sierra Leone. The Colony of Sierra Leone extends from the Scarcies River on the north, to the border of Liberia on the south, 180 miles. It extends inland to a distance varying from 8 to 20 miles and includes the Yellaboi and other islands towards the north, as well as Sherbro and several smaller islands to the south, but the Isles de Los were ceded to France under the Convention of 1904. There are in the Colony Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated.

Area of the Colony 4,000 square miles approximately; population (census 1921), 85,163. Europeans, 1921, numbered 1,161. The birth-rate (1921) was 17 per thousand, and the death-rate 24; infantile mortality is very high, being 30 per cent. per 1,000 births (average 1917-19), and appears to be increasing. Chief town, Freetown, 44,142 inhabitants (1921), headquarters of H.M.'s forces in West Africa. The battalion of the West African Frontier Force has its headquarters at Daru on the Moa River. Freetown, the greatest seaport in West Africa, is a second-class Imperial coaling-station, with an excellent harbour.

In 1921 there were 177 elementary and intermediate schools, with an average attendance of 7,135; grants-in-aid to the assisted schools, 150 in number, 6,495*l*. The assisted schools are all denominational, belonging to 8 missionary societies. There were 10 secondary schools in the Colony, 8 of which are missionary institutions, while the remainder are owned privately. Grants-in-aid to 3 assisted schools, 346*l*. There is a Government Model School (secondary), with average attendance of 288. In the Protectorate are the following Government institutions: the Bo School, for the sons of Chiefs, the Jala Agricultural Training College, and 4 Anglo-vernacular schools. Fourah Bay College is affiliated to the University of Durham. There are 5 Mohammedan schools in the Colony, with an average attendance (1921) of 396. Training classes for teachers are attached to the Bo and Government Model Schools. Police force at end of 1921 had an authorised strength of 325, including 7 European officers. In 1921, 96 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court, and 3,178 in other courts.

	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	618,383	546,449	583,159	748,779	999,382	638,315
Expenditure	622,439	512,844	544,011	740,383	843,403	982,031
Imports	1,750,303	1,332,752	1,680,336	2,123,344	3,648,478	1,769,628
Exports	1,731,252	1,497,995	1,516,871	2,101,569	2,949,380	1,625,128

The revenue in 1921 from Customs was 338,962*l*; the railway, 162,000*l*; licences, 73,000*l*; court fees, 23,000*l*.

Net public debt, December 31, 1921, 1,730,000*l*.

Principal imports, 1921: Cotton manufactures, 359,000*l*; coal, 25,400 tons, 153,000*l*; spirits, 30,195 gallons, 37,000*l*; tobacco manufactured, 38,000 lbs., 21,000*l*; tobacco unmanufactured, 1,141,000 lbs., 92,000*l*; oil (kerosene), 360,000 gallons, 35,000*l*. Principal exports, 1921: Ginger, 560 tons, 12,695*l*; kola nuts, 2,541 tons, 313,600*l*; palm kernels, 40,409 tons, 635,000*l*; palm oil, 191 tons, 7,700*l*; piassava, 742 tons, 13,000*l*.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1921, 1,225,000*l*; exports thereto, 1,054,000*l*.

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows (excluding vessels in Admiralty service):—

	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Total tonnage	2,931,085	1,526,640	1,736,247	2,016,699	2,428,337	2,101,000
British only	2,051,310	1,417,894	1,669,984	1,953,760	2,068,925	1,669,000

A Government railway, a single line of 2ft. 6in. gauge, is open from Freetown to Pendembu, near the Liberian frontier, a length of 227½ miles. From Boia Junction, 64½ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Kamabai, a distance of 104 miles; and a further extension to Baga in the Koinadugu District is contemplated. There is also a mountain section from Freetown to the official quarters at Hill Station, a distance of 5½ miles. There are over 1,100 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. In 1921, 1,503,000 postal packets were dealt with in the Colony; money order transactions amounted to 84,541*l*. There are 536 miles of combined telegraph and telephone wires in operation. There are 43 post offices and

postal agencies. At the end of 1921 there were 5,389 depositors in the savings bank with 77,169*l.* (inclusive of interest) to their credit. The West African Silver Currency was introduced in 1913 (*see* under Nigeria, p. 265), and in 1920 West African Alloy Coinage was put into circulation; but British coins are still largely used. Currency notes of the United Kingdom and Nigeria are in circulation. The Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank have their headquarters at Freetown.

The Protectorate.—On March 7, 1913, an Order in Council was issued providing for the administration of the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. The Order applies to the territories, not being portions of the Colony of Sierra Leone, lying between the sixth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the tenth and fourteenth degrees of west longitude, and beginning at the extreme southerly point of the Colony on the Anglo-Liberian boundary, as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-Liberian Conventions, November 11, 1885, and January 21, 1911. The Protectorate extends inland about 180 miles.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone is also the Governor of the Protectorate. Authority is given to the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, by ordinance, to exercise and provide for giving effect to the powers and jurisdiction acquired by the Crown.

The Protectorate has an area of 27,000 square miles, and a population, according to the census of 1921, of 1,456,148. The Protectorate was proclaimed August 21, 1896, and the whole territory has been divided into 3 Provinces, each of which is placed under a European commissioner. Circuit courts are held at the chief centres of population; convictions in 1921, 23. There are also district commissioners' courts, chiefs' courts for purely native cases (not serious crime), and combined courts (a chief and a non-native) for small debts and trivial misdemeanours (assaults, abusive language) arising between native and non-native. The chief articles of imports are cotton goods, spirits, hardware and tobacco; the chief exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, and palm oil. There are several mission and Mohammedan schools. A Government school for the sons and nominees of native chiefs was established at Bo in the Railway district of the Protectorate on March 1, 1906. The school, which is under European supervision, opened with 18 pupils; at the end of 1921 there were 140 pupils. An elementary school was opened at the end of 1915; there are also 3 Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools. An Agricultural Training College was established by the Government in 1919, with 30 pupils. There are over 92 non-Government schools, of which 49 are assisted by the Government.

Governor.—A. R. Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E.

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Zululand. See NATAL.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

Government.

The rule of Egypt in the Sudan, after having gradually extended during the course of 60 years, was interrupted in 1882 by the revolt of the Mahdi, who, with his successor, the Khalifa, held the country for about sixteen years under a desolating tyranny. In 1896 the Anglo-Egyptian army commenced operations for the recovery of the lost provinces, and on September 2, 1898, the overthrow of the Khalifa was completed. In November, 1899, he was overtaken by the Egyptian forces near Gedid, where he was slain in battle, and his remaining followers taken prisoners.

A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, signed at Cairo, January 19, 1899, provides for the administration of the territory south of the 22nd parallel of latitude by a Governor-General, appointed by Egypt with the assent of Great Britain, and declares the general principles in accordance with which the administration shall be carried on. The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together; laws shall be made by proclamation; no duties shall be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports from other countries, via the Red Sea, shall not exceed those levied in Egypt; the import and export of slaves is prohibited, and special attention shall be paid to the Brussels Act of 1890 respecting the import and export of arms, ammunition, and spirits.

The Sudan has been divided into fifteen Provinces. The Governors of provinces are British Officers of the Egyptian Army employed under the Sudan Government or British civil officials of the Sudan Political Service.

Administration is carried out through British District Commissioners in charge of one or more districts into which the provinces are subdivided, these units being supervised by District officials who are still in most cases Egyptian officers lent from the Egyptian Army, although an increasing number of natives of the country are being employed in administrative posts.

In 1910 a Governor-General's Council was created to assist the Governor-General in the discharge of his executive and legislative powers. All ordinances, laws and regulations are now made by the Governor-General in Council.

The Enclave of Lado, which was continued in the occupation of H.M. King Leopold II, King of the Belgians, during his reign, by the Agreement signed at Brussels on May 12, 1906, reverted to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on his death, and has been included in the Mongalla province.

Area and Population.

Extending southwards from the frontier of Egypt to Uganda and the Belgian Congo (approximately N. lat. 5°), a distance of about 1,650 miles, and stretching from the Red Sea to the confines of Wadai in Central Africa, the subject territory has an area of about 1,014,400 square miles. The population in 1922 was estimated at 5,850,000. The Gambela Enclave which is situated within the boundaries of Abyssinia, is leased by the Sudan Government from the Abyssinian Government as a Trading Post. The Eritrea-Sudan frontier has been completely delimited and demarcated, as also has the greater part of the frontier with Abyssinia (see under *Abyssinia*). The chief towns are: Khartum, population 30,600, the capital; Omdurman (the old Dervish capital), population 78,000; Khartum North, population 34,000; Halfa, Merowé, El Damer, Atbara, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala, El Duceim, Kosti, El Obeid, Nahud, Wad Medani, Siuga, and El Fasher.

Instruction.

The schools under the Central Authority are classified as follows:—There are first the elementary vernacular schools (Kuttabs), 82 in number (December, 1921), situated in all parts of the country, and with a total number of about 8,391 pupils. In these schools instruction is given to boys from 7 to 12 years of age in reading, writing, arithmetic and religion. Next there are the primary schools, of which there are now six—at Khartum, Omdurman, Wad Medani, Atbara, El Obeid, and Suakin. The subjects taught in schools of this class include English, Arabic, Mathematics, and the total number of boys in attendance is 1,142. After completing their primary course, boys can proceed to the upper school at the Gordon College, or they may be employed as clerks or translators in Government Offices. The upper school at Gordon College is attended by 171 pupils, some of whom take a course in engineering and surveying, while the rest are trained to be teachers in primary schools or translators. There is also in the Gordon College buildings a training college attended by 30 students, who undergo a 'five years' course of training, after which they are drafted out as Kadis in district courts. The industrial workshops, of which there are at present two, at Khartum and Omdurman, are attended by 250 boy apprentices. At Khartum smith work, carpentry, fitting, &c., are taught, and at Omdurman stone-cutting, pottery, and brick-work. A primary school has been constructed adjacent to the Gordon College, and some of the boys board in the Gordon College. A start has been made in the education of girls by the opening of a training college in Omdurman and

girls' schools at Rufaa, El Obeid, Dongola, Merowe, and Kamlin, which are attended by 388 girls altogether. Affiliated to the Gordon College are the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, where investigations are carried on in connection with diseases and with the economic products of the country.

The geological survey, the antiquities service, and the natural history museum are also attached to the Education Department.

•Justice.

The High Court of Justice for the trial of civil suits comprises the Court of Appeal and Courts of original jurisdiction. Judges of the High Court sitting singly have general original jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal is constituted by three or more Judges of the High Court sitting together, all Judges of the High Court being members of the Court of Appeal.

The general superintendence of the High Court is vested in the Chief Justice. In addition to the Chief Justice there are four Judges of the High Court, three of whom are British barristers, and one promoted from the Sudan Civil Service. The High Court sits at Khartum, but judges from time to time go on circuit.

Subordinate to the High Court of Justice in every province is the Province Court. This comprises a Province Judge, except in Khartum Province, and District Judges of three grades. Appeals from decisions of a District Judge lie to the Province Judge, except in Khartum Province, where such appeals lie to the High Court. Appeals from decisions of a Province Judge lie to the High Court.

In Provinces where there is neither a High Court Judge nor a specially appointed Province Judge the Governor acts as Province Judge, and in any District where there is no specially appointed District Judge, the district commissioners and assistant district commissioners act as District Judges.

The Mohammedan Law Courts administer the Moslem religious law in cases between Mohammedans relating to succession on death, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally, and also Mohammedan charitable endowments.

Criminal justice is administered either by single magistrates, or courts of three magistrates. Judges of the High Court, and District Judges of the first and second grades, governors of provinces, district and assistant district commissioners, are the magistrates. Decisions of courts require confirmation either by the Governor of the province or by the Governor-General, both of whom have extensive powers of revision. Appeal lies from convictions by magistrates other than Governors, where the sentence exceeds two months' imprisonment or 2*l.* fine.

The Sudan penal code is an adaptation of the Indian penal code.

The Legal Secretary fulfils the duties of a Minister of Justice.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan are as follows (£E1 = £1 0*s.* 6*d.*) :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1913(pre-war)	1,568,352	1,533,065	1920 . .	4,425,340	3,564,848
1917 . .	2,195,355	1,901,941	1921 . .	4,069,235	3,900,242
1918 . .	2,774,689	2,336,315	• 1922 ¹ . .	3,880,000	3,880,000
1919 . .	2,992,792	2,720,513			

¹ Budget estimates.

276 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

The revenue is derived mainly from Land Tax (£E355,000); Animal Tax (£E190,000); Royalties (£E77,000); Customs (£E487,000); Railways and Steamers (£E1,999,000); Posts and Telegraphs (£E149,000). The figures are for 1921.

From 1914 onwards, the figures do not include the revenue and expenditure of Local Provincial Services, which amounted in 1920 to £E207,691 and £E186,118; 1921, £E234,146 and £E207,022 respectively.

Production and Commerce.

The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic (exports, 1921, 11,023 tons, £E347,000) and ivory (exports 1921, 38 tons, £E32,000). Egyptian cotton has been successfully established on the Nile, as well as in the Tokar district of the Red Sea Province, and increasing quantities of cotton, which compare favourably with corresponding varieties grown in Egypt, are being produced annually. The Gezira irrigation project (by means of the dam on the Blue Nile at Makwar, about 170 miles south of Khartum) will enable 100,000 acres to be put under cotton in a few years' time with unlimited scope for extension. Cotton area, 1921, 84,687 acres; crop 1921-22 estimated at 5,500 tons. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, hides and skins, and gold. The principal grain crops are dura, a kind of millet used for making bread, and dukhn. Estimated yield 1920, 512,000 tons; and in 1921, 84,700 tons.

The cattle trade in the Sudan shows remarkable growth in recent years, and the number exported is increasing yearly. The reason for this is that while it is easy for the native to raise cattle, the Government on their part, through an efficient and well-organised Veterinary Department, is endeavouring to foster the trade, to eliminate cattle diseases, and to improve the quality of live-stock.

The forests which line the river banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontiers of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, and the rubber creeper. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr el Ghazal.

Gold is the only mineral at present being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year	Imports ¹	Exports ²	Year	Imports ¹	Exports
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1913 (pre-war)	2,109,476	1,144,186	1919 . .	4,805,745	2,740,759
1917 . . .	3,102,117	3,490,565	1920 . .	7,006,865	4,712,652
1918 . . .	4,024,582	3,923,771	1921 . .	5,206,070	2,057,230

¹ Including Government Stores.

² Excluding re-exports, which were £E93,655 in 1918; £E238,616 in 1917; £E286,612 in 1918; £E288,810 in 1919; £E363,319 in 1920; £E261,303 in 1921.

Specie (1921 imports £E39,005, re-exports £E79,323 and Transit Trade (£E54,686 in 1921) are also excluded.

Summary of value of merchandise imported and exported showing countries of importation and exportation in 1920 and 1921.

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Abyssinia	260,789	170,135	12,327	13,922
Africa (Union of South)	291,601	576,014	—	—
Arabia	16,202	14,572	49,376	91,778
Australia	—	119,301	—	12,599
Belgium	—	37,834	—	18,348
Congo and Uganda	4,650	2,067	71	1,201
Egypt ¹	3,868,335	1,335,986	2,117,785	773,243
Eritrea	68,152	44,587	50,454	8,996
France	14,673	74,811	71,437	39,837
Great Britain	1,506,679	2,221,641	2,133,951	796,893
Italy	18,291	89,053	19,911	74,232
India and Aden	591,605	649,121	21,637	7,185
Japan	19,767	61,330	7,444	14,059
United States	33,871	96,213	165,640	106,332
Other countries	178,047	162,024	60,562	86,142
Postal parcels	159,020	101,087	9,138	9,468

¹ Includes goods of non-Egyptian origin imported into the Sudan and Egypt.

The following table shows the value of the principal imports and exports for 2 years:—

Articles	Imports		Articles	Exports	
	1920	1921		1920	1921
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Coffee	407,418	157,718	Dates	146,185	86,066
Sugar, refined	1,119,006	413,773	Cattle	502,897	201,619
Tea	131,568	88,829	Sheep & Goats	460,892	132,972
Wheat and Corn	41,037	53,558	Dara (Millet)	90,614	235,972
Wheat flour	225,636	139,317	Senna	12,012	9,981
Tobacco	163,179	139,094	Charcoal	66,872	8,621
Coal	299,917	638,316	Cotton, ginned	1,665,742	378,893
Cotton fabrics	1,486,283	1,081,529	" seeds	87,264	65,999
Iron and steel ¹	373,206	578,623	Gold	17,882	20,167
Machinery ²	446,075	356,923	Gum	566,925	346,863
Soap	79,306	84,408	Hides & Skins	—	—
Empty sacks	170,033	83,890	(untanned)	213,728	27,832
			Ivory	78,819	32,410
			Sesame	397,628	269,125
			Dukhn	44,392	56,877

¹ Iron and steel finished and manufactures thereof.

² Includes motor-cars, steam engines, &c.

Internal Communications.

The railway from Wadi Halfa to Khartum, which was constructed for military purposes during the re-conquest, was declared open for general traffic on December 12, 1899. A connection with the Red Sea at Port Sudan was opened in October, 1905, a connection to Karsinka in Dongola Province in 1906, and an extension of the line to Sennar and El Obeid was opened for traffic in February, 1912. The total length of line is, approximately 1,500 miles. The gauge is 5ft. 6in.

All navigable arms of the Nile and its tributaries between Assuan (Egypt) and Rejaf are served by a fleet of Government passenger and cargo steamers which maintain a regular scheduled service over more than 2,500 miles of water.

There is telegraphic communication with Egypt, Erythrea, and Abyssinia, and also wireless communication with Gambela in Western Abyssinia. There are 11 wireless stations with ranges varying from 150 to 400 miles. At the beginning of 1921 there were 4,650 miles of telegraph line open, and 7,381 miles of wire. There are 81 stationary Post and Telegraph Offices and 11 travelling Post Offices.

Governor-General and Sirdar.—Major-General Sir L. O. F. *Stack*, K. B. E., C. M. G.

Legal Secretary.—Wasey *Sterry*, Esq., C. B. E.

Financial Secretary.—Col. Sir E. E. *Bernard*, K. B. E., C. M. G.

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See also under Egypt, below.

BRITISH MANDATED TERRITORIES¹ IN AFRICA (TANGANYIKA, SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, CAMEROON, AND TOGOLAND).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (LATE GERMAN EAST AFRICA).

Government.—German East Africa was conquered in 1918. As the conquest of the Territory proceeded, Civil Administration was established *pari passu* and the whole Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration in the beginning of 1919, when the forces engaged in military operations were finally evacuated. The country has been divided between the British and Belgians, and is to be administered under mandates approved by the League of Nations. In March 1921 the district of Ujiji and portions of the districts of Bukoba and Ujiji, formerly administered by the Belgians, were handed over to British jurisdiction. The official designation of the sphere under British occupation is now "Tanganyika Territory" with headquarters at Dar-es-Salaam. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks.

Under an Order in Council, dated July 22, 1920, the Territory is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive Council, all of whose members are nominated. There is no provision for the representation of white settlers, but the Governor is enjoined to respect native laws and custom unless they are opposed to justice or morality. Rights in or in relation to any public lands vest in the Governor, but the Secretary of State for the Colonies may appoint, if he sees fit, another trustee or trustees to exercise such right.

Area and Population.—The Territory extends from the Umba River on the north to the Rovuma River on the south, the coast-line being about 500 miles in length, and includes the adjacent islands. The northern boundary runs approximately north-west to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of southern latitude with the eastern shore (Mohuru Point). The boundary on the west starts at a point where the frontier between the Uganda Protectorate and ex-German East Africa cuts the River Mavumba, and follows roughly the eastern boundary of the former districts of Ruanda and Urundi to Lake Tanganyika. The western boundary then follows the middle of Lake Tanganyika to its southern end at Ka-anga (formerly Bismarckburg), whence it goes south-east to the northern end of Lake Nyasa. Rather less than half-way down the lake the boundary turns east and joins the Rovuma River, whose course it follows to the sea. The total area is about 365,090 square miles. Dar-es-Salaam is the capital, population, 15,000.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the Territory at 4,107,000 (April 1921), the coloured population (other than native) being 15,000. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation to provide for the abolition of the status of slavery was in the course of preparation in 1922. The total white population is 2,447.

Education.—The work of educational reconstruction began in 1919, and the appointment of a Director was made in 1920. There are now some 50 Government schools in the Territory, attended by about 3,500 children under 71 native teachers. There are no European teachers at present on the

staff. There are both Protestant and Roman Catholic missionary societies working in the Territory.

Defence.—Three battalions of the King's African Rifles are stationed in the Territory. The police force consisted (1921) of 1,790 all ranks.

Resources.—The forests of the Tanganyika Territory are most numerous in the north on the shores and islands of Lake Victoria Nyanza, in the north-east on Mount Kilimanjaro and other mountains in the Arusha district, in the east along the Pare and Usambara ranges in the Uluguru and Nguu mountains, and in the coast districts of Rufiji, Kilwa, and Lindi. The total area under forest is approximately 2,700,000 acres, of which about 2,170,000 acres are included in the Government forest reserves. The number of timber producing species is large and includes the following—Conifers: cedar, juniperus procera, and two species of yellow wood. Hard woods: chlorophora excelsa (resembling Burma teak), ocotea usambarensis, pterocarpus bussei, parinarium holstii, pygeum africanum, and afzelia cuanzensis. Ebony is plentiful near the coast, and gum copal and wild rubber exist. Bamboo and baobab forests are found, and may prove suitable for the manufacture of paper-pulp.

There are a number of plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), caoutchouc, sugar, cotton, cardamom, cinchona. Fibre plants, especially sisal, are successfully cultivated.

An animal census was taken during 1921 and showed a total number of 3,147,000 cattle and 3,405,000 sheep and goats.

Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are: Coal, iron, gold, lead, copper, mica, and salt. Agates, topaz, moonstones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities. A Mining Order came into operation during 1921 and prospecting became very active.

Finance.—The revenue of the Territory for the year ending March 31, 1921, was 1,262,844*l.* (made up of ordinary revenue 946,844*l.*, and grant-in-aid 316,000*l.*), and the expenditure was 1,389,354*l.* The chief items of revenue in 1920–21 were: licences, taxes, etc., 442,262*l.*; customs, 188,200*l.*; railways, 156,377*l.*; fees of court or office, etc., 71,644*l.*; port and marine, 30,666*l.*; post and telegraphs, 27,970*l.* Revenue for 1921–22, 1,120,000*l.*; expenditure, 2,214,000*l.*; estimate for 1922–23, revenue, 1,209,000*l.*; expenditure, 3,009,000*l.*

Trade and Shipping.—The imports in 1921 were valued at 1,426,125*l.* (exclusive of bullion and specie); exports at 1,246,870*l.*

The chief exports in 1921 were: Sisal (7,923 tons, 238,171*l.*), cotton (1,096 tons, 118,619*l.*), hides (250 tons, 11,633*l.*), skins (106 tons, 11,620*l.*), copra (4,514 tons, 100,318*l.*), coffee (3,827 tons, 138,397*l.*), ghee (630 tons, 31,793*l.*), wax (183 tons, 11,409*l.*), ground-nuts (8,448 tons, 141,475*l.*), grain (19,449 tons, 183,144*l.*), sim-sim (1,385 tons, 28,863*l.*). The chief imports were: Cotton piece-goods (587,908*l.*), foodstuffs (129,157*l.*), kerosene (49,069*l.*), cigarettes (15,990*l.*), tobacco (26,645*l.*), spirits (35,603*l.*), wines and beer (16,586*l.*), building materials (36,714*l.*), coal (25,419*l.*), machinery (37,930*l.*), sundry iron and steel manufactures (34,218*l.*).

In 1921, 641 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats but including steamers on Lake Tanganyika) of 1,040,000 tons, and 7,648 dhows of 144,000 tons, entered the various ports from places beyond the Territory.

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Bagamoyo, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi, and Mikindani, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced.

Communications.—Motor transport is at present possible on only a few good roads, but the expansion of trade will, in course of time, necessitate the construction of roads suitable for motor traffic and the establishment of motor transport services to act as feeders to the railways.

There are two railway lines in the Protectorate—the Tanga railway from Tanga to N-w Moshi (220 miles), commenced in 1905 and completed in February, 1912, and the Central Railway (780 miles) from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma, completed in February, 1914. The tramline between Nindi and Manasi was re-opened for a length of 44 miles. The ports of Lake Victoria are served by the steamers of the Uganda Marine; those on Lake Nyasa by the Nyasa Government steamers; and a Belgian service, together with a small steamer belonging to the Tanganyika Territory Government, maintains communications on Lake Tanganyika. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and many inland centres.

There are 43 post offices and telegraph stations.

The German rupee (10 = 1L.) was current until the East African shilling was adopted. Four banks, with numerous branches, are operating.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir H. A. Byatt, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary—A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E.

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SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

Situation and Physical Features.—This country is bounded on the north by Portuguese West Africa, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and southern portion of the eastern boundary by the Cape Province of the Union, and on the remainder of the eastern boundary by the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Attached to it is the so-called Caprivi Zipfel, a narrow strip extending from the northern corner of the eastern boundary on East Long. 21° to the Zambesi River, which it meets at a point close to the 25th degree. This strip is bounded on the north by Portuguese West Africa and Northern Rhodesia, and on the south by the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

On the western coast, a strip varying from 60 to 100 miles in width and extending from the Orange River in the south to the Ugab River, which borders on what is known as the Kaokoveld, consists of barren desert, and this is also the case in that portion of the Great Kalahari Depression which is included in the country on its eastern boundary.

The Kunene River and the Okavango, which form portions of the northern border of the country, and the Orange River in the south, are the only permanently running streams. But there is a system of great sandy dry river beds throughout the country, in which water can generally be obtained by sinking shallow wells; these are the Keisib, Swakop, Omaruru and Ugab on the west, the Fish River in the south, the Nosob and the Elephant

Rivers in the south-east, and a series of what are known as Omuramba in the north-west, with numerous smaller stream beds. In the Grootfontein area, which geologists describe as a "karst" region, there are large supplies of underground water, but except for a few springs, mostly hot, there is no surface water throughout the country. Much, however, has been done to improve matters by boring, which has almost always been successful if the site for the bore-hole is well chosen. Water conservation by means of dam-making is being encouraged by the Administration, several extensive schemes have been prepared and are receiving sympathetic consideration.

Government and Administration.—The country was annexed by Germany in 1884, but early in the late war it was invaded by the Military Forces of the Union of South Africa, and on July 9, 1915, was surrendered to them at Khorab. It is now administered by the Union under a Mandate from the League of Nations, dated December 17, 1920. The laws of the Union, subject to local modifications, if required, may be applied to the country and are gradually being introduced.

The Administration is conducted from Windhoek, and the country is divided into 17 Districts controlled by Magistrates.* In addition there is a Native Commissioner in Ovamboland in the extreme north, who keeps in touch with the Ovambos living there and recruits natives for the railway system and for the working of the diamond fields at Luderitz. There is also a sub-Native Commissioner stationed at Kuring Kuru on the Okavango River with similar duties.

Windhoek, the capital, is situated in the centre of the territory, and with its surrounding district contains a population of 4,196 Europeans and 13,160 Natives.

The administration has been vested by the Union Parliament in the Governor-General of the Union, who has delegated his powers to an Administrator with full authority to legislate. In this respect he now has the assistance of an Advisory Council consisting of nine members, and at present composed of four Germans, four South Africans, and one official, the latter representing the interests of the Natives.

Administrator.—Gijbert Reitz Hofmeyr, C.M.G.

The chief executive officer for the country is the Secretary for South-West Africa, Major J. F. Herbst, C.B.E.

Area and Population.—The total area of the country is about 322,400 square miles.

The European population according to the figures of the 1921 Census amounts to 19,432. The Native population is estimated at about 208,000. As large areas of the country, particularly along the coast and in the north, are uncivilised, it has been impossible to procure precise figures. In particular it has been difficult to estimate the numbers of the Bushmen, who still exist in considerable numbers in the north-eastern portion of the country.

Of the 19,432 European inhabitants 7,855 are Germans. The remainder are almost all South Africans, and farmers by profession.

The principal native races of South-West Africa are the Ovambos, Hereros, Bergdamaras or Klipkaffers, Hottentots and Bushmen.

The Ovambos are a Bantu race and follow agriculture as a pursuit. They still possess to its full extent tribal organisation and are fairly well armed, but have given no trouble since the British occupation of the country. The Germans in pre-war times exercised no authority whatever over them and never entered their territory.

The Hereros are a pastoral people who formerly owned enormous herds of cattle. The Germans in dealing with these people pursued a policy of oppression, with the result that in 1904 they rebelled and 75 per cent. of them were destroyed. Their tribal organisation has completely disappeared and they are now scattered throughout the country on farms and in the different towns, where they form the ordinary source of labour. Owing to the fact that formerly tribal organisation was based on the ownership of cattle and that they have consequently for generations been familiar with cattle and their ways, the Herero makes an excellent herd. It is not an unusual thing for a member of this race to have charge of 3,000 head and to know each one individually. Since the British occupation of the country the Hereros have considerably increased in numbers and in animal wealth.

The Bergdamaras are, it is believed, also of Bantu origin, though some authorities hold that they belong rather to the Hottentot race whose language they now speak. They are an inferior tribe and were alternatively the slaves of the Hereros and the Hottentots in pre-European days, as the former or the latter prevailed in the constant struggles that were going on between them.

The Hottentots, so called, consist of two distinct sections: one, whose remnants are found in the central portions of the country, being of pure native extraction, the source of which is but little understood; while the other is composed of tribes which have resulted from an admixture of European blood in the Cape with the Hottentot races residing there a couple of centuries ago, which, after conflict with their European neighbours, sought refuge across the Orange River in this country.

The Bushmen are the oldest inhabitants of South-West Africa and are to be found in considerable numbers in its eastern portion from Lat. 26° to the Northern boundary. There are also remnants of a bushmen tribe in the desert wastes just north of the Orange River, and in the Kaokoveld, in the north-north-western portion of the country. These may be of the "Strand-looper" type.

Situated in the centre of the country just south of the Windhoek district is the Bastard Gebiet occupied by a semi-independent race known as the Bastards, whose origin is much the same as the second class of Hottentots mentioned above, with the difference that the admixture of European blood is much greater, and that their ordinary language is Cape Dutch. These people control their own affairs to a very large extent and are governed by a Raad (Council) which is partly hereditary and partly elected. The Administration is represented by a Magistrate who assists them with advice and takes cognisance of serious crimes. They number about 5,000.

Education.—Thirty British schools have been established, with 1,250 pupils.

Finance.—For the financial year 1921-22 the revenue amounted to 806,800*l.* and the expenditure to 796,094*l.* The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 1,601,216*l.* and 929,386*l.* The Estimates for the year 1922-23 are: revenue 571,300*l.*, expenditure 750,783*l.*...

The principal source of revenue is the tax on diamonds, which is 66 per cent. of the gross proceeds less 70 per cent. of the working costs. Owing to the extensive depression in the diamond market, revenue has suffered considerably. Work is, however, now (1922) being resumed, and as soon as sufficient labour is available it is expected that the diamond output will be very appreciably increased;

The revenue from Customs is a round sum of £75,000 paid over by the

Union Customs Department, which has entire control of Customs matters in South-West Africa. This figure is an estimate of the sum which would accrue to the country if it levied its own customs dues at Union rates.

Production and Industry.—South-West Africa is essentially a stock-raising country, the absence of water rendering agriculture, except on a very small scale almost impossible, and in point of fact, except as regards maize, the requirements of the country in this direction cannot be met from local sources. So far as stock is concerned the country, with the exception of the desert strips, is excellent, and even portions of the latter are valuable at certain times of the year. Generally speaking the southern half of the Territory is suited for the raising of small stock, while the central and northern portions are better fitted for cattle. As already mentioned the Hereros in earlier days possessed immense herds of cattle, and the Ovambos in the north also own numbers. It is estimated that in 1921 there were about 400,000 head of cattle and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 million head of small stock within the borders of South-West Africa.

A Land Board has been established and Government ground is being rapidly allotted to suitable applicants on five-year leases with the option of purchase on very easy terms as to instalments. Personal occupation is essential. As in almost all cases boring is necessary in order to provide a sufficient supply of water, the proceedings of this Board are naturally slow.

A strong Irrigation Department has been established which now has in its possession some 56 drills. It is found that each drill can, on the average, provide four satisfactory bore-holes in 12 months, and it will be seen, therefore, that only a few farms can be given out each year. They vary in size from 7,500 acres in the north, to 45,000 in the south. Applications, which come mainly from the Union, are far in excess of the existing provision.

The staple industry is diamonds, which are found along the coast from the Orange River to Conception Bay. The fields are alluvial and the deposits shallow. The stones are small but of a very good quality. In 1920 the yield was 606,424 carats, valued at £3,000,000. Other minerals worked are copper, rich deposits of which exist at Tsumeb and in the neighbourhood, sheelite, wolfram, vanadium, marble and tin. Gold and silver are known to exist but in too small quantities to work remuneratively.

Commerce.—Imports and exports for 4 years :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£		£	£
1913	2,171,280	3,446,220	1920	2,180,183	5,401,835
1919	1,135,116	1,679,534	1921	1,211,364	1,587,305

The principal exports are diamonds, the exports in 1920 being 606,422 carats, valued at 4,265,294*l.*, and in 1921, 167,782 carats, valued at 810,739*l.* In the latter year 40,784 tons of copper were exported, valued at 403,798*l.*

Luderitz and Swakopmund were the two principal harbours. At the outbreak of war Union troops were landed at Walvis Bay, and in a very short time a railway was built from that port to join up with the existing line from Swakopmund to the interior, and nowadays the bulk of the imports into the country are landed at Walvis Bay, which, although strictly part of the Union, is administered, so far as possible, as if it formed a portion of South-West Africa.

The Government proposes to develop Walvis Bay as the main harbour for

the service of the country. Its situation is central and its natural advantages are so great that the proposition is bound to be successful. The Bay itself is about 7 miles wide and of the same length, and is completely sheltered by Pelican Point from the prevailing south-west winds, and, in fact, from every other direction except north-north-west, from which gales are almost unknown. The Bay has been surveyed with a view to arriving at a decision as to where is the most suitable spot for the construction of the harbour works, and it is hoped to commence operations almost immediately (1922).

Swakopmund, which possesses a climate equal to that of any watering-place in South Africa, although it lies within the tropics, is now developing as a seaside resort and is very popular with the European inhabitants of the country during the summer months. It is altogether useless as a port, owing to the shoaling influence of the Benguella current.

Communications.—For the purposes of the campaign in this country the railway line, which already existed in the Union between De Aar Junction and Prieska, was extended through Upington across the Orange River and joined up with the existing line from Kalkfontein south to Windhoek. The latter line was of the same gauge as the Cape Railways, but from Windhoek through Karibib and Usakos to Swakopmund on the coast and Grootfontein and Tsumeb in the north-west the pre-war railway was of 2ft. gauge. For military purposes the Union Forces converted the section between Swakopmund and Windhoek to the Cape gauge and connected it with Walvis Bay, but the railway in the north remains of 2ft. gauge.

The whole of the railway system, from De Aar in the Union to the border and within the border, is controlled by the S.A. Railways and Harbours Department through the Director of Railways, who has his seat in Windhoek.

The total length of the line inside South-West Africa is 967 miles of 3ft. 6in. gauge, and 93 miles of 2ft. gauge. There are also 98 miles of private line, most of which have been constructed for the service of the diamond fields south of Luderitz. A new railway from Windhoek to Gobabis, 132 miles, is (1922) in course of construction (3ft. 6in. gauge).

There are two trunk telegraph lines to the Union. In addition there is the great wireless station at Windhoek which the Germans built for military purposes, and which was able occasionally to communicate direct with Berlin. This has been maintained in good order since the occupation, but the main instruments cannot be worked owing to the removal by the Germans of a few essential parts. It is now under consideration to reconstitute this station as a link in the proposed chain of Imperial wireless stations. Windhoek is in telephonic communication with places as far distant as Outjo in the north, Gobabis in the east, Swakopmund in the west, and Keetmanshoop in the south.

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286 THE BRITISH EMPIRE :—CAMEROON—TOGOLAND

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CAMEROON.

Cameroon, lying between British Nigeria and the French Congo, extends from the coast north-eastwards to the southern shore of Lake Chad. In 1911 a considerable tract of land was transferred to Cameroon from French Congo, the new acquisition being known as New Cameroon. The Colony was captured from the Germans by French and British troops in February, 1916, and is now divided between the British and French. Total area 191,130 square miles; population, 2,540,000. The British portion of the country is a strip, area about 31,000 square miles, stretching from the sea along the Nigerian frontier to Lake Chad and is attached to Nigeria; Bantu negroes near the coast, Sudan negroes inland. The seat of Government was at Buëa. Victoria and Rio del Rey are important trading stations. There are Government schools at Victoria.

The soil in the coast region is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion. In Victoria, experiments are being made towards the cultivation of cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper, and many other products; an active trade in ivory and palm-oil. The colony is rich in hardwood; ebony is abundant. Gold and iron have been found. Natives in the Bamenda division smelt iron. Salt is found in the Kera country, Ossidinge Division, and at Bañessing in the Bamenda division.

There is a poll tax which is estimated to yield 16,000*l.* during the year 1922-23. Revenue in 1921, 52,000*l.*; expenditure, 102,000*l.*

Imports into the British Cameroon in 1921, 49,000*l.*; exports, 34,000*l.* Chief exports: palm kernels, rubber, palm oil, ivory, cocoa, kola nuts. Chief imports: textiles, spirits, timber, salt, iron wares, flour, kerosene, motor spirit, coopers' stores, hardware, and colonial produce. In 1921 there entered Victoria 67 vessels having a total tonnage of 100,000.

The mark was in use until July 1, 1922, on which date British currency, similar to that in use in Nigeria, was substituted for it.

Administrator of British Zone.—The Governor of Nigeria.

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TOGOLAND.

Togoland, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east, was surrendered unconditionally by the Germans to British and French forces in August, 1914. Area 33,700 square miles; estimated coloured population (1913) 1,032,000; estimated European population, 1919, 125. Coast line about 31 miles, but inland the territory,

between the rivers Volta and Monu, widens to four or five times that breadth. On September 30th, 1920, the country was divided between France and Britain in accordance with the Franco-British declaration of July 10th, 1919. The boundary between the two spheres extends from the north-west corner in a general direction south-east and south, terminating not far from the port of Lome, but so that no part of the British sphere reaches the coast. (See map in the YEAR BOOK for 1920.) From January 1st, 1921, the area allotted to Great Britain, approximately 12,600 square miles, was attached for administrative purposes, pending the issue of a definite mandate, to the adjacent provinces of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, with a population, according to 1921 census, of 188,265 (including 20 non-Africans). (For further information see under French Togoland.)

In the British mandated area there is one Government school with 200 pupils, and Missionary Societies have 35 schools with 3,900 pupils.

Revenue, 1918 (English and French zones), 127,444*l.*; expenditure 118,953*l.*

Imports and exports for six years (the figures for 1920 are not available, owing to the handing over of Lome and Palime to the French Government):—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913	531,000	456,000	1918	414,566	452,570
1916	325,534	286,913 ¹	1919	665,332	850,744
1917	345,866	473,774	1921 ²	34,000	46,000

¹ From Lome only.

² British mandated area.

The principal imports are cotton goods, salt, and tobacco. Principal exports are palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, kola nuts, and raw cotton.

Administrator of British Zone.—Major F. W. F. Jackson, D.S.O., R.A.

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AMERICA.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados. See WEST INDIES.

BERMUDAS.

Governor.—Lieut. General Sir Joseph John Asser, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (3,300*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members (four official) appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 9 members (three official), also appointed by the Crown, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members; 1,436 electors.

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of a group of 360 small islands (about 20 inhabited), 580 miles east of North Carolina, and 677 miles from New York, noted for its climate and scenery; favourite winter resort for Americans, who number some 22,000 annually.

The Spaniards visited the islands in 1515, but they had previously been discovered (the exact date is unknown) by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were named. No settlement was made, and they were uninhabited until a party of colonists under Sir George Somers was wrecked there in 1609. A company was formed for the "Plantation of the Somers Islands," as they were called at first, and in 1684 the Crown took over the Government.

Area, 19.3 square miles (12,360 acres, 4,000 under cultivation). Civil population at census 1921, 20,127 (7,006 white); 12,750 belong to Church of England (census 1911). In 1921 the birth-rate was 33 and the death-rate 18.4 per 1,000; illegitimate births formed 19.4 per cent. of the total births; there were 160 marriages. In 1921 there was an excess of immigration over emigration of 105. Chief town, Hamilton; population, 2,578. Bermuda is an important naval base on the North America and West Indies Station, with dockyard, victualling establishment, &c. Police force, 1920, 44.

Education: There are no Government schools in Bermuda, but education is compulsory up to the age of 13, and Government assistance is given by the payment of grants, and, where necessary, school fees. The aided schools must reach a certain standard of efficiency, and submit to Government inspection and control. In 1921, 30 aided primary schools, with 2,731 pupils, received Government grants, 4285*l.* annually. There are 3 garrison schools and 2 naval schools; about 17 other primary schools, and 4 secondary schools receiving no Government grant. Cambridge local examinations are held in Bermuda. A Government scholarship (200*l.* for 2 years) is provided annually to enable youths educated in Bermuda to go abroad to prepare themselves for a Rhodes scholarship.

—	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	80,576	100,447	91,645	119,091	219,753	201,382
Expenditure . .	87,779	105,867	90,684	107,240	186,470	237,492

Chief sources of revenue 1921: customs, 164,269*l.*; lighthouse tolls, 4,311*l.*; postal, 23,685*l.* Chief items of expenditure: salaries, public works, education. Public debt (1921), 85,000*l.*

The chief products are onions, potatoes, lily-bulbs, and various kitchen garden vegetables.

	1913	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ¹	570,575	674,493	692,742	792,683	1,414,250	1,340,240
Exports	90,695	207,724	139,825	208,708	265,868	224,626

¹ Excluding Government stores from imports.

Imports (excluding Government stores) from United Kingdom in 1921, 351,289*l.*; United States, 749,000*l.*; Canada, 221,152*l.*

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada, and nearly all the export produce of Bermuda goes to the United States. The principal imports in 1921 were: provisions, 266,000*l.*; beef, 48,000*l.*; bran, 22,400*l.*; clothing, 66,400*l.*; cotton goods, 66,000*l.*; electrical goods, 14,000*l.*; flour, 39,000*l.*; hardware, 44,000*l.*; oats, 33,000*l.*; woollen goods, 17,000*l.*; fuel oil, 46,000*l.*; ale, 31,000*l.*; spirits, 48,000*l.*; coal, 48,000*l.* The principal exports in 1921 were: potatoes, 92,000*l.*; other vegetables, 33,000*l.*; whisky, 55,000*l.*

The registered shipping consisted (1920) of 7 steam vessels of 2,189 tons net, and 16 sailing vessels of 3,336 tons net; total net tonnage, 5,525. In 1921 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 2,387,797 tons, of which 1,210,619 were British.

There are 220 miles of telephone wire under the control of the military, and 15 of telegraph cable. There is also a private telephone company, which has about 1,100 subscribers and upwards of 1,600 miles of wire. A telegraph cable connects the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, and another connects with Turks Island and Jamaica. There were (1921) 19 post offices in the colony; the number of letters and post cards dealt with in the year 1921 was 2,311,000; newspapers, book packets and circulars, 591,000; parcels, 43,840. The post office revenue was 24,262*l.*, and expenditure, 9,164*l.* Savings bank deposits on December 31, 1921, were 54,766*l.*, to the credit of 2,745 depositors.

There are two banks in the Island, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd., both local. The Colonial Government deals with both. Bills of exchange issued by the Treasury Chest Office in the Colony form the basis of exchange with the outside world.

The currency, weights, and measures are British, but silver coin is legal tender to any amount. The British 1*l.* and 10*s.* notes are legal tender. The Bermuda Government is also authorised to issue 1*l.* notes up to an amount not exceeding 40,000*l.* A considerable quantity of American paper is also in circulation, being largely used for remittances to the United States.

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CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

The territories which now constitute the Dominion of Canada came under British power at various times, some by settlement and others by conquest or cession. Nova Scotia was occupied in 1628 by settlement at Port Royal; the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter, conferring rights over all the territory draining into Hudson Bay, was granted in 1670; Canada was conquered in 1759 and, along with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, was formally ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763; Vancouver Island was acknowledged to be British by the Oregon Boundary Treaty of 1846, and British Columbia was established as a separate colony in 1858. As originally constituted the Dominion was composed of the provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower Canada, now Ontario and Quebec—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March, 1867, known as 'The British North America Act, 1867,' which came into operation on July 1, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom'; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate' and the 'House of Commons.' The powers of the Federal Parliament include all subjects not assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures. Provision was made in the Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North-West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion; Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision. In 1869, the extensive region known as Rupert's Land or the North-West Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was erected from this territory, and admitted into the confederation on July 15, 1870. On July 20, 1871, the province of British Columbia was admitted, and by an Imperial Order in Council Prince Edward Island was admitted into the confederation July 1, 1873. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the provisional districts of Alberta, Athabaska, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and were admitted to the Union as provinces on September 1, 1905.

Canadian ministers signed the Peace Treaties with Germany and Austria in 1919 on behalf of Canada, thus making a new status for the Dominion.

The members of the Senate are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. The numerical representation of the Senate by provinces down to 1917 was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 4; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Quebec, 24; Ontario, 24; Manitoba, 4; Saskatchewan, 4; Alberta, 4; British Columbia, 3; Total, 87. By the Amendment of the British North America Act, 1867 (April, 1915), which came into effect in 1917, the Senate consists of 96 senators—namely, 24 from the province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 6 from Manitoba, 6 from British Columbia, 6 from Alberta, and 6 from Saskatchewan. The total number may not exceed 104. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised sub-

ject, and must reside in, and be possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars, within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved, at the rate at present of one representative for every 36,326 persons, the province of Quebec always having 65 members, and the other provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census. The House of Commons will in future consist of 244 members—81 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 14 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, 17 for Manitoba, 14 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 21 for Saskatchewan, 16 for Alberta, and 1 for the Yukon Territory. The members are elected by constituencies. Voting is by ballot. Women have the vote and are eligible for election to the Federal Parliament.

A General Election took place December 6, 1921. Result: Liberals, 117; Progressives, 66; Conservatives, 50; Labour, 2.

The Speaker in the House of Commons has a salary of 6,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 4,000 dollars for the session with a deduction of 25 dollars per day for every day beyond fifteen on which the member does not attend a sitting of the House. The Leader of the Opposition receives 10,000 dollars in addition to his ordinary sessional allowance.

The Speaker and members of the Senate have the same allowances as members of the House of Commons, with no extra allowances.

Governor-General.—General the Right Hon. Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. Appointed August 2, 1921. Salary, 50,000 dollars per annum.

He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council composed of heads of departments.

King's Privy Council (as at October 2, 1922).—

Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs, President of the Privy Council.—Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G.

Minister of Finance—Hon. William Stevens Fielding.

Minister of Militia and Defence and Minister of Naval Service.—Hon. George P. Graham.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. Charles Murphy, K.C.

Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health.—Hon. Henri S. Béland.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.—Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin.

Minister of Customs and Excise.—Hon. Jacques Bureau.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C.

Solicitor-General.—Hon. Daniel D. McKenzie.

Minister of Trade and Commerce.—Hon. James A. Robb.

Secretary of State.—Hon. Arthur B. Copp.

Minister of Railways and Canals.—

Minister of Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Minister of Mines.—Hon. Charles Stewart.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. William R. Motherwell.

Minister of Labour.—Hon. James Murdoch.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. James H. King.

Ministers without Portfolios.—Hon. Raoul Dandurand; Hon. Thomas A. Low; Hon. John E. Sinclair.

Each minister has a salary of 10,000 dollars a year, and the Prime Minister has 15,000 dollars, in addition to 4,000 dollars sessional allowance.*

There is a Department of External Affairs, which has charge of all Imperial and inter-Dominion Correspondence passing between Ottawa and Downing Street, and between Ottawa and the sister Dominions and Colonies. It is also the medium of

communication between the Dominion Government and the foreign Consuls in Canada. An arrangement has been concluded between the British and Canadian Governments to provide more complete representation at Washington of Canadian interests than has hitherto existed. Accordingly, it has been agreed that his Majesty, on the advice of his Canadian Ministers, shall appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary, who will have charge of Canadian affairs, and will be at all times the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from and reporting direct to the Canadian Government. In the absence of the Ambassador, the Canadian Minister will take charge of the whole Embassy, and of the representation of Imperial as well as Canadian interests. No appointment has yet (December, 1922) been made under this arrangement.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—
P. C. Larkin. (Appointed February 10, 1922.) } 19, Victoria Street,
Permanent Secretary.—Lucien J. Picaud. } London, S.W. 1.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The nine provinces have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs and dispose of their revenues, provided only they do not interfere with the action and policy of the central administration. Among the subjects assigned exclusively to the provincial legislature are: the amendment of the provincial constitution, except as regards the office of the Lieutenant-Governor; direct taxation for revenue purposes; borrowing; management and sale of crown lands; provincial hospitals, reformatories, &c.; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences for local or provincial purposes; local works and undertakings, except lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, &c., extending beyond the province or connecting with other provinces, and also except such works as the Federal Parliament declare are for the general good; marriages; administration of justice within the province; education. Quebec and Nova Scotia have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Saskatchewan there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. The members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia number 18, and Quebec 24. The membership of the Legislative Assemblies is—Prince Edward Island 30, Nova Scotia 43, New Brunswick 48, Quebec 81, Ontario 111, Manitoba 55, British Columbia 47, Alberta 58, and Saskatchewan 63. The North-West Territories, comprising all the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land, and the North-Western Territory except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the district of Keewatin, and the Yukon Territory, are governed by a Commissioner and a Council of five, appointed by the Governor in Council at Ottawa. The territory of Yukon is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Council of three members elected by the people.

Area and Population.

Year	Population	Year	Population
1801	240,000	1881	4,324,810
1825	581,920	1891	4,833,239
1851	1,842,265	1901	5,371,315
1861	3,090,561	1911	7,206,643
1871	3,689,257	1921	8,788,483

AREA AND POPULATION

293

The following are the areas of the provinces with the population at recent censuses, redistribution being made in the case of the North-west Territories created Provinces by Federal Acts of 1905 :—

Province	Land Area sq. miles.	Water Area sq. miles	Total Area sq. miles.	Popula- tion, 1901	Popula- tion, 1911.	Popula- tion, 1921. ³
Prince Edward Island 1.	2,184	—	2,184	103,259	93,728	88,615
Nova Scotia 1.	21,068	360	21,428	459,574	492,838	523,837
New Brunswick 1.	27,911	74	27,985	331,120	351,889	387,876
Quebec 1 2	690,865	15,969	706,834	1,648,898	2,005,776	2,361,199
Ontario 1 2	365,880	41,382	407,262	2,982,947	2,527,292	2,933,662
Manitoba 2	231,926	19,906	251,832	255,211	461,394	610,188
British Columbia 1	853,416	2,439	855,855	178,657	392,480	524,582
Alberta	252,925	2,360	255,285	73,022	374,295	588,454
Saskatchewan	242,808	8,892	251,700	91,279	492,432	757,510
Yukon	206,427	649	207,076	27,219	8,512	4,157
North-West Territories	1,207,926	34,298	1,242,224	20,129	6,507	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy	—	—	—	—	—	485
Totals . . .	3,603,336	120,329	3,729,665	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,483

1 The water areas here assigned to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia are exclusive of the territorial seas, that to Quebec is exclusive of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Ontario is inclusive of the Canadian portions of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence.

2 By Federal Act passed during the session of 1912, the boundaries of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba were extended at the expense of the North-west Territories. Ontario was enlarged by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 351,780, and Manitoba by 178,100.

3 Including about 106,000 Indians and 3,200 Eskimos.

In 1911 the figures for the population according to place of birth were :—

Canada	5,619,682	Italy	34,739
United Kingdom	784,526	Norway	20,968
Other parts of the Empire	29,188	Sweden	28,226
United States	303,680	Russia	89,984
Austria-Hungary	121,480	China	27,774
Germany	39,577	Elsewhere	89,250
France	17,619		
		Total	7,206,643

Population of the principal cities and towns, 1921 :—

Cities	Population, 1921	Cities	Population, 1921
Montreal	618,506	Calgary	63,305
Toronto	521,893	London	60,959
Winnipeg	179,087	Edmonton	58,821
Vancouver	117,217	Halifax	58,372
Hamilton	114,151	St. John, N.B.	47,166
Ottawa	107,843	Victoria	38,727
Quebec	95,193	Windsor	38,591

The total 'urban' population of Canada in 1921 is given as 4,352,380, against 3,272,947 in 1911.

While the registration of births, marriages and deaths is under provincial control, the statistics for eight of the nine provinces are now by arrangement compiled on a uniform system by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Quebec compiles its own vital statistics. The following table gives the result for 1921. The rates given are based upon estimated populations.

Province	Births		Marriages		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 living	Number	Rate per 1,000 living	Number	Rate per 1,000 est. pop.
Prince Edward Island . . .	2,301	25·85	607	6·82	1,279	14·36
Nova Scotia	13,181	25·34	4,411	8·48	7,560	14·50
New Brunswick	10,778	28·08	3,780	9·85	5,628	14·66
Quebec	86,328	37·16	21,587	9·29	40,686	17·51
Ontario	72,297	25·02	29,361	10·16	40,410	13·98
Manitoba	18,322	30·62	6,068	10·14	6,511	10·88
Saskatchewan	22,839	31·07	5,320	7·24	5,918	8·05
Alberta	16,531	29·02	5,107	8·96	5,674	9·96
British Columbia	10,492	26·54	4,600	9·13	4,739	9·21
Totals.	253,069	29·36	80,931	9·39	118,405	13·74

Immigrant arrivals in Canada during 4 years:—

	Number of Immigrants arrived in the Years ended March 31			
	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
From the United States	40,715	49,656	48,059	29,345
English and Welsh	8,060	45,855	48,630	23,552
Irish	336	2,751	6,384	3,572
Scotch	1,518	10,997	19,248	11,596
Austro-Hungarian	2	8	49	62
German	1	12	137	178
Norwegian and Swedish	192	420	1,144	922
French and Belgians	270	3,116	2,506	835
Italians	49	1,165	3,880	2,413
Jews	22	116	2,763	8,404
Russians and Finlanders	44	95	2,478	595
Other Nationalities	6,493	3,145	13,199	8,225
Total	57,702	117,336	148,477	89,999

Under an Act of January 1, 1904, a tax of 500 dollars a head is levied on Chinamen landing in Canada. In the year 1921-22, 1,746 Chinese immigrants arrived in the country.

Religion.

The number of members of each religious creed was as follows in 1911:—

Roman Catholics . . .	2,833,041	Congregationalists . . .	34,054
Presbyterians . . .	1,115,324	Greek Church . . .	88,507
Anglicans . . .	1,043,017	Jews . . .	74,564
Methodists . . .	1,079,892	Miscellaneous creeds ¹ . . .	293,224
Baptists . . .	382,666	No creed stated . . .	32,490
Lutherans . . .	229,864		
		Total . . .	7,206,643

¹ Including Pagans.

The numbers of the leading denominations in the provinces, 1911:—

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist ¹
Ontario . . .	484,997	489,704	524,603	671,727	132,809
Quebec . . .	1,724,683	102,684	64,125	42,444	9,255
Nova Scotia . . .	144,991	75,315	109,560	57,606	83,854
New Brunswick . . .	144,889	42,864	39,207	34,558	82,106
Manitoba . . .	73,994	86,578	103,621	65,897	13,992
British Columbia . . .	58,397	100,952	82,125	52,132	17,228
Prince Edward Island . . .	41,994	4,939	27,509	12,209	5,372
Alberta . . .	62,193	55,628	66,351	61,844	19,491
Saskatchewan . . .	90,092	75,342	96,564	78,325	18,371
The Territories . . .	6,811	9,011	1,659	3,150	188

¹ Not including 44,611 Mennonites.

Instruction.

The Provincial Governments have control of education in elementary schools, secondary schools, normal schools and universities; the systems are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied in nearly all the provinces by Government grants and local taxation. Education is more or less compulsory, but the law is not very strictly enforced. In Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, and Saskatchewan there are separate schools for Roman Catholics; in the other provinces the schools are unsectarian.

Each province has one or more universities (23 in all, with 3,322 professors and teachers, and 35,369 students, in 1920-21), and several colleges. The provincial universities are supported by the Government, and include those of New Brunswick, Toronto, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and British Columbia. Those on private foundation comprise Dalhousie at Halifax, McGill at Montreal, Queen's (formerly denominational and now State-aided) at Kingston, and Western, of London, Ontario. The denominational universities include King's, Acadia, and St. Francois Xavier, all of Nova Scotia; Mount Allison, Sackville, New Brunswick; Laval and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec; and McMaster and Ottawa, in Ontario. There are in all 67 colleges; registration, 20,486 during the academic year 1920-21.

Information respecting the State-controlled elementary and secondary schools :—

Provinces	Year Ended*	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure Dollars
Ontario	June 30, 1920	7,042	15,331	604,923	30,626,435
Quebec	June 30, 1920	7,481	16,710	495,887	19,201,405
Nova Scotia	July 31, 1921	2,898	3,089	109,483	3,442,546
New Brunswick	June 30, 1921	1,973	2,142	68,092	2,278,622
Manitoba	June 30, 1921	3,556	3,708	129,015	13,079,205
British Columbia	June 30, 1921	946	2,557	85,950	7,170,030
P. E. Island	June 30, 1921	461	591	17,510	396,778
Alberta	Dec. 31, 1920	2,826	5,014	135,750	10,644,329
Saskatchewan	Dec. 31, 1920	4,177	6,809	174,925	14,609,665
Total		31,814	55,733	1,820,535	102,561,425

In 1921 there were in Canada 1,500¹ periodical publications, classified as follows : Dailies, 121 ; tri-weeklies, 7 ; weeklies, 981 ; semi-weeklies, 39 ; monthlies, 280 ; semi-monthlies, 39 ; and quarterlies, 20.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, having appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. There is an exchequer court, which is also a colonial court of admiralty, with powers as provided in the Imperial 'Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890.' There is a Superior Court in each province ; county courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the provinces ; all the judges in these courts being appointed by the Governor-General. Police magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments.

In 1921, 24,943 persons were charged with indictable offences ; of these 19,396 were convicted. Also 157,704 were summarily convicted.

The North-West Mounted Police and the Dominion Police have been amalgamated, and are known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Finance.

Financial accounts are under three headings—first, 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure ; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts' in expenditure ; and thirdly, 'Open accounts.' The headings 'Loans' and 'Redemption' include the deposits in and withdrawals from the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country. Under the head of 'Open Accounts' are included investiments, trust funds, Province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works.

The following relates to the Consolidated Fund (dollars converted at rate of 4·86 = £) :—

Years ended March 31	Net revenue £	Expenditure £
1913-14 (pre-war)	33,541,403	26,184,670
1918-19	64,327,942	47,839,208
1919-20	80,402,725	71,726,271
1920-21	89,290,565	74,229,841
1921-22 ¹	78,512,433	71,443,030

¹ Unrevised figures.

Consolidated Fund revenue, 1921-22 (unrevised figures):—

1921-22	Dollars	1921-22	Dollars
Customs	105,686,645	War Tax Revenue . . .	177,484,161
Excise	36,755,207	Investments (interest on)	21,961,513
Lands (Dominion & Ordnance)	2,807,888	Various	9,642,063
Public works (including canals)	1,212,611	Total	381,952,387
Post office	26,402,299		(78,512,435L.)

Detailed estimates of the expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1923:—

Services	Dollars	Services	Dollars
Public Debt, including Sinking Funds	140,570,734	Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	15,148,500
Charges of Management	965,000	Miscellaneous	14,148,675
Civil Government	11,066,405	Customs and Inland Revenue	6,874,204
Administration of Justice	2,200,133	Air Board	1,600,000
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	2,991,599	Railways and Canals—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	9,267,000
Penitentiaries	1,670,900	Public Works—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	1,117,800
Legislation	2,355,880	Public Works—chargeable to Income	10,061,241
Agriculture	6,084,500	Post Office	28,833,200
Department of Health	755,065	Trade and Commerce	3,152,075
Immigration and Colonization	2,098,190	Naval Service	2,701,400
Pensions	33,879,946	Labour	1,522,000
Superannuation	918,000	Total Consolidated Fund	440,738,504
Militia and Defence	10,788,400		(90,596,248L.)
Railways and Canals—chargeable to Income	9,077,055	Railways and Canals—Capital	14,064,000
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	1,100,776	Public Works—Capital	2,691,000
Ocean and River Service	1,788,300	Public Works—Capital—Marine Department	1,078,055
Lighthouse and Coast Service	2,549,900	Total Capital	17,833,055
Scientific Institutions	693,825		(3,665,684L.)
Steamboat Inspection	114,810	Total	458,571,559
Fisheries	1,359,000	Adjustment of War Claims	8,411,800
Subsidies to Provinces	11,490,860	Grand Total	466,983,359
Department of Mines	686,940		(95,991,024L.)
Indians	2,795,739		
Government of the Northwest Territories	183,500		
Government of the Yukon Territory	160,000		
Dominion Lands and Parks	4,936,950		
Soldiers' Land Settlement	12,000,000		

The gross debt March 31, 1922, amounted to 2,902,347,137 dollars, and the net debt to 2,422,135,801 dollars. On August 31, 1922, the net debt was 2,387,676,265 dollars. (No credit has been taken for non-active assets.)

The total Government expenditure on railways in Canada up to 1921 was 999,420,074 dollars, and on canals 187,000,974 dollars.

The total war expenditure down to March 31, 1922, was about 1,688,948,000 dollars.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Province	Year Ended	Revenue	Expenditure
		Dollars	Dollars
Alberta	Dec. 31, 1920	10,919,776	10,423,356
British Columbia	Mar. 31, 1921	15,219,264	19,626,680
Manitoba	Nov. 30, 1921	9,800,860	10,401,895
New Brunswick	Oct. 31, 1920	3,100,548	3,256,551
Nova Scotia	Sept. 30, 1921	4,586,839	4,654,031
Ontario	Oct. 31, 1921	29,261,477	28,579,687
Quebec	June 30, 1921	15,841,813	14,684,083
Prince Edward Island	Dec. 31, 1920	740,973	736,517
Saskatchewan	Apr. 30, 1921	14,598,069	12,088,330

Defence.

'The National Defence Act, 1922,' provides for a Department of National Defence presided over by a Minister who is charged with all matters relating to defence, including the Militia, Military, Naval and Air Services of Canada.

The powers previously vested in any Minister or Deputy Minister by the *Naval Service Act*, the *Militia Act*, the *Military Pensions Act* and the *Royal Military College Act*, are now vested in the Minister and Deputy Minister of National Defence respectively, with the proviso that an officer may be appointed to exercise the duties vested in the Deputy Minister of the Naval service under the Naval Service Act of 1910.

A Defence Council is constituted to advise the Minister on all matters of defence including or relating to the Militia, Naval, Royal Canadian Mounted Police or Air Services.

Militia.—Canada is organized in 11 military districts, each under a General Officer. Each district is organized as a division, with mounted and technical troops attached. The organization provides for 25 infantry and 7 mounted brigades with artillery and engineers in proportion.

The Canadian active militia is divided into a permanent force and a non-permanent. The permanent force consists of 16 units of all arms of the service, with an authorized establishment of 494 officers and 6457 men, and a present strength (October 1922) of 381 officers and 3744 men. The non-permanent active militia is made up of cavalry, artillery, machine gun, signalling, infantry and other corps, whose service is voluntary and for 3 years, but who are liable to be called upon by the government should occasion arise. The non-permanent force at present is estimated at about 30,000. This force is (October 1922) undergoing further reorganization.

The above organizations are supplemented by numerous cadet corps and rifle associations. The Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario, provides both a military and a general education for about 160 cadets. It trains officers for both the permanent and non-permanent active militia. A certain number of commissions in the British regular army are granted annually to graduates.

Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy was established in 1910, when the cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow* were taken over from the British government as training ships. They were sold after the war. The Royal Canadian Squadron at present (October, 1922) consists of H.M.C.S. *Aurora*, 3,500 tons, 40,000 h.p., speed 28.5 knots; H.M.C.S. *Patricia* and *Patriot*, each

1,004 tons, 27,000 h.p., speed 35 knots; submarine C.H. 14 and C.H. 15. There are also several small craft, some armed, used for fisheries protection and patrol duty on the eastern and western coasts and on the Great Lakes. There are 143 officers in the Naval Service. H.M.C. dockyards are at Halifax (specialized as a repair base) and Esquimalt (base of supplies). A training school to accommodate 100 boys and youths is established at Halifax; the Royal Naval College was closed in 1922.

Aeronautics.—In 1919 the Government created a Board for the control of aeronautics. Since then an organization has been built up for the control of Civil Aviation, the administration of the Canadian Air Force and the conduct of flying operations for other Government Departments.

Under the National Defence Act, 1922, the powers of the Air Board are vested in the Minister of National Defence and the Air Board ceases to exist. The old organization becomes part of the new Department formed by this Act.

Air Stations have been established at Vancouver, B.C., High River, Alberta, Victoria Beach, Man., Camp Borden, Ont., Ottawa, Ont., Roberval, Que., Halifax, N.S.

The main stores depot and repair shops of the Canadian Air Force are at Camp Borden, which is also the principal training base of the Canadian Air Force. The work at the other stations is chiefly in connection with forest fire protection and survey work, reconnaissance and exploration work, transportation of survey parties and Government officials in the remoter parts of the country, photographic work in connection with surveys and other similar duties.

The machines used at present are obsolescent war type machines, many of which require replacement by modern machines, with better performance, specially designed for the work to be undertaken and the natural conditions in the various localities in which they are employed. Proposals for replacement of the existing types are under consideration.

The personnel employed on Air operations in 1922 was 270.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.—On September 30, 1922, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were distributed as follows:—

	Officers.	Other Ranks.
Ontario (less Port Arthur District)	16	370
Maritime Provinces	1	33
Quebec	1	35
Manitoba and Port Arthur District	5	98
Saskatchewan	15	215
Alberta	10	181
British Columbia	9	148
Yukon	3	47
Northwest Territories (Arctic Regions)	3	36
	<hr/> 63	<hr/> 1163

(The figures for Ontario include the Headquarters Staff and the detachments employed in the protection of Government buildings in Ottawa.)

The duties of the force are to enforce Federal Statutes, to assist the other Departments of the Dominion Government, and to enforce the observance of law in the Yukon, in the Northwest Territories and in Indian Reserves and National Parks; when special arrangements are made between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, they assist in the enforcement of the criminal law.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Canada is essentially agricultural, and among her natural resources arable lands stand unrivalled. Present information permits only a rough estimate of their actual extent, but it is believed that 300,000,000 acres are physically suitable for agriculture. The distribution of these lands is such that Canada possesses a series of agricultural areas between the Atlantic and the Pacific, characterized by diversity of contour, soil and climate, and by corresponding variety of agricultural activities. Grain growing, dairy farming, fruit farming, ranching and fur farming, are all carried on successfully. In 1921 farm values comprised 31·6 per cent. of Canada's total wealth, and agriculture contributed 26·6 per cent. of the total production.* The following table shows the estimated agricultural wealth and production for 1921 :—

Values in dollars.		Production in dollars	
Land	3,196,876,000*	Field crops	931,865,000
Buildings	1,035,712,000	Farm Animals	98,424,000
Implements	391,660,000	Dairy Products	260,337,000
Live Stock	766,720,000	Poultry and eggs	55,000,000
Poultry	38,007,000	Fruits and vegetables	40,000,000
Animals on fur farms	5,978,000	Miscellaneous	10,607,000
Total	5,134,953,000	Total	1,396,233,000

Field Crops. In 1922, 58,809,280 acres were under field crops, those most widely cultivated being wheat, oats, hay and clover, barley and rye. The following are provisional estimates of acreage and yield for 1922 :—

Provinces	Wheat		Oats		Barley	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Pr. Ed. Island	34,100	767,000	189,500	7,722,000	6,100	187,600
Nova Scotia	15,800	324,000	140,600	5,132,000	8,600	247,000
New Brunswick	27,000	520,000	236,000	9,176,000	8,400	216,300
Quebec	177,000	2,965,000	2,461,000	69,523,000	191,700	4,553,000
Ontario	817,600	18,260,000	3,181,000	125,650,000	454,000	14,982,000
Manitoba	3,239,000	65,590,000	2,247,000	95,498,000	1,032,000	32,540,000
Saskatchewan	12,970,000	230,218,000	5,782,000	200,925,000	498,000	13,073,000
Alberta	5,302,800	69,237,000	1,699,000	42,475,000	523,400	10,337,000
British Columbia	47,600	892,000	59,400	2,257,000	8,800	259,600
Total Canada	22,630,900	388,773,600	16,055,500	558,358,000	2,732,000	76,895,500

	Rye		Flax		Mixed Grains	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Pr. Ed. Island	—	—	—	—	16,900	689,000
Nova Scotia	360	6,200	—	—	4,700	155,000
New Brunswick	410	7,500	—	—	4,050	128,000
Quebec	24,400	372,000	8,500	39,000	170,000	4,544,000
Ontario	120,000	32,160,000	6,300	768,000	621,000	23,288,000
Manitoba	278,000	5,838,000	62,700	80,000	10,700	268,000
Saskatchewan	1,771,000	7,634,000	416,500	4,165,000	22,600	763,000
Alberta	210,000	3,465,000	25,000	194,000	10,000	243,000
British Columbia	5,800	119,000	—	—	5,700	168,000
Total Canada	2,410,000	49,601,800	519,000	5,296,000	365,650	80,255,000

Provinces	Other Grains		Potatoes		Roots	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Pr. Ed. Island .	3,000	77,000	34,700	6,055,000	10,000	5,055,000
Nova Scotia .	12,500	274,000	37,300	6,954,000	15,400	6,853,000
New Brunswick	52,400	1,241,000	75,000	13,350,000	17,700	6,036,000
Quebec .	27,200	6,019,000	220,000	32,890,000	55,000	16,022,000
Ontario .	526,700	18,700,000	166,000	20,211,000	128,400	49,442,000
Manitoba .	11,000	160,000	38,300	5,373,000	4,400	990,000
Saskatchewan .	3,700	55,000	55,600	8,187,000	7,900	2,305,000
Alberta .	2,700	44,000	49,400	6,496,000	8,200	1,558,000
British Columbia	3,700	55,000	17,500	2,940,000	6,800	2,375,000
Total Canada	902,900	26,655,000	693,800	102,686,000	253,800	90,636,000

Provinces	Hay and Clover		Alfalfa		Fodder Corn	
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Pr. Ed. Island .	258,600	375,000	—	—	480	4,000
Nova Scotia .	582,600	1,014,000	—	—	1,500	14,000
New Brunswick.	715,000	1,144,000	—	—	3,850	25,000
Quebec .	1,559,000	6,337,000	30,200	48,000	97,600	752,000
Ontario .	3,582,000	5,194,000	181,000	353,000	455,000	4,459,000
Manitoba .	263,600	419,000	5,300	9,000	18,400	109,000
Saskatchewan .	501,800	498,000	9,000	13,000	27,800	178,000
Alberta .	450,000	338,000	29,700	36,000	10,100	48,000
British Columbia	145,500	226,000	12,900	24,000	4,800	46,000
Total Canada	10,858,100	15,545,000	268,100	483,000	619,530	5,635,000

Livestock.—In parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta stock-raising is still carried on as a primary industry, but the live stock production of the Dominion at large is mainly a subsidiary of mixed farming. The following table shows the numbers and value of live stock by provinces in 1921:—

Provinces.	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.
Pr. Ed. Island						
No. .	31,311	55,022	83,173	131,763	42,447	689,443
Value .	\$2,637,000	2,079,000	1,782,000	654,000	688,000	683,800
Nova Scotia .						
No. .	61,321	143,780	189,512	324,260	52,064	740,744
Value .	\$6,007,000	6,259,000	5,076,000	1,437,000	937,000	730,300
New Brunswick						
No. .	69,958	139,055	156,331	236,951	89,337	743,405
Value .	\$8,045,000	5,562,000	3,597,000	1,185,000	1,619,000	922,000
Quebec—						
No. .	406,959	1,039,389	1,013,105	1,006,620	883,920	3,833,215
Value .	\$36,219,000	47,812,000	23,301,000	6,040,000	14,143,000	4,733,700
Ontario—						
No. .	694,237	1,204,270	1,685,843	1,081,828	1,563,807	11,458,206
Value .	\$66,349,000	71,250,000	57,517,000	8,219,000	20,659,000	13,627,600
Manitoba—						
No. .	419,789	251,799	565,960	131,361	224,704	3,752,614
Value .	\$37,305,000	11,378,000	13,180,000	783,000	3,039,000	3,467,400
Saskatchewan—						
No. .	1,169,278	421,706	1,141,626	188,021	432,776	9,554,009
Value .	\$95,463,000	20,577,000	31,662,000	1,200,000	5,963,000	7,462,600
Alberta—						
No. .	916,510	423,838	1,430,364	523,599	574,318	4,963,565
Value .	\$58,283,000	20,312,000	39,448,000	3,348,000	7,188,000	4,251,500
British Columbia—						
No. .	44,558	57,973	203,399	51,457	41,522	1,446,916
Value .	\$4,456,000	4,928,000	8,130,000	412,000	706,000	2,028,100
Total Canada—						
No. .	3,813,921	3,736,832	6,469,373	3,675,860	3,904,895	37,182,117
Value .	\$314,764,000	790,157,000	183,649,000	23,308,000	54,842,000	38,007,000

Dairying.—The dairying industry of the Dominion is carried on most extensively in Ontario and Quebec, although there are dairy factories in all of the provinces, and in recent years dairying, especially the manufacture of creamery butter, has made marked progress in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Cheese is made almost exclusively in factories, but approximately one-half of the butter output is produced on the farms. The number of dairy factories operating in 1921 was 3,121, comprising 1,091 creameries, 1,613 cheese factories, 390 combined butter and cheese factories and 27 condenseries. The number of patrons (farmers who supply milk and cream to dairy factories) was 312,369, and the number of cows furnishing the milk was 1,851,199.

The following tables show, by provinces, the distribution and output of dairy factories in 1921:—

Province	Creameries	Cheese Factories	Combined Butter and Cheese Factories	Condensed Milk Factories	Total value of all products of dairy factories
					Dollars
Pr. Ed. Island .	12	18	4	—	792,296
Nova Scotia .	23	1	—	2	2,002,409
New Brunswick .	14	24	—	—	897,288
Quebec .	674	1,555	344	1	27,316,023
Ontario .	202	804	35	22	60,072,838
Manitoba .	45	6	—	—	6,066,015
Saskatchewan .	55	1	—	—	4,197,808
Alberta .	39	5	5	—	6,535,520
British Columbia .	28	2	2	2	4,013,820
Total Canada	1,092	1,616	390	27	111,924,017

Province	Butter		Cheese		Con- densed Products ¹	Sundry Products ²
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value	Value
	lbs.	Dollars	lbs.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Pr. Ed. Island .	1,109,546	452,523	1,681,779	293,651	5,600	40,522
Nova Scotia .	3,094,768	1,306,465	29,440	5,578	391,842	298,524
New Brunswick .	1,152,168	475,112	1,100,382	203,941	—	218,235
Quebec .	48,478,403	17,594,921	54,242,735	9,197,911	549,084	4,167
Ontario .	43,471,532	16,680,247	103,432,696	18,676,380	9,711,045	15,005,166
Manitoba .	8,541,095	3,253,057	255,829	47,341	13,339	2,752,278
Saskatchewan .	7,030,053	2,552,698	22,659	4,269	—	1,640,901
Alberta .	13,048,493	4,543,007	939,660	200,478	12,706	1,779,329
British Columbia .	2,818,552	1,277,409	421,314	80,541	718,741	1,907,120
Total Canada	128,744,610	48,135,439	162,117,494	28,710,030	11,432,357	23,646,191

¹ Comprise condensed, evaporated and sterilized milk, milk powder and casein.

² Comprise whole milk, cream, buttermilk, ice cream, skim milk, curd cheese, whey butter, whey, whey cream and condensed coffee and cocoa.

In 1920 the estimated value of "dairy" or home-made butter was \$56,250,000, and of milk used whole, as apart from that delivered to the dairy factories, \$57,750,142.

Fruit Farming.—Many portions of Canada are admirably adapted for fruit farming, the most renowned being the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, the St. John Valley district of New Brunswick, the Niagara Peninsula of Ontario and the Okanagan and other inferior valleys of British Columbia. Of orchard fruits apples are most important, and in number of trees and quantity of production greatly exceed all others combined, although peaches, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits are grown in abundance. Extensive vineyards are a prominent feature of the Niagara Peninsula, and the grape production is mainly from this area. The production of apples in 1921 was 4,046,813 barrels, valued at \$29,898,649.

Miscellaneous.—The wool clip of Canada for 1921 was estimated at 21,251,000 lbs., valued at \$2,975,000. In the same year there were on 812 fur farms throughout the Dominion 23,105 animals, mostly silver foxes, valued at \$5,977,545. The value of animals and pelts sold during the year was \$1,498,105. The production of tobacco, which is practically confined to Ontario and Quebec, amounted to 13,218,962 lbs. from 11,809 acres. The estimated value of this crop was \$2,393,190. The total production of eggs was estimated at 161,971,000 dozens, and the value of maple products \$4,174,000.

Forestry.—The total area of land covered by timber is officially estimated at 932,416 square miles. Of this 390,625 square miles are covered with commercial timber. This is distributed by provinces as follows:—

	Acres		Acres
British Columbia	50,000,000	Quebec	100,000,000
Manitoba, Saskatchewan,		New Brunswick	9,000,000
Alberta	11,000,000	Nova Scotia	5,000,000
Ontario	70,000,000		

The forest products (wood and wood products, unmanufactured) exported to the United Kingdom in 1921-22 amounted in value to 5,946,741 dollars, out of a total export value of 70,790,996 dollars. The value of the total forest products for the calendar year 1920 was 306,660,619 dollars. The exportable surplus of the wood pulp industry was 35,924,877 dollars in 1921-22, chiefly to Great Britain and the United States. The Crown forests belong to the Provincial Governments, except in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the Railway Belt (forty miles wide) in British Columbia, where they belong to the Dominion.

The total capital invested in the lumber industry in 1920 was 395,808,490 dollars. The aggregate value of production (lumber, lath, shingles, etc.) was 354,617,529 dollars. There were 4,966 mills and 109,823 persons employed; wages and salaries came to 105,226,170 dollars.

Fisheries.—The coast line of the Atlantic Provinces, from the Bay of Fundy to the Strait of Belle Isle, without taking into account the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles. On the Pacific coast the Province of British Columbia, because of its numerous islands, bays, and fiords, has a sea-washed shore of 7,000 miles. In addition to this immense salt-water fishing area Canada has 220,000 square miles of fresh water abundantly stocked with many species of excellent food fishes.

The fisheries of the Atlantic coast may be divided into two distinct classes: The deep sea, which take cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and halibut; and the inshore or coastal, which take cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, shad, smelt, flounder, and sardine. The most extensive lobster fishery known is carried on along the eastern shore of Canada, while excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The salmon fishery is the predominant one on the Pacific coast, but an important halibut fishery is also carried on. The inland lake fisheries yield whitefish, trout, pickerel, pike, sturgeon, and fresh-water herring. In the calendar year 1921 the capital invested in vessels, gear, canneries, etc. (including working capital and stocks on hand) was 45,669,477 dollars. The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1921 was 34,930,935 dollars. The principal kinds of fish caught in 1921 were: salmon, 9,305,763 dollars; lobsters, 5,143,403 dollars; codfish, 4,594,970 dollars; herrings, 2,227,801 dollars; halibut, 4,112,942 dollars; haddock, 899,629 dollars; mackerel, 1,124,679 dollars; whitefish, 1,916,698 dollars. The exports in 1921 were valued at 33,662,751 dollars. The exports of dry-salted codfish were 5,220,000 dollars; canned lobsters, 5,180,000 dollars; fresh lobsters, 1,033,000 dollars; canned salmon, 7,581,000 dollars. The number of persons employed in 1921 was 69,334, including those in shore work and canneries. The number of factories and canneries in operation in 1921 was 842. In 1921, according to provinces, the values were: Nova Scotia, 9,778,623 dollars; British Columbia, 13,953,870 dollars; New Brunswick, 3,690,726 dollars; Quebec, 1,815,284 dollars; Ontario, 3,065,042 dollars; Prince Edward Island, 924,529 dollars; Manitoba, 1,023,187 dollars; Saskatchewan, 243,018 dollars; Alberta, 408,868 dollars; and Yukon, 28,988 dollars.

Mining.—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N. and W. Ontario, Alberta, and Yukon Territory are the chief mining districts. The total value of the mineral produce was in 1920, 227,859,665 dollars; in 1921, 172,430,648 dollars; in 1922, 180,622,000 dollars. The principal metals and minerals produced in 1920 and 1921 were as follows:

Product	1920		1921 ²	
	Quantity.	Value. ¹	Quantity.	Value. ¹
Metallic—		Dols.		Dols.
Copper lbs.	81,600,691	14,244,217	47,620,820	5,953,555
Gold ozs.	765,007	15,814,098	926,329	19,148,920
Pig iron . . tons of 2,000 lbs.	1,090,398	30,319,024	1,287,419	17,040,741
Lead lbs.	35,953,717	3,214,262	66,672,592	3,828,742
Nickel „	61,335,706	24,334,282	19,293,060	6,752,571
Silver ozs.	13,380,357	13,450,380	13,490,747	8,452,493
Zinc lbs.	39,863,912	3,057,961	53,089,856	2,471,310
Other metallic products . .	—	1,557,483	—	790,018
Total	—	106,191,657	—	64,438,350
Less pig iron from imported ore . . tons of 2,000 lbs.	1,014,527	28,252,027	650,263	15,167,059
Total metallic . . value	—	77,939,630	—	49,271,291

¹ The metals copper, lead, nickel, and silver, are, for statistical and comparative purposes, valued at the final average value of the refined metal. Pig-iron is valued at the furnace.

² Subject to revision.

Product	1920		1921 ¹	
	Quantity.	Value ¹	Quantity.	Value ¹
Non-Metallic—		Dollars		Dollars
Asbestos and asbestic tons of 2,000 lbs.	199,573	14,792,201	92,761	4,806,230
Coal	16,631,954	80,693,723	15,057,495	72,451,656
Gypsum	429,144	1,893,091	342,521	1,730,502
Natural gas m. cu. ft.	16,845,518	4,232,642	14,460,784	4,947,075
Petroleum brls.	196,251	822,235	187,541	546,856
Pyrites tons of 2,000 lbs.	174,744	719,110	32,173	106,865
Salt brls.	209,855	1,544,734	164,658	1,673,685
Cement brls.	6,651,980	14,798,070	5,752,885	14,195,143
Clay products	—	10,664,929	—	8,596,905
Lime bush.	9,427,334	3,818,553	9,965,381	2,345,469
Stone	—	7,580,351	—	6,343,696
Miscellaneous non-metallic.	—	8,359,506	—	—
Total non-metallic	—	149,920,035	—	123,159,357
Grand Total	—	227,859,665	—	172,430,648

¹ Non-metallic products are valued at the mine or point of shipment, and structural material and clay products at the point of shipment.

² Subject to revision.

The "actual reserves" of coal in Canada are estimated at 414,804 million metric tons; and the "probable reserves" at 801,966 millions.

The following table shows the value of the mineral production of Canada in 1920 and 1921, by Provinces:—

Provinces	1920	1921 ¹	Provinces	1920	1921 ¹
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Ontario	81,715,808	54,511,392	Manitoba	4,223,461	2,075,807
British Columbia	39,411,728	34,776,894	New Brunswick	2,491,767	1,874,804
Nova Scotia	34,130,017	32,569,352	Saskatchewan	1,837,468	1,086,610
Quebec	28,886,214	14,679,087	Total	227,859,665	172,430,648
Alberta	33,586,456	28,927,968			
Yukon Territory	1,576,726	1,928,784			

¹ Subject to revision.

Manufactures.—The following table shows the number of establishments, the capital, the number of employees, and the amount of their salaries and wages, the cost of materials, and the value of products in 1919, in various groups of industries.

Group of Industries.	Number of Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.		Cost of materials.	Value of Products.
			Number.	Salaries and Wages.		
		Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Food products	8,031	359,386,536	70,198	65,919,864	736,404,245	949,234,158
Textiles	4,366	265,819,050	91,012	73,597,937	227,841,353	700,902,541
Iron and steel products	1,135	349,029,834	64,493	76,957,811	120,772,003	299,480,387
Timber, lumber, etc.	4,966	385,808,490	103,823	95,226,170	182,917,264	354,617,529

X

Group of Industries.	Number of Establishments	Capital.	Employees,		Cost of Materials.	Value of products.
			Number.	Salaries and Wages.		
		Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Leather and products	2,057	88,272,360	24,533	22,177,663	85,187,604	129,980,237
Paper and printing	1,893	238,974,274	51,669	56,956,650	73,664,746	203,502,823
Liquors and beverages	405	45,236,675	5,253	5,216,005	15,263,730	33,820,948
Chemicals and allied products	312	138,133,759	15,031	17,577,138	66,421,263	122,889,080
Clay, glass, and stone products	513	56,081,326	10,813	12,061,561	8,161,940	35,983,529
Metals and products not otherwise specified	2,942	145,351,322	59,227	32,480,984	47,791,682	149,016,160
Tobacco & manuf.	144	37,619,965	10,683	7,740,135	27,651,755	64,272,298
Vehicles (land & air)	897	122,883,658	50,041	66,688,917	113,845,317	215,530,983
Vessels	177	72,114,691	21,534	30,542,268	34,374,524	68,454,139
Hand trades	7,941	81,239,472	49,040	50,239,472	43,148,702	135,137,547
Other	2,610	753,834,956	76,064	76,250,144	142,169,549	337,909,363
Totals, 1919	38,344	3,230,686,368	682,434	689,435,709	1,875,615,877	3,520,731,569

Note.—This table includes all establishments, irrespective of the number of persons employed.

Water-powers.—Water-power resources of Canada have been placed at 18,255,316 h.p. on the basis of 80 per cent. installed efficiency and for conditions of ordinary minimum river flow. On this basis the distribution of water-powers by provinces is given in the following table:—

Province	At ordinary min. flow horse-power	Dependable for 6 months horse-power	Installed turbine horse-power
Nova Scotia	20,751	128,264	46,948
Prince Edward Island	3,000	5,270	1,869
New Brunswick	50,406	120,807	30,180
Quebec	6,915,244	11,640,052	1,015,385
Ontario	4,950,300	6,808,190	1,212,650
Manitoba	3,270,491	5,769,444	104,147
Saskatchewan	513,481	1,087,756	—
Alberta	475,281	1,137,505	33,187
British Columbia	1,931,142	5,108,460	305,315
Yukon and North-west Territories	125,220	275,250	13,199
Total	18,255,316	32,075,998	2,762,880

The federal government administers the water-powers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the North-west Territories and the Yukon. Elsewhere jurisdiction is in the hands of the provincial governments. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba Hydro-Electric Power Commissions operate power plants and transmission and distribution systems as publicly owned utilities. The Quebec government has confined its efforts to the construction of water storage works.

The Fur Trade.—Canada has sent furs to Europe for more than four hundred years, and in spite of curtailment of the trapping area by settlement and industry the trade still grows. In 1920-2, 3,000,000 pelts were taken. Exports in 1921-22 were valued at 15,000,000 dollars, imports at 8,000,000 dollars. Fur auctions are now held on a large scale at Montreal and Winnipeg; and the business of fur-dressing is well established. The pelts in order of marketed value are beaver, muskrat, marten, mink, fox, fisher, otter and ermine. In 1921 there were 17,000 silver foxes valued at 5,588,000 dollars on fur farms, 875 of which were on Prince Edward Island. There were in all 812 fur farms and this

industry is spreading. The chief source of fur is the 1,200,000 square miles of the North-west Territories, where also the wood buffalo and musk ox range wild. Legal protection and wild life sanctuaries ensure the future of the industry.

Under the Pelagic Sealing Treaty, Canada receives a share of the growing profit from fur seals, which are again multiplying in the north Pacific on the Pribiloff islands (U.S.A.), the Commander islands (Russia), and Robben island (Japan).

Pulp and Paper Industry.—The manufacture of pulp and paper from wood is one of the leading industries. It represents a capital investment of 347,553,333 dollars and employed 31,298 persons in 1920, a sevenfold increase since 1911. There are now 100 plants:—Quebec 46, Ontario 37, British Columbia 6, Nova Scotia 6, New Brunswick 5. Of these plants 84 are operated by water-power.

In 1919 the value of manufactured pulp and paper exports was 83,862,566 dollars; in 1920, 104,636,901 dollars, and in 1921, 163,655,344 dollars. In 1922 there was a decline, owing to the fall in values, to 105,478,295 dollars. About 80 per cent. of the export in 1921 was to the United States. The above figures do not include the export of pulpwood as raw material.

Canada possesses a large reserve of loose-fibred, non-resinous, coniferous timber, which, though of minor importance in other wood-using industries, is peculiarly suited to pulp manufacture. The species in use are spruce, balsam fir, hemlock, jackpine, tamarack, poplar and basswood. The latest authentic figures show that out of 2,774,422 cords used in 1920 67 per cent. were spruce, 25 per cent. balsam fir, and 6 per cent. hemlock.

Good authority estimates the resources of pulpwood at 718,000,000 cords, of which 350,000,000 cords are credited to Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and 181,000,000 to British Columbia. These figures include sawn timber.

Commerce.

The customs tariff of Canada is protective, but there is a preferential tariff in favour of the United Kingdom and most of the colonies; the duties on direct imports from the United Kingdom and the colonies, &c., being reduced, but alcoholic liquors, liquid medicines, tobacco, and refined sugar from raw sugar produced elsewhere than in British colonies, are excluded from the reduction.

The returns of values of imports and exports are those supplied in entries at the Customs, where imports must be entered for duty at their fair market value as for home consumption in the country of purchase. Quantities are ascertained from invoices and by examination, wines are gauged and spirits tested. The country whence imports are received is the country of purchase or whence shipment was made to Canada; the country of destination is that to which shipment is made. Thus, Canadian wheat, purchased by New York dealers shipped to and entered in bond at New York, and thence exported to Great Britain, would appear only as exported from Canada to the United States. The only Canadian port where transit trade is recorded is Montreal, such trade comprising chiefly goods received from the United States and transhipped to other countries by the St. Lawrence route. Transit trade is not included in the general trade, which comprises all other imports into and exports from Canada. Fish and fish products from Newfoundland enter Canada free of Customs duty.

All export entries are delivered at the 'frontier port of exit,' and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where the goods pass outward from Canada.

On April 9, 1912, a trade agreement providing for preference treatment between the two parties was signed between Canada and the West Indies, to last for 10 years and to come into operation on January 1, 1913. Canada brought the Act into force on June 2, 1913. A new agreement, providing for an extension of the preference, was signed at Ottawa on June 18, 1920, and is now effective in all the colonies except Bermuda.

Exports and imports, entered for home consumption in the Dominion (merchandise only):—

Year ended March 31	Total Exports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars
1913-14 (pre-war)	455,437,224	619,193,998
1917-18	1,586,169,792	963,532,578
1918-19	1,268,765,285	919,711,705
1919-20	1,286,658,740	1,064,528,123
1920-21	1,210,428,119	1,240,158,882
1921-22	758,927,009	747,804,832

Commerce by countries:—

Exports, ¹ Domestic and Foreign, to	1920-21	1921-22	Imports ¹ entered for Consumption, from	1920-21	1921-22
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
United Kingdom	314,229	300,363	United Kingdom	213,974	117,133
United States	369,702	305,422	United States	856,177	515,961
Italy	57,771	15,340	France	19,138	13,482
Japan	6,479	14,877	Cuba	30,743	13,043
Belgium	40,273	12,419	British East Indies	14,207	8,937
British West Indies	13,135	10,143	Switzerland	14,143	8,672
Newfoundland	17,333	9,631	Japan	11,361	8,195
Netherlands	20,292	9,593	British West Indies	14,834	8,113
France	27,522	8,248	Peru	4,172	6,983
Greece	20,835	5,268	British Guiana	9,085	6,167
Germany	8,217	4,592	San Domingo	7,579	4,066
New Zealand	11,879	4,131	Netherlands	4,238	4,002
Cuba	6,574	3,984	Belgium	4,603	3,845
British South Africa	14,653	3,892	Mexico	2,185	3,798
Argentine Republic	8,185	3,234	Argentine Republic	2,553	2,355
Russia	247	2,622	Hong Kong	3,517	2,110
British East Indies	6,408	2,391	Germany	1,548	2,041
British Guiana	3,607	2,324	New Zealand	4,220	1,784
Mexico	1,101	1,328	Newfoundland	2,886	1,392
Hong Kong	2,015	1,429	Italy	1,745	1,387
Switzerland	1,492	346	Greece	817	1,034
Peru	715	72	British South Africa	147	128
San Domingo	218	64	Russia	17	2

¹ Excluding coin and bullion.

Leading imports into Canada in Fiscal year 1920-21:—

Article	Imports for Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferen- tial Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Grains, flours and kindred products	5,018,969	403,217	2,203	15,590,412	21,014,801
Tea	2,145,927	7,522,858	—	—	9,668,785
Sugar, Molasses, &c.	62,136,539	23,933,691	—	6,266,617	86,070,230
Fruits	17,119,206	788,802	—	3,963,840	21,855,642
Meats	10,730,338	609,437	88,708	—	11,428,483
Milk and its products	1,396,163	811,630	47,768	—	2,255,561
Fish	1,652,275	133,532	393,282	1,546,920	3,728,009
Nuts	4,221,077	468,089	200,128	85,055	4,889,294
Animals, living	355,891	7,103	—	2,708,997	3,071,991
Spirits and wines, potable	33,698,008	—	955,622	—	34,653,630
Tobacco and manufacture of	1,273,001	—	—	13,083,293	14,356,294
Flax, hemp, jute and manuf.	2,117,986	10,112,678	33,157	2,662,298	14,926,119
Wool, raw	2,110	2,735	—	5,083,820	5,088,665
Wool, and manuf. of (Total)	9,903,283	44,969,442	228,912	11,910,003	67,017,640
Cotton and manuf. (Total)	39,782,359	31,448,034	1,937,605	35,648,596	99,816,594
Cotton wool or raw cotton not dyed	—	—	—	28,541,989	28,541,989
Silk, and manuf.	9,960,740	1,942,341	15,246,780	2,579,931	27,149,861
Naits, waste and tops	—	433	—	6,672,855	6,673,288
Iron, Steel, and manuf.	190,600,000	11,765,770	80,591	43,302,245	245,625,703
Coal	72,231,460	8,492	—	39,058,148	111,298,100
Glass, and manuf.	9,769,889	750,428	399,971	162,740	11,083,028
Paper, all kinds, not printed	12,457,693	702,144	—	476,562	13,636,399
Hides and skins, except fur	—	—	—	10,652,787	10,652,787
Leather, and manuf.	8,464,180	1,874,182	206,642	—	10,545,004
Furs, and manuf.	1,198,581	73,360	—	5,314,584	6,586,525

Article	Imports for Consumption under				Total Dollars
	General Tariff	Preferential Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Drugs, dyes and chemicals (including soap, paint and explosives)	16,963,229	3,107,186	58,637	16,342,153	36,334,612
Books and printed matter	7,767,937	1,089,085	39,046	4,679,389	13,575,457
Oils, vegetable, all kinds	2,470,712	1,432,187	32,913	6,332,777	10,328,589
Petroleum and its products	25,445,615	26,947	—	25,269,935	50,742,497
Wood, mfd. (including pulp)	9,943,737	363,467	141,546	764,000	11,212,750
Wood, unmfd. and partly mfd.	1,439,320	25,817	—	17,559,641	19,024,778

Principal exports (Canadian Produce) for year ended March 31, 1922 :—

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	Dollars		Dollars
Cheese	25,440,322	Flax seed	6,564,372
Cattle	8,538,051	Coal	13,182,440
Eggs	2,039,352	Gold-bearing quartz . .	2,532,050
Bacon and Ham, &c. .	23,012,480	Nickel	2,689,702
Butter	3,224,390	Copper	6,329,105
Wheat	179,990,730	Silver, ore and bullion .	8,711,304
Wheat flour	53,478,150	Leather, manufactures of	5,171,785
Fruits	11,581,829	Furs and manufactures of	14,978,199
Oats	18,717,105	Hides and skins	4,027,427
Rye	3,526,639	Iron and manufactures of	24,312,272
Beef, fresh	3,324,037	Agricultural Implements.	5,345,308
Codfish, dried	5,509,323	Paper & manufactures of	69,533,418
Salmon, canned	6,433,252	Wood pulp	35,924,877
LOBSTERS, canned . . .	3,756,443	Wood & manufactures of	109,769,968
Vegetables	4,030,968	Automobiles and parts of	9,184,257
Sugar and its products .	11,621,457	Rubber and manufs. of	4,061,809

In 1921-22 27.7 per cent. of the revenue of Canada was derived from Customs Duties.

Value of the leading classes of exports (Canadian produce), in thousands of dollars :—

Years ended March 31	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	587,432	288,593	416,123	482,925	317,814
Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	209,497	244,901	314,018	188,360	135,799
Fibres, textiles and textile products .	30,805	28,030	34,028	18,784	4,586
Wood, wood products and paper . . .	116,385	154,569	213,914	284,561	179,926
Iron and its products	64,837	81,910	81,786	76,501	28,312
Non-ferrous metals, and their products	89,523	79,261	54,976	45,939	27,880
Non-metallic minerals and their pro- ducts (except chemicals)	19,984	26,682	30,343	40,122	22,617
Chemical and allied products	49,131	56,780	22,581	19,582	9,271
All other commodities	372,434	255,326	71,723	32,390	14,030
Total exports (merchandise)	1,540,028	1,216,422	1,230,452	1,189,164	740,241

The share of the leading ports in the trade (imports and exports) for year ended March 31, 1922 in thousands of dollars:—

—	Montreal	Tôronto	Halifax	Quebec	St. John, N.B.	Ottawa	Van- couver
Imports	187,812	162,017	13,477	16,630	21,369	10,111	48,236
Exports ¹	159,039	513	24,894	12,948	49,749	—	42,778

¹ All export entries are delivered at the "frontier port of exit," and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where the goods pass outwards from Canada.

Value of exports of Canadian and other produce, including bullion and specie, to, and imports for consumption from, Great Britain (Canadian returns).

	Exports.	Imports.		Exports.	Imports.
	Dollars.	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars.
1918-19	560,839,116	73 035,118	1920-21	314,228,671	213,978,562
1919-20	495,960,118	126,362,631	1921-22 ¹	* 800,363,193	117,134,576

¹ Exclusive of coin and bullion.

The following figures are from the British Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920	1921	1922 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from Canada	30,488,374	115,243,146	92,999,215	61,975,446	54,895,290
Exports to Canada :					
British produce	23,794,926	15,994,519	42,692,777	19,458,990	25,271,213
Foreign and Colonial produce	3,512,258	2,050,607	6,067,042	2,068,917	2,663,663

¹ Provisional figures.

The chief imports (consignments) into Great Britain from Canada in recent years were (British returns):—

Articles imported.	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920	1921
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Cheese	4,039	4,895	8,815	6,667
Eggs	1	2,230	1,479	788
Salmon, canned	900	3,458	1,500	1,263
Apples, raw	739	1,723	2,785	2,480
Lard	229	682	1,100	381
Milk, condensed	—	786	1,310	586
Wheat	8,804	17,599	15,582	12,217
Barley	833	4,834	2,891	1,870
Oats	751	954	663	1,902
Rye	55	392	798	302
Wheatmeal and flour	2,262	8,123	4,413	7,127
Beef	22	1,529	868	340
Bacon	863	18,881	13,129	6,217
Skins and furs	439	1,005	983	921
Pulp of wood	159	1,878	3,780	2,289
Wood and timber	3,690	13,715	12,141	2,649
Leather ¹	361	1,980	853	288
Iron and steel manufactures	24	1,360	3,497	569
Rubber manufactures ¹	2	5.6	1,382	360

The chief exports of British produce to Canada were :—

Articles exported	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920	1921
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Spirits	730	730	2,492	1,977
Vegetable oils	27	138	417	34
Apparel (incl. hats and boots)	2,433	299	1,820	796
Cotton yarns	289	201	1,139	334
Cotton manufactures	2,894	2,253	7,166	2,174
Earthenware, etc.	455	466	983	911
Leather and manufactures	259	117	490	150
Machinery	867	570	1,050	951
Iron and steel, and manuf.	2,232	704	1,882	866
Silk manufactures	204	185	396	150
Linen manufactures	690	467	1,245	559
Jute manufactures	424	727	894	817
Wool tops	206	618	1,142	375
Woollen yarns	507	696	1,719	492
Woollen goods	3,482	3,113	9,750	3,379

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping on December 31, 1920, including vessels for inland navigation, consisted of 4,281 steamers and 4,623 other vessels; total net tonnage, 1,151,980. The sea-going and coasting vessels that entered and cleared during the year 1921 were as follows :—

Vessels.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sea-going :				
Canadian	6,234	2,866,100	6,256	2,644,384
British	2,250	5,389,120	2,276	5,156,499
Foreign	8,874	4,261,283	8,750	4,599,343
Total	17,358	12,516,503	17,282	12,400,226
Coasting :				
British and Canadian	73,692	28,085,335	71,738	27,372,75
Foreign	840	482,310	718	400,918
Total	74,532	28,567,645	72,456	27,773,668

In 1921 the vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States were : Canadian, 21,387 of 16,726,478 tons; United States, 32,746 of 13,005,423 tons.

During 1920, 349 vessels, with a carrying capacity of 129,773 tons, were launched from Canadian shipyards.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited.—The Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, consisted in 1922 of 65 steel ships, ranging from 2,800 to 10,500 dead weight tonnage. These ships are now found on the principal trade routes of the world, and have been engaged especially in the development of routes which have not been followed by the older steamship lines.

A service from Vancouver, B.C. to Australia and New Zealand has been inaugurated, and another from Montreal *via* the Panama Canal. New freight services have also been established by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine to London, Liverpool and Glasgow from Montreal; and summer services from St. John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S. to various British ports. There are now also regular summer sailings from Montreal to the West Indies and to Brazil and Argentina, a regular service from Halifax to the British

West Indies and fortnightly to Cuba, and a weekly service from St. John, N.B., to Cuba and the Bahamas.

C.G.M.M. freighters ply to Africa and India. The ships plying to Australia secure wool for their chief return cargoes.

The products of the farms, forests and fisheries of Eastern Canada form the principal export cargoes to the West Indies; the return cargoes consist chiefly of sugar for the Canadian refineries at Halifax, St. John and Montreal. Products that came to Canada indirectly through United States ports are now in increasing amount shipped direct in C.G.M.M. steamers. Canada's increasing demand for tropical produce and her large exports of perishable dairy produce have rendered necessary the provision of cold-storage space in ships. Large shipments of wood pulp are being discharged at British and continental ports. Certain ships running between Canada and United Kingdom ports have been fitted for the carriage of cattle.

Internal Communications.

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length, and vessels from the lake ports reach the Atlantic without breaking bulk. Up to 1921, 187,000,974 dollars had been spent on canals for construction and enlargement alone. In 1921, 28,689 vessels, of 12,409,566 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 230,129 passengers and 9,407,021 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber, iron ore, and coal.

On January 11, 1909, was signed at Washington a treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States relating to the use of the boundary waters between Canada and the United States. The treaty provides for the establishment and maintenance of an international joint commission, consisting of three representatives appointed by H.M. the King on the recommendation of the Governor in Council of the Dominion of Canada, and three appointed by the President of the United States. This commission, subject to the conditions of the treaty, has jurisdiction in all cases involving the use or obstruction or diversion of the boundary waters. Precedence is given by the treaty to uses of the waters in the following order, viz., (1) for domestic and sanitary purposes, (2) for navigation, (3) for power and irrigation.

A project is under consideration for the construction of a channel deep enough for large vessels to pass up the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario and through the Welland Canal to Lake Erie.

The total single track mileage of steam railways in Canada on December 31, 1921 was 39,771, an increase of 387 miles over 1920. The total mileage including second track, yard track and sidings in 1920 was 51,582.

The lines built or acquired by the Canadian Government are now consolidated in one system, known as the Canadian National Railways. This system now includes the lines formerly known as the Intercolonial (1,670 miles), the P.E.I. Railway (275), the Transcontinental (2,006), the Grand Trunk Pacific (2,732), the Canadian Northern (9,868) and the Grand Trunk (3,563). The Dominion Government thus owns and operates about one-half of the single track mileage, including two transcontinental lines with termini in Canada at Halifax, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and the Grand Trunk with termini at Portland, Maine, U.S.A., and Chicago.

The province of Ontario owns and operates the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario (329 miles). The mileage in private ownership is mainly that of the Canadian Pacific Railway (13,444 in 1921). The main line of this road from Vancouver, B.C. to St. John, New Brunswick, is 3,367 miles. The single track mileage by Provinces is:—Ontario, 10,976; Quebec, 4,971; Manitoba,

4,418; Saskatchewan, 6,296; Alberta, 4,557; British Columbia, 4,376; New Brunswick, 1,948; Nova Scotia, 1,452; Prince Edward Island, 279; Yukon, 58; United States of America, 440. There is a monthly steam service between Australia and British Columbia, for which the Dominion Government gave 124,642 dollars in the fiscal year 1921.

The traffic on Canadian steam railways in five years was:—

	Miles	Passengers No.	Freight Tons of 2000 lbs.	Receipts	Working Expenses	Net receipts	Capital liability.
				£	£	£	£
1917 ¹	38,604	48,106,530	121,916,272	63,880,801	45,816,408	18,064,396	408,052,442
1918 ¹	38,879	44,948,638	127,543,687	67,878,587	56,313,062	11,565,525	411,086,546
1919 ¹	39,058	47,940,456	111,487,780	83,970,070	77,433,020	6,537,046	418,447,500
1920 ²	39,196	51,306,074	127,388,553	101,130,510	98,288,631	2,846,886	445,957,685
1921 ²	39,771	46,793,251	103,131,132	94,146,272	86,863,914	7,282,358	—

¹ Year ending June 30.

² Year ending Dec. 31.

In 1921, of the capital, 222,443,583 dollars represented Federal Government aid (exclusive of the cost of Government Railways), and 59,920,260 dollars from Provincial Governments and Municipalities. The latter amount does not include cost of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (23,172,777 dollars).

Electric railways in 1921, 64, mileage 1,687; passengers during the year, 719,305,441; tons of freight carried, 2,285,886. The gross earnings in 1921 reached an aggregate of 44,536,832 dollars, as compared with 47,047,246 dollars in 1920. Operating expenses amounted to 35,945,316 dollars, a decrease of 1,297,167 dollars compared with the preceding year. Paid-up capital, 171,187,436 dollars.

On March 31, 1921, there were 12,252 post offices. Gross revenue, 32,330,380 dollars; net revenue, 26,331,119 dollars; expenditure, 24,661,262 dollars. At the end of the fiscal year, 1921, there were 3,750 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 194,790 boxes.

Money order offices on March 31, 1921, 5,197; orders issued (1920-21), 11,513,167, value 73,523,322 dollars. The Ocean Mail subsidies and steamship subventions paid by the Government amounted to 1,094,509 dollars in 1921.

There were 52,821 miles (11,207 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1921, and 250,802 miles of wire (including 14,001 miles of Government lines), with 4,901 offices. There were (in 1921) 2,105,101 miles of telephone wire and 856,266 telephones. The earnings of telephone companies in Canada in 1920 amounted to 33,473,712 dollars, and the operating expenses to 28,044,401 dollars. The capital liability amounted to 116,689,705 dollars in 1920.

Wireless Telegraphy.—The Administration of Radiotelegraphy was transferred from the Department of the Naval Service to the Department of Marine and Fisheries on July 1, 1922.

On October 15, 1922 there were 5,887 stations in operation, including 36 coast stations, 247 ship stations, 66 public commercial stations, 30 private commercial stations, 18 radiotelegraph training schools, 43 experimental stations, 5,433 licensed amateur experimental stations.

The Glace Bay—Louisburg station provides transatlantic service.

Sixty broadcasting stations have been licensed. There is also a large increase in the number of amateur licenses issued and this phase of wireless activity is assuming very large proportions.

Money and Credit.

The Bank Acts of Canada impose stringent conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points, on all chartered banks. Under the Dominion Notes Act, 1914 (5 Geo. V. c. 4) the Dominion Government is authorised to issue notes up to and including 50,000,000 dollars, against a reserve in gold equal to one-quarter of the amount. By chapter 4, Acts of 1915, "An Act respecting the issue of Dominion Notes," the Dominion Government is authorised to issue notes up to 26,000,000 dollars without any reserve of gold, 16,000,000 dollars of the notes to be against certain specified Canadian railway securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government. Dominion notes may be issued to any additional amount in excess of 76,000,000 dollars, but (except as provided by the Finance Act, 1914) an amount of gold equal to the excess must be held. On Aug. 31, 1922, there were 17 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with about 4,739 branches. The following are some particulars of the banks:—

Calendar Year	Average Capital Paid up	Average Notes in Circulation	Average Total on Deposit	Average Liabilities ¹	Average Assets	Percentage of Liabilities to Assets
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1914	114,759,807	104,600,185	1,141,210,363	1,309,944,066	1,553,676,895	84.20
1918	110,618,504	198,645,254	1,912,395,780	1,181,359,820	2,432,331,418	89.80
1919	115,004,960	218,919,261	2,189,423,885	2,495,582,568	2,754,568,118	90.60
1920	123,617,120	228,800,879	2,438,079,792	2,784,068,698	3,064,133,843	90.86
1921	129,096,339	194,621,710	2,264,586,736	2,559,454,190	2,841,782,079	89.06

¹ Excluding capital and rest or reserve fund.

In August, 1922, the deposits aggregated 2,072,065,678 dollars, and the circulation 158,086,569 dollars.

In addition to the capital there was in August, 1922, the sum of 130,207,395 dollars of rest or reserve funds belonging to the banks.

There are 16 clearing houses in Canada. The transactions for 1921 amounted to 16,811,287,086 dollars, against 19,588,337,285 dollars in 1920. Of the transactions of 1920, Montreal had over 36 per cent., Toronto 27 per cent., Winnipeg 15 per cent., and Vancouver 4 per cent.

Government post-office savings-banks have been in operation in Canada since 1868; there are also Government savings-banks, under the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces. In 1922 the post-office savings-banks had about 24,026,270 dollars, and the Government savings-banks about 9,624,163 dollars on deposit.

The deposits in special savings-banks amounted in 1922 to 58,292,920 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The denominations of money in the currency of Canada are dollars, cents and mills. The cent is one-hundredth part of a dollar, and the mill one tenth part of a cent. A five-cent nickel coin has been issued. The standard of fineness for gold coins is nine-tenths gold, and British and United States gold coins are legal tender. The privilege of issuing notes is restricted to the Dominion Government and the chartered banks. The legal equivalent of the British sovereign is 4.86½ dollars.

The Dominion Government issues Dominion notes, which are legal tender, in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5 and certain other large-size denominations used chiefly in clearing-house transactions between banks. They may be issued in any amount. Prior to the war, the security behind Dominion notes consisted of 25 per cent. gold for the first fifty million dollars of such notes and dollar for dollar in gold for amounts in excess of fifty million. They were redeemable in gold. The war necessitated the suspension of redemption in gold, and by special legislation the Government was given power to issue Dominion notes to the banks upon the pledge of such securities as were satisfactory to the Treasury Board. To insure the retirement of these notes as soon as the need for them was past, interest at not less than 5 per cent. per annum was charged the banks. At the same time banknotes were made legal tender, and an issue of twenty-six million dollars of Dominion notes without security as formerly prescribed by law, largely to implement railway guarantees, was legalized.

Dominion notes outstanding at the end of August, 1922, amounted to 228,638,956 dollars.

The Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was established in pursuance of The Ottawa Mint Act, 1901, and an annual sum not exceeding 75,000 dollars is payable to the Imperial Treasury for the purpose of defraying the salaries of officials and other expenses of the Mint, the fees and all sums received being retained by Canada. The Mint issues gold, silver and copper coins for circulation in Canada, and sovereigns and half-sovereigns coined will be legal tender in every country under the British flag. Coinage for Newfoundland was struck at the Mint in 1917 and 1918.

Gold, silver, and bronze coin struck and issued by the Ottawa Mint during the calendar years 1920 and 1921 :—

	1920		1921	
	Struck	Issued	Struck	Issued
Gold (sovereigns)	—	—	—	136
	—	or	or	or
	—	\$19.47	—	\$661.87
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gold—Canadian \$5's	—	—	—	—
" " \$10's	—	—	—	—
Silver	1,926,690.85	1,856,000.00	603,081.80	128,000.00
Bronze	223,737.79	209,085.00	75,559.64	60,700.00

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, pound avoirdupois, gallon, and bushel; but the hundredweight is declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, as in the United States.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Canada.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The official publications of Canada are in general issued by the Government departments and the branches concerned :—Department of Agriculture, of Customs and Excise, of External Affairs, of Finance, of Health, of Indian Affairs, of Immigration and Colonization, of the Interior (including the following branches: Natural Resources, Intelligence, Dominion Lands, Dominion Parks, Forestry, Water Powers and Reclamation), of Justice, of Labour (including Employment Service of Canada, Technical Education Branch, Cost of Living, Labour Legislation, etc.), of Marine and Fisheries, of Militia and Defence, of Mines (including Mines Branch and Geological Survey of Canada), of the Naval Service, of the Post Office Department, of the Department of Public Works, of Railways and Canals, and of Trade and Commerce (including the Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

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CANADIAN PROVINCES.

1. ALBERTA.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of Alberta is contained in the British North America Act of 1867, and its several amending Acts; also in the Alberta Act of 1905, passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, creating the province. In the British North America Act, provision was made for the admission of the new provinces from time to time, including the then North-West Territories, of which the

present province of Alberta formed a large portion. Upon the granting of autonomy to the North-West Territories, Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces, and all the provisions of the British North America Act, except those with respect to schools, lands, and the public domain, were made to apply to Alberta as they apply to the older provinces of Canada. The province is represented by 6 members in the Senate and 12 in the House of Commons of Canada.

The executive is vested nominally in the Lieutenant-Governor, who is appointed by the federal government, but actually in the Executive Council or the Cabinet of the Legislature. Legislative power is vested in the Assembly in the name of the king.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the direct vote of the people. Woman suffrage has been established in the province.

There are 61 members in the Legislature—41 United Farmers', 13 Liberals, 4 Labour, 1 Independent, 1 Conservative, 1 seat vacant. The Legislature includes 2 women members.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour R. G. Brett, B.A., M.D., LL.D.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, President of Council, Provincial Secretary, and Treasurer.—Hon. Herbert Greenfield.

Attorney-General.—Hon. John Brownlee, B.A.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Geo. Hoadley.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Alex. Ross.

Minister of Municipalities and Health.—Hon. Richard Gavin Reid.

Minister of Railways and Telephones.—Hon. Vernon W. Smith.

Minister of Education.—Hon. Perrin Baker, B.A.

Minister Without Portfolio.—Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby.

Local Government.—In 1912 the law respecting towns and rural municipalities was revised and brought up to date, in harmony with the conditions and development and growth prevailing in the province at that time. Since then the respective acts have been changed to meet the necessities of progress, and the name Rural Municipality changed to Municipal District. Municipal Districts comprise an area of 18 miles square, and are laid out on a uniform plan conformable as far as possible to the Dominion Land Survey system. Each district is a body corporate and governed by an elected council of six members. The chief executive officer is called a Reeve. All towns are incorporated under the Towns' Act of 1912 and amendments thereto, except those incorporated by special Acts. The town council consists of a Mayor and six councillors elected by those whose names appear on the last revised assessment roll. Persons qualified to vote are males or females of the full age of 21 years who are assessed for 50 dollars or upwards, and the wife, husband, children, and parents of such persons, if 21 years of age and resident in the municipality. The cities of Alberta carry on their municipal government by the authority of special charters granted by the Legislature.

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 255,285 square miles, 252,925 sq. miles being land area and 2,360 sq. miles water area. The population in 1921 was 588,454, in 1916, 496,525; in 1906, 184,412, and in 1901, 73,022. In 1921 the rural population numbered 365,550 (54,489 in 1901), and the urban 222,904 (18,533 in 1901). There were 8,745 Indians in 1921, or 1.49 per cent. of the total population. Population of the principal cities (1921):—Calgary, 63,305; Edmonton, 58,821; Lethbridge, 11,097; Medicine Hat, 9,634; Red Deer, 2,328; Wetaskiwin, 2,061.

The vital statistics for 5 years are given as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1914	13,685	4,623	4,147	9,538
1918	14,890	4,040	7,924	6,966
1919	14,130	4,718	5,507	8,623
1920	16,565	5,110	5,875	10,890
1921	16,414	4,611	4,904	11,474

Instruction.—In the school system all grades, both primary and secondary, are included under the term of public school. The same boards of trustees control the schools from the kindergarten to entrance to the university. All schools are supported by taxes levied by the local board, supplemented by Government grants. The grants are distributed to encourage, in addition to ordinary elementary education, secondary, technical, and agricultural training. Three Normal schools, at Calgary, Camrose, and Edmonton are established for the training of teachers. The attendance during 1921–22 was 521. The University of Alberta, organised in 1907, had, in 1921, 1,285 students. In 1921 there were 3,231 schools, 68 being consolidated schools, with 135,750 pupils. There were also at private schools 2,274, and at business colleges 2,655 pupils.

Justice and Crime.—Judicial power of the province is vested in the Court of Superior Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, styled the Supreme Court of Alberta consisting of two divisions, the appellate and trial divisions respectively. The law provides for five judges in the appellate division, and six in the trial division. The judges are appointed by the Dominion Government, and hold office for life unless impeached by Parliament. There are also minor Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction such as District and Police Magistrate's Courts. The district courts have full jurisdiction over all matters up to 600 dollars. By the Small Debts Act of 1918 Justices have jurisdiction over matters up to 50 dollars.

District courts have power to grant probate of wills and are courts of record for a trial without a jury of any person charged with a criminal offence provided such person consents. The system of procedure in civil and criminal cases conforms as nearly as possible to the English system.

Finance.—The revenue of the province is derived from the following sources:—(1) Dominion subsidies; (2) School lands; and (3) Provincial sources. With one or two exceptions, all the taxes except those on actual land values have been abolished throughout Alberta. This is said to be the nearest approach to a genuine single tax in America.

—	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921 ¹
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . . .	5,281,695	7,760,671	9,640,739	10,919,776	17,056,936
Expenditure . .	6,018,894	8,303,806	9,523,734	10,423,356	13,109,803

¹ Including telephones.

The public debt of the province (1921) amounted to 59,010,256 dollars. Of this amount 23,357,047 dollars are revenue-producing.

Production and Industry.—Alberta is pre-eminently an agricultural province. There are unquestionably valuable assets in her deposits of coal, natural gas and petroleum, but the future depends upon the growth of agriculture in the important branches of grain, livestock, and dairying. The area of arable land is placed at 74,000,000 acres. About 13 per cent. of this is under cultivation at the present time.

For particulars of agricultural production and livestock, *see* under Canada above (p. 300).

Alberta was the greatest ranching country in America from 1880-1900, but the farmer has driven out the rancher and the days of the big herds are past. The wool clip for 1921 amounted to 2,879,796 lbs., valued at 403,171 dollars unwashed. Grain elevators (January, 1922), 919, with a capacity of 38,962,000 bushels.

The establishment of packing houses at Edmonton and Calgary has given a great stimulus to the hog industry. Mixed farming combining dairying and hog raising has increased considerably.

Alberta is reputed to contain 15 per cent. of the coal reserves of the world. A coal survey of Alberta by the Geological Survey of Canada places the coal area at 16,588 square miles containing 90,000 million tons, 80,000 million being lignite. The output in 1921 was 5,854,420 tons, of which domestic (lignite) coal was 2,885,537 tons; bituminous coal, 2,871,919 tons; anthracite coal, 96,964 tons. Natural gas is found abundantly in numerous localities, among which may be named Medicine Hat, Bow Island, Viking and Okotoks. In 1921 4,946,000 cubic feet, valued at 1,375,000 dollars, was produced. High grade gasoline is profitably extracted from the gas in some places. In 1920, 11,718 barrels of crude petroleum were produced. Large deposits of bituminous sand containing on an average 15 to 18 per cent. bitumen are situated in the McMurray district in northern Alberta. Experimental work is now being undertaken with a view to extracting the liquid bitumen and utilising it commercially. Value of total mineral production in 1921, 30,147,000 dollars.

Alberta has 12,092,160 acres of forest reserves. The northern portion of the province contains belts of forests along the rivers and lakes, consisting of spruce, pine, cottonwood, and poplar serviceable for merchantable timber. Lumber cut in 1920 was valued at 1,480,000 dollars.

The lakes of the province abound in whitefish, pickerel, pike and trout, but the industry is not developed to any great extent. In 1921 the number of men engaged was 539; value of equipment, 220,626 dollars; catch of fish 53,295 cwt.; value landed, 192,502 dollars; value marketed, 408,868 dollars.

Manufacturing has just begun in the province. Flour, oat-meal, cement, and linsed oil mills, pork and beef packing houses, factories with outputs of products in clay, brass and iron, glass and wood, have been established and are in many instances already extending their plants.

Statistics of manufactures for 1919: number of industrial establishments, 1,379; capital, 66,673,667 dollars; number of employees, 12,997; salaries and wages, 15,186,068 dollars; cost of materials, 55,758,141 dollars; value of products, 94,855,759 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The principal exports of the province consist of grain, livestock, hams and bacon, eggs, fish, butter, mining and timber products.

Length of railway lines 4,557 miles in January, 1922. A provincial government system of telephones covers most of the province. It has 100,899 miles of wire, and 244 exchanges and 349 toll offices. There are 54 privately owned party lines.

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See also under Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Constitution and Government.—Previous to 1858 British Columbia, then known as New Caledonia, formed a portion of the Hudson's Bay Company's concession, but in that year it was constituted a Crown Colony, owing to the large immigration consequent on the discovery of gold in 1856. Vancouver Island was leased to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1843, and was made a Crown Colony in 1849, being the first British colony to be established in North-West America. In 1866 the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united, and on July 20th, 1871, British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by 6 members in the Senate, and 13 in the House of Commons of Canada.

The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly of 47 members on the system of executive administration known as a "responsible government." The Assembly is elected for four years, every adult, male or female (British subjects), having resided six months in the Province, duly registered, being entitled to vote.

Lieutenant-Governor.—W. C. Nichol.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and President of the Council.—Hon. John Oliver.

Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries.—Hon. Wm. Sloan.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. E. D. Barrow.

Minister of Education, Provincial Secretary, and Minister of Railways.—Hon. J. D. Maclean, M.D., C.M.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. W. H. Sutherland.

Attorney-General and Minister of Labour.—Hon. A. M. Manson.

Minister of Finance and Minister of Industries.—Hon. John Hart.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. T. D. Pattullo.

Agent-General in London.—F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1/3, Regent Street, S.W. 1.

Area and Population.—British Columbia, Canada's Maritime Province on the Pacific Ocean, has an area, according to the census of 1921, of 355,855 square miles, of which 353,416 square miles are land area, and 2,439

square miles water area, but exclusive of territorial seas. It is a great irregular quadrangle about 700 miles from north to south, with an average width of about 400 miles, lying between latitudes 49 degrees and 60 degrees north. It is bounded on the south by the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana, on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Southern Alaska, on the north by Yukon and Mackenzie Territories, and on the east by the Province of Alberta. From the 49th degree north to the 54th degree the eastern boundary follows the axis of the Rocky Mountains, and thence north along the 120th meridian.

The subdivisions of the Province, with the number of square miles in each, are as follows: Kootenays, east and west, 23,500 square miles; Yale, 21,300; Lillooet, 16,100; Vancouver and Westminster, 7,600; Cariboo, 300,500; Comox (mainland), 7,100; and Vancouver Island, 16,400.

The last census (1921) places the population at 524,582; in 1911 the population was 392,480; and in 1901 it was 178,657.

Some of the principal cities and towns are: Victoria (the capital), population, (1921), 38,727; Vancouver, 117,217; New Westminster, 14,495; Nanaimo, 9,088; North Vancouver, 7,652; Nelson, 5,230; Prince Rupert, 6,392.

The movement of the population for five years was as follows:—

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1914	10,418	4,296	3,974	6,444
1916	9,841	3,169	3,887	5,954
1917	9,450	2,861	3,896	5,554
1918-19 ¹	9,010	2,829	6,696	2,311
1919-20 ¹	9,308	4,650	4,888	4,420

¹ Twelve months ended June.

Instruction.—A complete system of free and non-sectarian education was established by Act in 1872. Attendance is compulsory from the age of seven to fourteen. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction, composed of the members of the Executive Council. The Minister of Education directs the general management of the schools through the Superintendent of Education.

There are 48 high schools in the Province, with 6,636 enrolled pupils and 255 teachers. The number of elementary and secondary schools in 1921 was 946, with 2,557 teachers, and an enrolment of 85,950 pupils. The Provincial University was founded by Act in 1908. It began operations as a teaching institution in 1914, and in 1918-19 there were about 900 students.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure:—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars		Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1913-4	10,479,259	15,970,877	1917-8	9,868,325	10,800,805
1914-5	7,974,496	11,942,667	1918-9	9,900,055	11,611,694
1915-6	6,291,693	10,422,206	1919-20	12,609,960	13,313,303
1916-7	6,906,783	9,079,317	1920-21	15,219,264	15,236,931

The balance sheet of the Province showed that on March 31, 1921, the liabilities totalled 65,407,227 dollars; assets, 83,973,949 dollars.

Production and Industry.—British Columbia produced in 1921, minerals to the value of 34,776,894 dollars; fish to the value of 13,953,670 dollars (being 40% of Canada's production); agricultural produce valued at 37,151,000 dollars; and in 1920 manufactures of the value of 68,500,000 dollars; and lumber, lath, shingles and pulpwood valued at 71,108,307 dollars.

Particulars of the agricultural output and numbers of livestock are given under Canada above (p. 300).

British Columbia's coal measures are estimated to contain 75 billion tons, mainly bituminous, of which 23,000 millions are in the seams known and measured; it possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in North America; the importance of the fisheries, apart from salmon fishing, is only beginning to be realised; there are widely-distributed deposits of magnetite and hematite iron, which are as yet undeveloped; the area of possible farmland has been estimated at 50,000,000 acres, but not much more than one tenth of this area has yet been occupied; the Province has millions of acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited; and much of the territory is unexplored and its potential value unknown.

More than half the standing timber in Canada is to be found in British Columbia, and the average rate of forest growth is double that in the remainder of the Dominion. Recent investigators place the area of British Columbia's timber land at over 100,000,000 acres, containing, roughly, 400,000 million feet of merchantable timber. The most important species are: Douglas fir, western red cedar, silver spruce, western soft pine, western hemlock, Engelmann spruce, cottonwood, and balsam. It is estimated that there are about 50,000,000,000 feet board measure under the control of the Dominion in the railway belt. The value of lumber, lath and shingles produced in 1920 was 66,318,000 dollars, while the value of pulpwood produced was 4,796,000 dollars.

British Columbia is the second Province of the Dominion in the value of its mineral production. The mineral output in 1920 and 1921 (*estimated*) was as follows:—

Minerals	1920		1921	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
Gold, placer ounces	11,080	221,600	11,660	233,200
Gold, lode do.	120,048	2,441,392	135,663	2,804,154
Silver do.	3,377,849	3,235,980	2,673,389	1,591,201
Lead pounds	39,331,218	2,816,115	41,402,288	1,693,354
Copper do.	41,887,676	7,832,890	39,036,993	4,879,624
Zinc do	47,208,268	3,077,909	49,419,372	1,952,065
Coal long ton	2,595,125	12,975,625	2,483,995	12,419,975
Coke do.	67,702	474,544	59,434	416,038
Miscellaneous products	—	2,426,950	—	2,077,030
Total of above	—	35,543,084	—	28,066,641

The total value of minerals produced in British Columbia down to the end of 1921 is estimated at 734,259,619 dollars; mainly coal and coke, 225,409,505 dollars; copper, 166,393,488 dollars; gold, lode, 105,557,977 dollars; gold, placer, 76,177,403 dollars; silver, 55,259,485 dollars; lead, 48,330,575 dollars.

Statistics of manufactures for 1919: Industrial establishments, 2,064;

capital, 268,419,281 dollars; employees, 49,667; wages and salaries, 60,964,272 dollars; cost of materials, 99,994,539 dollars; value of products, 243,060,276 dollars.

The total available water power of the Province has been estimated at over five million H.P., of which 305,000 are developed.

Commerce.—The trade of the Province is developing rapidly; in 1920 imports amounted to 67,108,323 dollars, and the exports to 97,905,313 dollars. Exports consist of minerals (chiefly gold, silver, copper and coal), sea products (chiefly salmon, halibut, herrings, whale products and oil), lumber, furs, skins, etc. A large inter-provincial trade is rapidly developing, the fruit grown in British Columbia being largely shipped to the Prairie Provinces, where it finds a good market.

Communications and Shipping.—The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National lines are at present the principal railways in the Province. The C.P.R. has three main lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, the Kettle Valley Railway, and several branches connecting with United States railway systems, also steamboat connections on the inland lakes, besides a large fleet of ocean-going and coasting steamers. The railway mileage of the Province in 1921 was 4,376. Telephone mileage, 1920, 166,622 (154,590 urban and 12,032 rural).

Steps are being taken to establish direct shipping communication with Canadian Atlantic ports, via the Panama Canal.

In the fiscal year of 1919-20, 8,293 sea-going vessels entered inward; 8,338 sea-going vessels cleared outwards; and 63,681 coastwise vessels entered and cleared.

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See also under Canada.

Central British Columbia. Nat. Res. Intelligence Branch, Ottawa.

MANITOBA.

Constitution and Government.—Manitoba was known as the Red River Settlement before its entry into the Dominion in 1870. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 55 members elected for five years. Women have been enfranchised, and may be members of Parliament. Proportional representation has been adopted for the 10 seats in the City of Winnipeg. The province is represented by 6 members in the Senate and 15 in the House of Commons of Canada.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Sir J. A. M. Aikins, K.C.

The Members of the Ministry are (October, 1922) as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Education.—Hon. John Bracken.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Health.—Hon. D. L. McLeod.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. W. R. Clabb.

Attorney-General.—Hon. R. W. Craig, K.C.

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.—Hon. Neil Cameron.

Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. F. M. Black.

*State of parties in Legislative Assembly (1922): United Farmers Manitoba (Government), 28; Liberals, 8; Independents, 7; Labour, 6; Conservatives, 6.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 251,832 square miles, of which 231,926 sq. miles are land area and 19,906 sq. miles water. In 1912 its boundaries were extended to the shores of Hudson's Bay. (See map STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1912.) The population in 1911 was 461,394, in 1916, 553,860, in 1921, 610,188. In 1901 the population was 255,211, thus showing an increase by 1921 of 139 per cent. The rural population in 1921 was 348,641 (184,775 in 1901). The number of houses in 1921 was 108,000 (49,784 in 1901); the number of families in 1916 was 117,532, (51,056 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1921):—Winnipeg (capital), 179,087 (Greater Winnipeg, 276,000); Brandon, 15,359; Portage la Prairie, 6,748; St. Boniface, 12,816.

Instruction.—Education is locally controlled, as in all the provinces, and is supported by local taxation and Government grants. Winnipeg has an Agricultural College (opened 1906) with 393 long course and 731 short course students in 1921. The University of Manitoba, founded in 1877 in Winnipeg, had (in 1921) 1,570 students in all courses. There are (1921) 3,708 teachers and 129,015 pupils in the 3,596 public schools. Total expenditure on education in 1921, 1,947,022 dollars.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for eight years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1913	5,788,070	5,314,849	1918	6,723,013	7,307,727
1915	5,524,911	5,698,059	1919	8,986,076	8,544,790
1916	5,807,807	6,147,780	1920	10,482,471	10,942,808
1917	6,692,985	6,860,353	1921	9,800,861	10,401,895

Production and Industry.—Manitoba is essentially fitted for agriculture, more particularly for grain production. Estimated arable land 25,000,000 acres, of which about 30 per cent. is under cultivation. For particulars of agricultural production and numbers of livestock, see under Canada above (p. 300).

Total value of minerals, 1921, 2,075,807 dollars, largely building material and gypsum. The Province has proved gold and copper deposits of vast extent which are being developed. The numerous lakes in Manitoba furnish large quantities of excellent fish, among which the most numerous are whitefish, pickerel, tullibee, pike, sturgeon, gold eyes and trout. In 1921 the number of men engaged was 1,891, value of equipment, 703,388 dollars, catch of fish, 184,668 cwt., value landed, 759,712 dollars, value

marketed, 1,023,187 dollars. Value of lumber cut in 1920, 2,058,590. Forest reserves in Manitoba 2,386,560 acres (1921).

Grain elevators in Manitoba, January, 1922, 706 with a capacity of 21,394,100 bushels.

Statistics of manufactures for 1919: 1,622 industrial establishments with a capital of 111,535,665 dollars; employing 27,353 wage-earners; wages and salaries, 30,988,152 dollars; cost of materials used, 90,539,234 dollars; and value of products, 153,003,614 dollars.

Communications.—In the year 1922, the Province had 4,418 miles of railway as compared with 3,074 miles in 1907. There were 205,000 miles of telephone wire.

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See also under Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Constitution and Government.—New Brunswick was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534. It was acquired by the English under the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and was settled by the English as early as 1761. In 1784 it was separated from Nova Scotia. The Government is at present vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected for five years. Franchise—any male or female British subject of full age, after six months' residence. Last election, October, 1920:—Liberals 24, Conservatives 13, Farmers 9, Labour 2. The province is represented by 10 members of the Senate and 11 in the Canadian House of Commons.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. W. F. Todd.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Public Works.—Hon. P. J. Veniot.

Attorney-General.—Hon. J. P. Byrne, K.C.

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.—Hon. J. E. Hetherington.

Minister of Lands and Mines.—Hon. C. W. Robinson.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. D. W. Mersereau.

Minister of Health.—Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts.

Minister without Portfolio and President of Executive Council.—Hon. F. Magee.

Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. J. E. Michaud.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 27,985 square miles, of which 27,911 square miles are land area. There are 7½ million acres of Crown lands, principally lumber lands. The population in 1921 was 387,876; in 1911, 351,889 (179,867 males and 172,022 females). In 1901 the population was 331,120. The rural population in 1921 was 265,648 (253,835 in 1901); the number of houses in 1911, 60,930 (58,226 in 1901); the number of families in 1911, 67,093 (62,695 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1921):—St. John, 47,166; Moncton, 13,488; Fredericton (capital), 8,114.

Instruction.—Education is free and undenominational. There are three Universities. The University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, founded in 1800, had 138 students in 1920-21; the Mont Allison University at Sackville, with 250 students in 1919; and the University of St. Joseph's College at Memramcook, with 70 undergraduates in 1919. There were (1921) 68,092 pupils and 2,142 teachers in the 1,973 public schools. Total expenditure on education in 1920-21, 2,298,621 dollars.

Finance.—The finance for recent years is shown as follows (years ended October 31):—

Year	Ordinary Revenue Dollars	Ordinary Expenditure Dollars	Year	Ordinary Revenue Dollars	Ordinary Expenditure Dollars
1916	1,580,419	1,568,342	1919	2,182,420	2,595,937
1917	1,572,814	2,166,905	1920	3,100,892	2,969,323
1918	2,357,910	2,399,062	1921	2,892,905	2,432,512

Funded debt, October 31, 1921, 23,573,432 dollars.

Production and Industry.—New Brunswick is productive in agriculture, manufacture, and mining. The total area under field crops in 1921 was 1,170,000 acres. Value produced, 1921, 38 million dollars. For particulars of agricultural production and live stock see under Canada, p. 300.

The capital invested in the fishing industry was estimated in 1921 at 4,440,000 dollars; men employed on the fleets and inland waters, 1921, 8,152; employees in canneries, freezers, and fish houses, 2,456. The total value of fisheries in 1921 was 3,691,000 dollars.

The Government owns over 10,000 square miles of forests. The production of lumber in 1920 from Crown lands and granted lands was 516,000,000 feet board measure. The total value was 18,374,000 dollars. Spruce is the principal wood. The total capital invested in the lumber industry in 1920 was estimated at 37,915,000 dollars.

The Province is rich in minerals. Iron, gypsum, coal, building stone, antimony, copper, manganese are found, but the only active mining in the year 1920 was in coal and gypsum. Natural gas, with a small quantity of oil, is produced near Moncton. Coal output, 1921, 180,000 short tons.

In 1919 there were 1,439 industrial establishments, with a capital of 89,958,000 dollars, employing 22,064 wage-earners; salaries and wages, 18,923,000 dollars; cost of materials, 53,471,000 dollars; value of products, 100,006,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The domestic and foreign exports of the Province in 1921-22 amounted to 66,285,020 dollars; the imports for consumption to 27,207,960 dollars.

The Province had 1,948 miles of railway operating in 1921, as compared with 1,503 miles in 1907. In 1919 there were 34,207 miles of telephone wire.

Books of Reference.

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Bulletin V. Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture).
Province of New Brunswick: its natural resources. Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1918.
See also under Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Constitution and Government.—The first settlement was made by the French at the end of the sixteenth century, and the province was called Acadia until finally ceded to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada and of each separate Province thereof is contained in the "British North America Act," commonly called the "Act of Confederation." This Act passed the Imperial Parliament in 1867 and came into force on July 1st of that year. Under this Act the Legislature of Nova Scotia, along with that of each of the other Provinces, may exclusively make laws in relation to local matters; and more especially in regard to direct taxation within the Province in order to raise a revenue for provincial purposes, and the administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organisation of provincial courts both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure of civil matters in those courts.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed and paid by the Federal Government and holding office for five years; a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and holding office for life; and a House of Assembly, chosen by popular vote every five years. The Legislative Council consists of 21 members; the House of Assembly of 43. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 10 members, and in the House of Commons by 16.

The franchise and eligibility to the Legislature are granted to every person, whether male or female, if of full age (21 years), if a British subject, and a resident for one year in the place where the person votes, and if not by law otherwise disqualified, or in receipt of aid as a pauper.

House of Assembly (1922), state of parties:—Liberals, 29; Farmers, 8; Labour, 3; Conservatives, 2; Returned Soldier, 1. The Liberal party has held office continuously for 40 years.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour McC. Grant (December, 1916).

The Members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, President of Executive Council, and Minister of Public Works and Mines.—Hon. E. H. Armstrong.

Provincial Secretary.—Hon. D. A. Cameron, K.C.

Attorney-General.—Hon. W. J. O'Hearne, K.C.

Minister of Highways.—Hon. William Chisholm.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hons. R. M. MacGregor, J. C. Tory, J. W. Comeau, O. T. Daniels.

Agent-General in London.—John Howard, 57A Pall-Mall, S.W.1.

Local Government.—In Nova Scotia there are two municipal divisions, viz., county and city or town. Five counties are divided into two municipalities.

The county or municipal councils consist of councillors elected triennially by the ratepayers, usually one, but in some cases two, for each polling division of a county electing a member to the House of Assembly. Town or City Councils are composed of a mayor and not less than six councillors elected by the ratepayers.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 21,428 square miles, of which 21,068 square miles are land area, and 360 square miles water area. The population in 1921 was 523,837; in 1911, 492,338; in 1901, 459,574; and in 1891, 450,396.

Population of the principal cities (1922):—Halifax, 73,000; Sydney, 22,545; Glace Bay, 17,007; Dartmouth, 7,899; Amherst, 10,000; New Glasgow, 12,000; Sydney Mines, 8,327; Truro, 7,562.

The vital statistics for five years are as follows :—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1913-14	12,771	3,643	7,627	5,244
1917-18	12,421	3,611	9,125	3,296
1918-19	12,508	3,585	9,200	3,308
1919-20	13,346	4,448	7,439	5,907
1920-21	12,793	3,780	6,573	6,220

Of the births in 1920-21, 409 were illegitimate, as compared with 441 in 1919-20.

Religion.—The denominations according to the Census of 1911 were :—Roman Catholics, 144,991; Presbyterians, 109,560; Baptists, 83,854; Anglicans, 75,313; Methodists, 57,606; and Congregationalists, 2,690.

There are also various other sects with small numbers of adherents.

Instruction.—Education in Nova Scotia is free, compulsory, and undenominational. Besides the elementary schools, high schools and academies, there are in Halifax a Maritime Provinces school for the blind and one for the deaf. A large Provincial Agricultural College is established at Truro; also a Normal School for the training of teachers. The Provincial Technical College grants degrees in civil, mining, chemical and electrical engineering. Besides this central institution there are, working under it, coal mining schools near all the collieries, and engineering and technical schools of various kinds in the industrial centres.

The total expenditure on education in 1921 was 3,443,000 dollars. The Province has (1921) 4 universities; 2,898 schools, with 3,089 teachers and 109,483 pupils; there are 3,399 pupils in the technical schools.

Pensions, &c.—A pension scheme is in operation whereby teachers under certain conditions receive an annuity. Miners receive pay in case of accident in pursuit of their calling, and in the event of death a grant is made to the widow and children. A fund is provided to meet the demands, the Government and the employers paying each half as much as the men.

Justice and Crime.—Justice in Nova Scotia is administered by the following courts: Courts for the collection of small debts; county courts; inferior courts in criminal cases; courts of superior jurisdiction; divorce court, probate courts. The supreme court of appeal is composed of a chief justice and six judges. There are also Courts for the revision of assessment rolls and voters lists, and a Court for juvenile delinquents.

In 1921, 1,861 persons were imprisoned for various crimes and misdemeanours. In 1921, 237 children were brought before the court for juvenile delinquents. Of these 45 were sent to institutions; 121 were paroled; 42 fined; and 29 were dismissed.

Finance.—In Nova Scotia there is no general direct Government taxation. The revenue is raised from the Dominion subsidy; royalty on coal and other minerals raised; succession duty; special taxes on banks, incorporated companies, partnerships, automobiles and theatres, marriage licences, and statutory fees.

Revenue, expenditure, and debt for five years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1914	1,885,000	2,098,893	12,615,686
1918	2,332,632	2,552,597	14,527,798
1919	3,280,318	3,250,806	15,342,655
1920	3,801,016	3,893,724	17,941,871
1921	4,587,000	4,654,000	22,606,000

To counterbalance the public debt the Province had (1921) realisable assets to the value of 10,118,000 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Nova Scotia is largely an agricultural Province. Fruit-growing is specially profitable, and apples are the most important fruit grown; in 1921 the output was over 2,000,000 barrels. The potatoes produced are higher in quality than any others raised in Canada. Nova Scotia is admirably adapted for dairying. The value of the live-stock products in 1921 was approximately 5,500,000 dollars. Owing to the cool, moist climate fodder may be raised easily, and the pastures are excellent. For particulars of agricultural production and live stock *see* under Canada, p. 300.

Mineral Production.

		1920		1921	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Dollars		Dollars
Barytes	tons	751	22,983	270	9,567
Coal (output)	"	6,429,291	32,238,129	5,734,928	27,782,080
Pig-iron	"	332,493	7,687,614	151,343	4,994,319
Gypsum	"	250,661	578,752	206,831	511,883
Salt	"	3,023	32,000	2,638	27,282
Stone	"	—	420,175	58,923	116,602
Clay Products	"	—	541,114	—	361,761
Tripolite	tons	260	8,600	341	11,268
Gold	ozs	690	14,263	439	9,075
Lime	bus.	201,500	40,300	25,914	6,085

The known coal fields embrace 1,000 square miles. The gold fields cover about 3,000 square miles. The value of the principal mineral productions in 1921 was :—Coal, 31,200,000 dollars; steel, iron and by-products, 16,226,400 dollars.

The estimated forest area of Nova Scotia is over 12,000 square miles. The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, oak and maple. The value of the forest products in 1921 reached the sum of 10,325,000 dollars.

The fisheries of the Province are the most extensive in Canada. About 12,000,000 dollars are invested in this industry, and about 24,000 men are employed. Cod, lobsters, mackerel, herring, and haddock are the principal fish. Total market value of fish caught in 1921, 9,755,000 dollars.

The number of industrial establishments was (in 1919) 2,249, with a capital invested of 131,914,231 dollars, employing 25,880 wage-earners; wages and salaries, 24,557,035 dollars; cost of materials, 75,923,099 dollars; value of products, 139,206,696 dollars.

The annual wealth of the Province in 1921 was estimated at 165,404,700 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The imports entered for consumption during 1921-22 were 18,899,542 dollars; the exports, 39,333,379 dollars.

Transportation facilities in Nova Scotia are excellent. The country is covered with a network of railways, 1,452 miles in extent. There are 18,000 miles of highways. Besides this, subsidised boats ply round the shores making regular calls at all the important ports. The principal railways are the Canadian Government Railway; the Halifax and South Western and Inverness (owned by Canadian Government); and the Dominion Atlantic (owned by the Canadian Pacific).

In 1921 there were 62,344 miles of telephone wire.

Books of Reference.

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Bourinot (Sir J.), Builders of Nova Scotia.
Casgrain (H. R.), Un Pèlerinage au Pays d'Évangéline.
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Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.
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Saunders (E. M.), Three Premiers of Nova Scotia (Johnson, Howe, Tupper).
Silver (A. P.), The Call of Nova Scotia to the Emigrant and Sportsman.—Farm Cottage Life in Nova Scotia.
Smith (P. H.), Acadia.
Swan (H. K.), Nature in Acadia.
Willson (Beckles), Nova Scotia, The Province that has been passed by. London 1912.

ONTARIO.

Constitution and Government.—From 1791 to 1867 Ontario was called Upper Canada. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, a cabinet, and one chamber with 111 members. The latter are elected for four years by a general franchise. Women have the vote and can be elected to the chamber.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Colonel Henry Cockshutt.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and President of Council.—Hon. E. C. Drury.

Attorney-General.—Hon. W. E. Rancey, K.C.

Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. Peter Smith.

Secretary and Registrar.—Hon. H. C. Nixon.

Minister of Education.—Hon. R. H. Grant.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Manning W. Doherty.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. F. C. Biggs.

Minister of Lands and Forests.—Hon. Beniah Bowman

Minister of Mines.—Hon. Henry Mills.

AREA AND POPULATION—INSTRUCTION—FINANCE 331

Minister of Labor and Health.—Hon. W. R. Rollo.

Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. Dougall Carmichael.

Agent-General in London.—W. C. Noxon, 163 Strand, W.C. 2.

The state of the parties in the Provincial Legislature in November, 1919:—United Farmers, 44; Liberals, 28; Conservatives, 25; Labour, 12; Independents, 2.

Area and Population.—The greatest extent of the Province from east to west is 1,000 miles and from north to south 1,075 miles. The area of the Province is 407,262 square miles, of which 365,880 sq. miles are land area and 41,382 water area. The Province is more than three times the area of the United Kingdom and nearly double the size of France or Germany. It is roughly divided into two sections by a line running westward from Mattawa on the Ottawa River to Georgian Bay—southern (or old) Ontario, the older settled portion, with an area of about 77,000 square miles, and northern (or new) Ontario, with an area of about 330,000 square miles, of which 146,400 square miles, the district of Patricia, was added in 1912. The population in 1921 was 2,933,662, and in 1911 was 2,527,222. In 1901 it was 2,182,947. The rural population in 1921 was 1,227,809 (1,246,969 in 1901); the number of houses in 1911 was 528,303 (445,310 in 1901); the number of families 544,301 (455,261 in 1901). The Indian population of the Province in 1911 was 23,044. Population of the principal cities, 1921:—Toronto (capital), 521,893; Ottawa, 107,843; Hamilton, 114,151; London, 60,359.

Instruction.—There is a complete State system of elementary and secondary schools, which is supported generously by provincial grants, and also by local taxation. There is one provincial University—the University of Toronto, founded in 1827. The other Universities are Queen's at Kingston, McMaster at Toronto, Western at London, and Ottawa in Ottawa, and are private foundations. The Royal Military College at Kingston is maintained by the Dominion Government. There were, in 1920, 6,773 elementary schools and 311 secondary schools, attended by 632,994 pupils. There are 15,358 certificated teachers engaged in these elementary and secondary schools. The total expenditure on elementary schools in 1920 was 25,210,533 dollars, and on secondary schools the amount was approximately 4,072,000 dollars.

Finance.—The revenues of the Province are derived from the sale of Crown lands, timber, mining, liquor sales, amusement and betting taxes, succession duties and other fees, supplemented by a subsidy from the Dominion. The revenue and expenditure in recent years were as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1913-14	13,121,382	11,819,211	1918-19	19,904,772	21,464,574
1916-17	18,269,597	16,518,232	1919-20	25,078,094	25,880,843
1917-18	13,270,123	17,460,404	1920-21	29,261,477	28,579,688

Production and Industry.—The Province is rich in agricultural and mineral resources; it abounds in lakes and rivers, in extensive forests, great water powers, and valuable fisheries. The land under cultivation is about

14,000,000 acres, more than 1,000,000 additional acres are cleared, and 25,200,000 acres are assessed. Of the total land surface of the Province, which is 234,000,000 acres, the amount of arable land is much larger than the portion now under cultivation.* Beyond the cultivated portion it is estimated that northern Ontario alone contains some 20,000,000 acres of alluvial soil, not including the vast stretches of agricultural land south and west of James Bay. The farm values for 1921 were:—Land, 851,300,000 dollars; buildings, 484,189,000 dollars; implements, 159,914,000 dollars; and live-stock, 218,124,000 dollars. For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock *see* under Canada, p. 300.

During the fiscal year 1919–20, 72,591 acres of land were sold for agricultural purposes and town sites, the amount realised being 81,480 dollars; and for mining 10,600 acres for 28,350 dollars. Free grant locations to the number of 654 (the area thus taken being 88,813 acres of land) were taken up by intending settlers. The total area of Crown lands disposed of by sale and lease during the year was 84,380 acres, valued at 72,961 dollars.

The mineral production in 1921 included gold, 709,509 ozs., value 14,624,085 dollars; silver, 8,412,059 ozs., 5,497,160 dollars; nickel in matte, 4,850 short tons; nickel, metallic, 5,430,147 lbs.; nickel oxide, 1,402,019 lbs.; copper in matte, 3,685 short tons; copper, metallic, 3,070,719 lbs.; iron ore exported, 100 short tons; total iron ore shipments, 58,499 short tons; pig iron (from Ontario ore only), 82,838 short tons; total pig iron produced, 495,487 short tons, 10,756,923 dollars; Portland cement, 2,723,072 barrels; crude petroleum, 172,859 imperial gallons; natural gas, 8,532,234 million cub. ft.; salt, 149,599 short tons. Total value of metallic minerals in 1919, 41,590,759 dollars; in 1920, 46,228,827, in 1921, 27,574,262 dollars. Non-metallic minerals and structural materials in 1919 were worth 17,293,157, in 1920, 24,795,194, and in 1921, 20,554,185 dollars.

Value of fisheries (1921), 3,061,042 dollars. Men employed numbered about 4,100.

Total area of forests 150,000 square miles; chief timber is spruce, pine and poplar.

In 1919 Ontario had 16,438 industrial establishments, with a capital of 1,583,161,271 dollars, employing 323,359 wage-earners; wages and salaries, 336,578,269 dollars; cost of materials, 943,622,018 dollars; value of products, 1,737,543,996 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—In 1921–22 the exports amounted to 281,215,186 dollars, and the imports for consumption to 367,834,328 dollars. In 1921 there were 10,976 miles of railway in Ontario, as compared with 7,368 in 1907. There were (1919) 747,893 miles of telephone wires.

Books of Reference.

Ontario Hand Book, issued by Colonisation Branch, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.
 Reports of various Government Departments.
 Bulletin VII. Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture of Ontario).
See also under Canada.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This island was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; it was first settled by the French, but was taken from them in 1758. It was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, and constituted a separate colony in 1769.

Constitution and Government.—Prince Edward Island was taken into the Confederation on July 1, 1873. The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members, who are elected for 4 years, half by real property holders and the remainder by universal male and female suffrage. Women can also be elected to the Assembly. State of Parties in 1922 (elected July, 1919):—Conservatives, 5; Liberals, 25.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. Murdock McKinnon.

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier.—Hon. John H. Bell, K.C.

Attorney-General.—Hon. J. J. Johnston, K.C.

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioner for Agriculture.—Hon. W. M. Lea.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. Cyrus W. Crosby.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. George E. Hughes; Hon. David MacDonald; Hon. Fred. J. Nash; Hon. Robert Cox.

Area and Population.—The province, which is the smallest in the Dominion, lies at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Northumberland Strait. The area of the island is 2,184 sq. miles. The total population (1921 census) was 88,615. In 1911 the population was 93,728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females), or 42.91 to the sq. mile. In 1901 it was 103,259. The rural population in 1921 was 69,522 (88,304 in 1901); the number of houses in 1911, 18,237 (18,530 in 1901); the number of families 18,425 (18,746 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1921):—Charlottetown (capital) 12,347; Summerside, 3,228.

Religion and Instruction.—The population of the Province at the census of 1911 was divided among the different creeds as follows:—Roman Catholic, 41,994; Presbyterian, 27,509; Methodist, 12,209; Baptist, 5,372; Anglican, 4,939. There were (1921) 461 schools, 590 teachers, 17,510 pupils. This is exclusive of 3 Roman Catholic convent schools at Tignish, Summerside and Charlottetown, with 551 pupils. There are two colleges, Prince of Wales College, head of the Provincial school system, and St. Dunstan's, a Roman Catholic institution, both in Charlottetown. Total expenditure on public education in 1921 was 396,778 dollars.

Finance.—

—	1914	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	525,555	508,367	506,858	740,973	727,046
Expenditure	445,396	495,577	720,478	736,517	714,546

The expenditure does not include sinking fund or highway improvement the outlay on the latter in 1922 being about 125,000 dollars.

334 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The total liabilities of the Province amounted in 1920 to 1,059,803 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The farm land occupied is 1,202,347 acres. Field crops in 1920, including pasture lands, covered 809,673 acres. The land in natural forest covers 316,000 acres, and in pasture 247,260. For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock *see* under Canada, p. 300.

Silver fox breeding is extensively carried on, and pelts are shipped to United States and European markets; breeding foxes are exported to all northern countries.

The total value of the fisheries in 1921 was at the boat side 860,075 dollars. The market value would be about 15 per cent. greater. Of the total, lobsters make up three-fourths, smelts, cod, herring and oysters being, in the order named, the largest other items. Oysters abound in Richmond Bay, where the beds extend to 15,000 acres. In 1912 the Provincial Government acquired from the Dominion Government the possession and control of the oyster areas surrounding the Province. Some 20,000 acres have been surveyed and 5,000 acres leased for replanting and development. It is estimated that 100,000 acres in all will be available for this purpose. So far (1922) the experiment has proved unsuccessful, owing to the importation of destructive pests with oysters used in replanting.

In 1919 there were 539 industrial establishments, with a capital of 2,867,035 dollars, employing 1,734 wage-earners; salaries and wages, 973,506 dollars; cost of materials, 4,269,843 dollars; value of products, 6,869,584 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The trade of Prince Edward Island is chiefly with the other provinces of Canada and this inter-provincial trade does not appear in the trade statistics. In 1921-22 the exports to other countries amounted to 593,013 dollars; the imports entered for consumption to 1,248,526 dollars. In 1921 the province had 279 miles of railway as compared with 267 in 1907. Terminal stations have been constructed at Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, and a car ferry steamer of great power is in operation, connecting the Government Railway in Prince Edward Island with the Intercolonial Railway on the mainland. During 1919, by means of a third rail, the line from Charlottetown to Borden and Summerside was widened to the gauge of the continental standard. Daily steamship communication with the mainland was successfully maintained for the first time during the winter of 1917-18, and has since continued without interruption. In 1920 there were 3,273 miles of telephone wires, 200 urban and 3,073 rural. The Provincial Government has undertaken an extensive scheme of improving the public highways in collaboration with the Dominion Government. The plan covers several years to come, the cost being divided between the federal and provincial authorities, 40 per cent. being paid by the Dominion, and 60 per cent. by the Province. In 1922 the outlay for this purpose is about 125,000 dollars.

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Sutherland (G.). Geography, Natural and Civil History of Prince Edward Island.
See also under Canada

QUEBEC.

Constitution and Government.—Quebec was formerly known as New France or Canada from 1608 to 1763, as the Province of Quebec from 1763 to 1790; as Lower Canada from 1791 to 1840; as Canada East from 1841 to 1867; and when, by the union of the four original provinces, the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada was formed, it again became known as the Province of Quebec.

The Provincial Government is in the hands of a Lieutenant-Governor and a responsible Ministry, assisted by a Legislative Council of 24 members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 85 members elected for 5 years. Quebec is the only Canadian Province in which women are not enfranchised or eligible for election to the Legislature. Last election, February, 1923: Liberals 63, Conservatives 22.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G. (appointed October 23, 1918).

The members of the Ministry (December, 1922) are as follows:—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. L. A. Taschereau.

Minister of Lands and Forests.—Hon. Honoré Mercier.

Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs.—Hon. J. Nicol, K.C.

Provincial Secretary.—Hon. Athanase David.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. J. E. Caron.

Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries.—Hon. J. E. Perrault.

Minister of Public Works and Labour.—Hon. A. Gaipeault.

Minister of Roads.—Hon. J. L. Perron.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. N. Séguin, Hon. N. Pérodeau, Hon. John C. Kaine.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, 38 Kingsway, W.C.

Agent-General in Brussels.—Mr. G. Langlois, 38A Bld. Bischoffsheim.

Area and Population.—The area of Quebec is 706,834 sq. miles, of which 690,865 square miles are land area and 15,969 square miles water area. The population in 1921 was 2,361,199 and in 1911 (covering the area of Quebec prior to 1912, namely, 351,873 square miles, Ungava having been annexed in 1912), numbered 2,003,232 (1,011,502 males and 991,730 females). Of the 1911 population 316,103 were of British and 1,605,339 of French origin. In 1901 the population was 1,648,898, showing an increase by 1911 of 21.45 per cent. The rural population in 1921 was 1,038,128 (992,667 in 1901); the number of houses, 339,579 (291,427 in 1901); the number of families, 370,938 (307,304 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1921):—Montreal, 618,506; Quebec (capital) 95,193; Hull, 24,117; Verdun, 25,001; Three Rivers, 22,367.

Instruction.—The province has four Universities: McGill (Montreal, Protestant) founded in 1841, with 2,743 students in 1920-21; Lennoxville, also Protestant, founded in 1845, with 59 students in 1920-21; Laval (Quebec), founded in 1852, and University of Montreal (Montreal), the centre of higher education for the Catholic population of the province, with 3,253 students in Quebec in 1920-21, and 3,668 in Montreal. Quebec had, in 1920-21, 6,312 elementary schools and 1,394 other schools and colleges, with 533,647 pupils and 19,118 teachers. All the schools are sectarian, i.e., are either Catholic or Protestant. The total expenditure on education was 19,201,000 dollars in 1920-21.

Finance.—The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years:—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars *	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1913	8,382,737	7,612,161	1919	12,666,352	12,272,675
1917	10,441,114	9,847,173	1920	14,472,650	13,520,740
1918	13,806,391	11,423,498	1921	15,841,813	14,684,018

The total public debt at June 30, 1921, was 52,285,387 dollars.

Production and Industry.—For particulars of agricultural production and livestock, etc., see under Canada, above (p. 300).

There are about 130,000,000 acres of forests. There is a total of 121,875 sq. miles of unalienated Crown forest lands. Quebec leads the Canadian Provinces in pulpwood production, having more than half of the Canadian total. In 1920 about 583,515 tons of pulp and 506,898 tons of paper were produced, valued at 62,487,455 dollars.

The total value of the fisheries in 1921 was 1,815,281 and in 1920 2,592,382 dollars. The principal fish are cod, mackerel, lobsters, salmon, and herring.

The value of the mineral production of the province was 28,392,939 dollars in 1920 and 15,522,988 dollars in 1921. Details for the latter year are as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.		Quantity.	Value. Dollars.
Asbestos . . . tons	84,475	5,199,789	Granite . . .	—	369,122
Asbestos . . . "	12,397	14,536	Limestone . . tons	1,607,733	1,523,027
Gold . . . ozs.	648	12,317	Zinc and lead ore		
Silver . . . "	39,327	21,339	. . . tons	15,500	18,680
Feldspar . . . tons	9,797	79,752	Sand . . . "	596,673	263,813
Chromite . . . "	1,893	22,696	Mica . . . lbs.	288,197	42,222
Dolomite . . . "	1,167	8,001	Min. waters gals.	14,621	5,339
Magnetite . . . "	4,984	74,110	Slate . . . tons	6,086	48,766
Copper and sulphur ore . . . tons	1,986	10,463	Lime . . . "	54,920	624,574
Brick . . . 1,000	73,665	1,198,471	Graphite . . . lbs.	84,684	2,422
Cement . . . barrels	2,135,631	5,410,276	Marble . . . tons	1,155	167,664
			Tiles, pottery, etc.	—	280,770

In 1918 there were 10,524 industrial establishments in the province, with a capital of 837,082,000 dollars; employees, 208,000; salaries and wages, 169,862,000 dollars; cost of materials, 460,983,000 dollars; value of products, 890,420,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Total imports for consumption in 1921-22 amounted to 214,361,158 dollars; total exports to 266,409,049 dollars.

Quebec had 4,971 miles of railway (excluding 255 miles of electric railways) in 1921. It is estimated that there are 36,000 miles of road in the Province, of which 2,459 are under municipal control.

In 1919 there were 921 banks and branches in the Province.

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 See also under Canada.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Constitution and Government.—The province receives its name from the Saskatchewan River which flows across its southern part, empties itself by way of Cedar Lake into Lake Winnipeg, and thence flows to Hudson Bay. It comprises the old territorial districts of Assiniboia East, Assiniboia West (part), Saskatchewan, and the eastern portion of Athabaska. Saskatchewan was made a province on September 1, 1905, before which it was part of the North-West Territories. The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 63 members, elected for 5 years. Women were given the franchise in 1916, and are also eligible for election to the Legislature. State of parties (1922):—Government, 45; Independent, 15; Conservatives, 1; Labour, 1; Vacant, 1.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour The Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C. (appointed 1921).

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Railways.—Hon. C. A. Dunning.

Minister of Public Works and Minister of Telephones.—Hon. A. P. McNab.

Minister of Education and Minister in Charge of the King's Printer's Office and the Bureau of Publications.—Hon. S. J. Latta.

Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Municipal Affairs.—Hon. C. M. Hamilton.

Attorney General and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Child Protection.—Hon. J. A. Cross.

Minister of Highways and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Labour and Industries.—Hon. J. G. Gardiner.

Provincial Secretary, and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Public Health.—Hon. J. M. Uhrich.

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 251,700 sq. miles, of which 242,808 sq. miles are land area and 8,892 sq. miles water area. The population in 1911 numbered 492,432 (291,730 males and 200,702 females). In 1921 the population was 757,510. Population of principal cities (1921): Regina (capital), 34,400; Moosejaw, 19,200; Saskatoon, 25,700; Prince Albert, 7,550; North Battleford, 4,100; Swift Current, 3,500; Weyburn, 3,200.

Instruction.—The province has one University, the University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, established April 3, 1907. The right to legislate on matters relating to education is left to the province. In 1920 there were 175,000 pupils and 6,809 teachers in the 4,177 public elementary and secondary, and 6,000 in the high schools.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years:—

	Revenue	Expenditure		Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1913	4,638,753	4,656,800	1918-19	8,333,758	8,086,756
1916-17	5,631,910	5,529,610	1919-20	9,903,885	8,736,667
1917-18	7,797,153	6,884,534	1920-21	11,789,919	12,088,330

The capital expenditure on public works, including the Weyburn Mental Hospital during 1921 amounted to 2,547,000l.

Production and Industry.—Total area under field crops in 1921 was 21,876,000 acres. Value produced, 1921, 226,000,000 dollars. For particulars of agricultural production and livestock *see* under Canada, p. 300.

Coal produced in 1921—335,388 tons.

The total value of the fisheries in 1921 was 243,000 dollars.

In 1919 Saskatchewan had 1,534 industrial establishments, with a capital of 35,870,000 dollars, employing 9,480 men; salaries and wages, 11,437,000 dollars; cost of materials, 36,938,000 dollars; value of products, 59,752,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Total exports in 1920-21 amounted to 22,294,000 dollars; total imports to 21,717,000 dollars. There were (1921) 8,296 miles of steam railway in operation in the province, and (1920) 205,212 miles of telephone wire.

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Province of Saskatchewan. Natural Resources. Ottawa.

Black (Dr.), History of Saskatchewan. Regina, 1913.

Boam (H. J.), and Brown (A. G.) The Prairie Provinces of Canada. London, 1914.

Gilbert (Louis), La Saskatchewan. Paris, 1914.

Shortt and Doughty, Canada and its Provinces. 22 vols. Toronto, 1913.

See also under Canada.

YUKON.

Constitution and Government.—The Yukon Territory was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Territorial Council of 3 elected members. (Prior to 1920 there were 10 elected members.)

Gold Commissioner.—Geo. P. MacKenzie.

Territorial Secretary.—J. A. M. H. Maltby.

Area and Population.—The area of the Territory is 207,076 sq. miles, of which 206,427 sq. miles are land area and 649 sq. miles water area. The population in 1921 was 4,157 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). In 1901 it was 27,219, which is a decrease by 1921 of 85 per cent. The rural population in 1921 was 2,851 (18,077 in 1901); the number of houses in 1911 4,204 (8,546 in 1901); the number of families 4,237 (7,013 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1921):—Dawson (capital), 975; White Horse, 331.

Instruction.—The Territory had (1920) 3 public schools, and 1 Roman Catholic school; 11 teachers and about 300 pupils.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for 6 years:—

Year ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1914	373,626	372,119	1920	180,979	186,391
1918	278,136	261,624	1921	198,658	183,655
1919	164,367	169,445	1922	152,220	149,862

Production and Industry.—Mining is the principal occupation of the people. Coal, copper, silver, gold are the chief minerals. The output of gold in the year ended March 31, 1922 was 1,231,000 dollars. Total mineral production, 1920, 1,577,000 dollars; 1921, 1,929,000 dollars.

The principal forest trees are white and black spruce, balsam, poplar and birch.

The country abounds with big game, such as the moose, caribou, mountain sheep, bears, and fur-bearing animals. There were 16 fur farms in the Yukon in 1921. Total value of furs exported year ending July 31, 1920, 323,467 dollars. Total value of fisheries (1921) 29,000 dollars.

In 1918 there were 15 industrial establishments, with a capital of 3,639,000 dollars, employing 61 wage earners; salaries and wages, 105,000 dollars; cost of materials, 22,000 dollars; value of products, 261,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—Total exports in 1920-21 amounted to 173,000 dollars; total imports to 498,000 dollars. There were 58 miles of railway in 1921. The Yukon river is the great channel of communication from the coast to the interior.

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Sheldon (C.), *The Wilderness of the Upper Yukon*. London, 1911.

Stewart (E.), *Down the Mackenzie and up the Yukon in 1906*. London, 1913.

Stuck (H.), *Voyages on the Yukon and its tributaries*. London, 1919.

See also under Canada.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Constitution and Government.—The Northwest Territories comprise the Territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories, except such portions thereof as form the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory. The Territories were organised September 1, 1905, and as now constituted are divided into three Provisional Districts, namely, Mackenzie, Keewatin, and Franklin; this division having come into effect on January 1, 1920.

The Government is carried on under the direction of a Commissioner, aided by a Deputy Commissioner and five councillors, as follows:—

Commissioner.—William Wallace *Cory*. C.M.G.

Deputy Commissioner.—Roy Alexander *Gibson*.

Council.—John Wesley *Greenway*, Cortlandt *Starnes*, Charles *Camsell*, Hugh Howard *Rowatt*, Oswald Sterling *Finnie*.

Area and Population.—The area of the Territories is 1,242,224 sq. miles, of which 1,207,926 sq. miles are land area and 34,298 sq. miles water area. The population in 1921 numbered 7,988 (4,129 males and 3,859 females).

Books of Reference.

Kitto (L. H.), *New Oil Fields of Northern Canada*. Natural Resources Branch, Ottawa. 1921.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Governor.—Sir J. Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G. Salary 1,800*l.* per annum and fees. The government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 3 official and 1 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council of 3 official and 2 unofficial members.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E. of Magellan Straits. East Falkland, 3,000 square miles; West Falkland, 2,300 square miles; about 100 small islands, 1,000 square miles: total 6,300 square miles; besides South Georgia, 1,000 square miles (estimated). Among other Dependencies are the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the Sandwich group, and Graham's Land. Population: census of 1911, 3,275 (2,370 males and 905 females), exclusive of the Whaling Settlement in South Georgia. Estimated population, 1920, excluding South Georgia (population 1,000, only 3 females), 2,271 (1,285 males and 986 females). Birth-rate (1920) 21·5, death-rate 9·5 per 1,000. Chief town, Stanley, 900 inhabitants (1921).

Education is compulsory: 1 Government school, with 116 on the roll, in 1920; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 63 on the roll; one school at Darwin and Camp teachers, 69 pupils (1919). The Camp schools are taught by 3 travelling schoolmasters in the West Falklands, and 2 in the East Falklands, where there are also 2 teachers in the service of the Falkland Islands Company. They give a few weeks' teaching per year to about 250 children.

There is a volunteer force.

	1913 (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Total revenue . . .	42,929	45,588	46,365	56,683	71,558
Total expenditure . . .	25,238	29,687	26,270	26,911	53,675
Imports . . .	239,222	1,256,906	939,937	1,022,281	916,769
Exports . . .	1,460,219	1,870,903	2,054,286	2,175,893	3,132,909

Chief sources of revenue (1920): Customs, 26,590*l.*; rents of Crown lands, 3,624*l.*; internal revenue, 12,246*l.*; interest, 15,626*l.*; Post Office, 3,345*l.*; land sales, 7,392*l.*. On December 31, 1920, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 230,956*l.*. There is no Public debt.

Leading exports, 1920: Wool, 269,170*l.*; whale produce, 2,767,855*l.*; Chief imports, 1920: Groceries, 138,315*l.*; coal and coke, 443,528*l.*; timber, 46,456*l.*; hardware and machinery, 64,776*l.*. Imports from United Kingdom (1920), 583,592*l.*; exports to United Kingdom 2,978,001*l.*.

Chief industry, sheep-farming; about 2,325,000 acres pasturage. Sheep 668,000 in 1920. The whaling industry is carried on successfully, 41,892 tons of whale oil being exported in 1920. In South Georgia there were 2,527 sea-elephants and 18 sea-lions killed in 1920. In 1920 78 vessels of 98,075 tons entered (25 of 62,470 tons, British).

September 30, 1920, the Savings Bank held a balance of 128,386*l.* belonging to 806 depositors. The number of letters and other postal packages handled by the Post Office during 1918 is estimated at 60,854.

In normal times there are four-weekly communications with Great Britain. Interinsular Mail service is carried on by a steamboat. There is a telephone exchange at Stanley, and a telephone line from Stanley to Darwin, and other settlements. Cable laid August 29, 1915. Wireless communication with Monte Video.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Same as in Great Britain. Also in circulation at the end of 1920, 20,000*l.* worth of currency notes of 5*l.*, 1*l.*, and 5*s.*

Books of Reference.

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GUIANA, BRITISH.

Governor.—Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.M.G. (appointed 1922). (4,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* Contingencies).

Colonial Secretary.—C. Clementi, C.M.G. (1,350*l.*–1,500*l.*)

This territory, including the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers, was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company about 1620. The Dutch retained their hold, in spite of attacks from the English, French, and Portuguese, until 1796, when it was captured by the English, and it was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1814.

Constitution and Government.—The Governor is assisted by a Court of Policy, a legislative body, consisting of seven official members and eight elected members, and a Combined Court, containing, in addition to the above, six financial representatives elected by the registered voters. The Combined Court considers the Estimate of Expenditure, raises the Ways and Means to meet it, and this Court alone can levy taxes. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 6,311 registered electors. The law of the Colony, both civil and criminal, is based on the common and statute law of England, except that the English law of personal property applies to both movable and immovable property, with certain exceptions, and the Roman-Dutch legitimatisation *per subsequens matrimonium* is preserved.

Area, Population, etc.—Area, 89,480 square miles. Population at census 1911 (excluding about 13,000 aborigines in the unfrequented parts of the colony), 296,000 (males 154,000, females 142,000). Population, census 1921, 297,691 (excluding about 9,700 aborigines). Births (1921) 10,287 (34·5 per 1,000); deaths, 9,200 (30·9 per 1,000). Capital, Georgetown, 55,490. Living on sugar estates (census 1921), 58,827; Immigration Department estimate East Indians (1921), 58,275; in villages and Settlements (1921), 66,625. Total East Indians (1921), 124,900. Returned to India (1921), 473. 224 schools received Government grant (68,658*l.*) in 1921; 36,865 pupils; average daily attendance, 21,661; teachers, 1,058. Secondary education is provided for both boys and girls and there is provision for industrial or vocational training.

Paupers (1921) receiving out-door relief, 1,966.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years :—

—	1913-14 pre-war	1917 ²	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	608,633	736,473	863,625	862,491	1,270,675	968,947
Expenditure	592,532 ¹	733,689	774,481	886,568	1,007,047	1,195,846

¹ Excluding 48,812*l.* Extraordinary Expenditure on 'Loan Works,' temporarily charged against Revenue, pending the raising of an authorised loan.

² March year changed to calendar year in 1916.

Chief items of revenue (1921) : customs, 481,467*l.*; excise and licences, 232,877*l.*; tax on business profits, 137,963*l.* Expenditure on general administration, 118,825*l.*; law and justice, 175,814*l.*; charity, 166,906*l.*; education, 88,801*l.*; public works, 277,789*l.*; Post Office, 44,567*l.*; Science and Agriculture, 21,317*l.* Public debt (funded), December 31, 1921, 1,170,238*l.* Post-office savings bank, 35,416 depositors (December 31, 1919), credited with 358,969*l.*

Production.—Under cultivation, 174,000 acres; 63,420 acres in sugar canes (sugar output, 110,985 tons in 1921); 55,911 acres under rice (output 1921, 49,905 tons of paddy, equal to 29,943 tons of rice); coconuts, 26,321 acres (output 1921, over 15·6 million nuts); coffee, 5,030 acres; cacao, 1,176 acres; Para rubber, 2,810 acres; limes, 1,102 acres. Live stock (1921) estimated at : cattle, 122,886 (38,980 in hinterland); horses, 1,760 (660 in hinterland); sheep, 22,200; goats, 11,250; swine, 12,312; donkeys, 6,580. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1834, and from 1884 to December 31, 1921, the output of gold is valued at 9,544,217·5*l.*; in the year 1921, 12,828·5 oz. valued at 58,681·5*l.* were produced. In the period 1901-2 to 1921 the diamonds won amounted to 316,194³/₄ carats, valued at 959,413·5*l.*; in the year 1921, 102,603³/₄ carats, valued at 329,847*l.* Deposits of manganese ore and mica have been found, and oil is also believed to exist. There are huge deposits of bauxite (the ore of aluminium) which are being geologically examined by the Government. Investigations of the enormous waterpower resources of the Colony are also being carried out.

Commerce.—Imports and exports for five years :—

—	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ¹ .	1,694,155	3,835,826	3,590,812	5,179,486	3,487,607
Exports ¹ .	2,193,120	3,524,798	4,240,832	6,142,998	3,639,129

¹ Including bullion and specie; and transit trade, amounting to 82,725*l.* in 1918, 441,607*l.* in 1918, 315,432*l.* in 1919, 456,777*l.* in 1920, 214,689*l.* in 1921.

Chief imports (1921) : Flour, 304,325*l.*; textiles manufactured, 393,993*l.*; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 83,716*l.*; machinery, 566,881*l.*; manures, 180,690*l.*; fish, 79,650*l.*; coal, 52,042*l.*; hardware, implements, and tools, 87,038*l.*; oils, 101,915*l.*; beef and pork (pickled or salted), 46,606*l.*; lumber, 67,128*l.*; beer and ale, 23,638*l.*; spirits, 41,870*l.*; boots and shoes, 35,254*l.*; butter, 29,981*l.* Chief domestic exports (1921) : Sugar (108,270 tons), 2,104,143*l.*; rum (2,228,164 proof gallons), 364,272*l.*; balata, 203,623*l.*; charcoal, 10,489*l.*; timber, 21,325*l.*; rice (6,780,226 lb.), 59,447*l.*; diamonds (rough), 342,020*l.*

The value of imports and exports is in general determined by declarations, subject to scrutiny. The values are accurate so far as they relate to imports subject to *ad valorem* duty; in other cases they are not so reliable. Quantities are ascertained by the Customs officers. The countries recorded as those of consignment or destination are those disclosed by declarations or shipping documents, and may not be the countries of origin of imports or ultimate destination of exports.

Imports (exclusive of transshipments) from United Kingdom (1921), 1,528,370*l.*; from Canada, 609,936*l.*; from United States, 814,488*l.* Exports (exclusive of transshipments), to United Kingdom, 2,009,342*l.*; to Canada, 1,011,897*l.*; to United States, 89,177*l.*

Shipping.—In 1921, 3,121 vessels, with a total tonnage of 876,709, entered and cleared (in 1920, 3,721 vessels of 899,744 tons), mainly British and Dutch. The registered vessels in 1921 were 17 steamers of 1,358 tons, and 20 sailing vessels of 1,453 tons.

Communications.—There are 97½ miles of railway; 450 miles river navigation; 39 miles of canals; 322 miles of good roads. A Government cattle trail, in all 280 miles, is now completed between the Rupununi, Savannah and the Berbice and Demerara Rivers—a route along which it was contemplated before the war to run a railway. There are 75 post-offices, of which 45 are telegraph offices, 50 money order offices, 51 savings banks, and 9 travelling post offices. There are about 573 miles of post-office telegraphs and cables, and a telephone exchange in Georgetown and New Amsterdam having (1921) 2,128 miles of aerial wire, and 5½ miles of cables, with 800 subscribers; 100 miles of land line are also maintained for railway, telephones, and signals.

Money.—Accounts are kept in dollars and cents (1 dollar = 4*s.* 2*d.*). In circulation are British gold, silver and bronze coin, with some silver 'bits,'—fourpenny pieces—local coins. United States gold coins are also current and are legal tender. Notes are issued by the Royal Bank of Canada and Colonial Bank in denominations of 5, 20, and 100 dollars, and there are Government currency notes of one and two dollars. The face value of the latter in circulation at 31 December, 1921, was 166,667*l.*

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See also under Venezuela.

HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir E. Hutson, K.C.M.G. (2,000*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of six members, and a Legislative Council consisting of five official and seven unofficial members.

British Honduras is a Crown Colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 660 miles west from Jamaica, noted for its production of mahogany and logwood. Its early settlement was probably effected by woodcutters from Jamaica about 1638, and from that date to 1798, in spite of opposition from the Spaniards, settlers held their own and prospered. In 1786 the Home Government appointed a Superintendent, and in 1862 the settlement was declared a Colony, subordinate to Jamaica. It became an independent colony in 1884.

Area and Population.—Area, 8,592 sq. miles. Population, census 1921, 45,317 (22,564 males, and 22,753 females). The birth-rate per 1,000 (1921) was 35.48 and the death-rate 24.00. Illegitimate births, 43.14 per cent. of births. In 1921 there were 370 marriages. Primary schools (1921), 59; children enrolled, 6,623; average attendance, 5,027; Government grant (expended), 9,259*l.* There are 3 schools with secondary departments, and altogether about 481 pupils. They are under denominational management and none receive aid from Government. The town of Belize is a Centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations. In 1921, 706 persons were convicted in police courts, and 26 in the Supreme Court. The police force contains (January 1, 1922) 3 officers, 143 non-commissioned officers and men. Chief town: Belize; population, census of 1921: 12,661 (5,896 males, and 6,765 females).

Finance and Commerce.

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	121,480	148,402	219,264	232,496	227,409
Expenditure ¹	125,274	138,012	202,020	191,114	290,284
Imports ²	654,760	733,620	939,043	1,209,199	688,000
Exports ²	642,613	754,867	889,761	1,038,203	627,000

¹ Including expenditure from loans.

² Calendar years 1913, 1918-1921, and including bullion and specie.

Chief sources of revenue: Customs duties (1921-22, 100,857*l.*); excise, licences, land-tax, &c.; also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt 1922, 136,900*l.*

Chief imports, 1921 (value in dollars): apparel, 93,402; boots and shoes, 116,229; cattle, 40,769; chicle, 418,770; cotton and silk piece goods, 237,505; drugs, chemicals and patent medicines, 52,316; flour, 211,813; haberdashery and millinery, 81,553; hardware and cutlery, 61,000; lard and its compounds, 44,123; machinery, 71,225; mahogany, 160,430; milk, preserved or condensed, 126,516; mess pork, in barrels, 65,905; oils, mineral gasoline, 43,711; kerosene, 85,320; rice, 76,807; soap, 67,087; sugar, 43,377; spirits, 53,922; tobacco, all kinds, 68,969.

Chief exports, 1921 (value in dollars): bananas (462,898 bunches), 169,298; cedar (221,559 superficial feet), 24,494; chicle (2,577,481 lbs.), 1,323,967; coconuts (7,262,406), 142,564; mahogany (9,649,532 superficial feet), 1,054,165; logwood (760 tons), 21,800; shells (1,986 lbs.), 11,012; plantains (1,636,000), 22,301; grape fruit and oranges (103,931), 1,141.

Exports to: United Kingdom, 491,381 dollars; United States, 2,312,766 dollars; Mexico, 200,081 dollars; Spanish Honduras, 7,097 dollars; Spain, 9,000 dollars; Canada, 14,390 dollars.

Imports from: United Kingdom, 302,846 dollars; United States, 1,887,372 dollars; Mexico, 510,534 dollars; Spanish Honduras, 50,094 dollars; Guatemala, 127,232 dollars; Canada, 143,700 dollars; British India, 36,226 dollars; France, 27,519 dollars; Japan, 9,534 dollars; Spain, 11,210 dollars.

The transit trade somewhat increases the traffic of the ports, especially in American manufactures, indiarubber, chicle, sarsaparilla, coffee, &c. Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are bananas, coffee, cacao, plantains, &c. The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle.

Shipping and Communications.—Tonnage entered and cleared, 1921, 479,000 tons (714 steamships, 468,000 tons), of which 155,000 were British. Registered shipping, 1921, 224 sailing vessels, 2,215 tons, and 78 steamships, 914 tons. In 1921, 326,000 letters and post-cards, and 377,000 books, newspapers, and parcels passed through the post office. Telegraph and telephone lines connect Belize with Corozal and Consejo on the coast, Orange Walk on New River, San Antonio on the Rio Hondo, and other stations in the north, El Cayo and Benque Viejo in the west, Stann Creek and Punta Gorda in the south. Foreign telegrams are sent from Corozal to Payo Obispo, Yucatan (these two towns being connected by cable across the Hondo River), whence they are transmitted by the Mexican line. There is wireless communication with New Orleans and Jamaica. In 1921, 15,631 local and foreign telegrams were sent, and 6,702 telephonic conversations were held. There are 25 miles of railway. In 1921, 2,833 Radio telegrams were transmitted.

Money and Credit.—The Royal Bank of Canada took over the business of the local bank in 1912. There are 6 Government savings banks; depositors, 1,107, deposits 156,054 dollars on March 31, 1922. United States gold is the standard of currency. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for 4.867 dollars and 2.433 dollars respectively. There are (1921) a paper currency of 450,292 dollars in Government notes, and a subsidiary silver coinage of 190,160 dollars in circulation. There is also a bronze cent piece and a nickel-bronze five-cent piece, whose issues amount to 5,650 dollars and 5,500 dollars respectively.

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Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis. See WEST INDIES.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. It was soon frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish and French for its fisheries. Raleigh and others made unsuccessful attempts to colonise the island, but in the 17th century English colonists established themselves there. A French station also existed on the island, and there were constant disputes as to fishing rights. Although exclusive British sovereignty was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, these disputes were not finally settled till 1904.

The coast is rugged, especially on the south-west, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The hills attain their summit within a few miles of the salt water, and then spread out into an undulating country, consisting largely of barrens and marshes, and intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. On the borders of the lakes and water-courses good land is generally found, and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered.

Area and Population.—Area, 42,734 square miles. Population in 1921, 259,358 (132,260 males and 127,098 females). Dependent on Newfoundland is Labrador, the most easterly part of the American continent, with an area of 120,000 square miles, and population (1921) of 3,621. Of the total Newfoundland population in 1911, 67,040 were engaged in the fisheries, 2,915 were farmers, 5,376 mechanics, 2,260 miners. Capital, St. John's, 37,047 inhabitants (1921); other towns (1921) being Harbour Grace, 3,825; Bonavista, 4,025; Carbonear, 3,320; Twillingate, 3,217, and Grand Falls, 3,769. The birth rate in 1921 was 27·65, and the death rate 13·29 per 1,000. Immigrants (1921), 8,865; emigrants, 8,233.

Constitution and Government.—The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 9 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 24 members), and an elected House of Assembly consisting of 36 representatives. Members of the Legislative Council receive 250 dollars per session; members of the Legislative Assembly receive 1,000 dollars per session. For electoral purposes the whole colony is divided into 18 districts or constituencies. Women are not (September, 1922) enfranchised.

After the general election of November 1919, the Government supporters in the House of Assembly numbered 23, and the opposition 13.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir William L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G. appointed September, 1922; salary 12,500 dollars, with travelling allowance of 2,500 dollars.

The Ministry (September, 1922) is as follows:—

Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Sir R. A. Squires, K.C., K.C.M.G., LL.B.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.—Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C.

Minister of Finance and Customs.—Hon. H. J. Brownrigg.

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.—Hon. A. Campbell, F.R.C.S.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. W. F. Coaker.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Hon. W. W. Halfyard.

Minister of Education.—Hon. Arthur Barnes, Ph.D.

Ministers without Portfolios. Hon. S. J. Foote and Hon. Geo. Shea.

Not in the Cabinet:

Minister of Shipping.—W. H. Cove, Esq.

Minister of Public Works.—W. B. Jennings, Esq.

The ministers with departments receive salaries of 4,000 dollars each.

High Commissioner in London.—Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.

Religion and Instruction.—Of the total population in 1921, 84,498 belonged to the Church of England, 86,478 were Roman Catholics, 74,334 Methodists, 1,875 Presbyterians, 13,051 Salvation Army, 2,702 other denominations. At the colleges of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Methodist bodies, in 1921 there were 361, 601 and 612 students respectively. The number of schools of all kinds (1921) was 1,107: Church of England, 383; Roman Catholic, 324; Methodist, 325; and other denomina-

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—PRODUCTION, ETC. 347

tions, 75. The attendance in 1921 was: Church of England, 17,629; Roman Catholic, 18,900; Methodist, 16,029, and others, 3,030; total, 55,588: total expenditure, including Government grants, fees, &c., 834,922 dollars.

Revenue and expenditure in five years ended June 30 (1 dollar = 4s. 1½d.):—

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	743,768	1,344,851	1,960,121	2,178,387	1,734,486
Expenditure. . .	805,814	1,103,721	1,390,869	1,900,773	2,251,140

Of the Revenue for 1913-14, 633,793*l.*; for 1917-18, 1,012,031*l.*; for 1918-19, 1,478,203*l.*; for 1919-20, 1,779,753*l.*; for 1920-21, 1,238,800*l.* were from Customs. Public debt (1920), 43,033,036 dollars (8,845,677*l.*).

Production, &c.—The chief agricultural products in 1921 were: hay (2,570,747 dollars), potatoes (1,616,487 dollars), cabbage (369,589 dollars), turnips (193,216 dollars), and oats (833 dollars); the total value of all crops harvested being 14,367,877 dollars. In 1921 (census figures) there were in Newfoundland 16,145 horses, 27,789 cattle, 86,145 sheep, and 14,110 swine. Some fine pine forests exist to the north, and large saw mills have been established. The mineral resources of Newfoundland are considerable. Large beds of iron ore have been found on Bell Island in Conception Bay, on the east coast, and other rich deposits have been discovered on the west coast. The total deposits are estimated at about 3,600 million tons. Exports, 1920-21, 607,982 tons, valued at 672,061 dollars. Copper ore and pyrites are worked. Coal is found near St. George's Bay on the west coast, and in the Grand Lake district. In the eastern part of the island gold-bearing quartz rock and extensive deposits of silver and lead ore have been found. Extensive paper and pulp mills have been erected at Grand Falls, Bishop's Falls, and at Lomond in Bonne Bay, and one at Alexander Bay is about to be built.

Imports and exports, including bullion and specie, for five years:—

Years ended June 30	1913-14 (pre-war)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	3,121,998	6,844,421	8,331,864	5,962,219	3,743,137
Exports . . .	3,109,837	7,561,282	7,164,935	4,628,511	4,003,897

The chief imports and exports in 1920-21 were:—

Imports (1920-21)	Dollars	Exports (1920-21)	Dollars
Textiles . . .	2,535,114	Dried cod . . .	13,334,954
Flour . . .	4,053,978	Pulp and paper . . .	4,892,591
Coal . . .	2,451,247	Iron ore, &c. . .	621,576
Hardware . . .	3,331,138	Herring . . .	724,110
Salt pork . . .	735,351	Seal oil . . .	248,422
Machinery . . .	1,402,073	Cod oil . . .	474,364
Tea . . .	284,713	Seal skins . . .	147,935
Molasses . . .	805,940	Lobsters (tinned) . . .	394,954

Of the imports (1921-22) the value of 2,036,218 dollars came from the

United Kingdom ; 9,077,165 from Canada ; 6,127,958 from the United States. Of the exports the value of 4,805,305 dollars went to the United Kingdom ; 1,113,806 to Canada ; 1,806,511 to United States ; 2,877,714 to Portugal ; 2,628,010 to Spain ; 1,853,400 to Italy ; 1,712,443 to Brazil.

Shipping.—Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1920–21, 1,869,253 tons, of which 1,444,951 tons were British. Vessels registered December 31, 1921, 3,352 sailing vessels of 150,954 tons, and 147 steam vessels of 23,361 tons ; total, 3,499 vessels of 174,315 tons.

Fishing is the principal occupation of the population. The principal fish are cod, salmon, halibut, lobster, caplin, and seal : the value of the fishing products is about four millions sterling annually.

By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, France renounced her exclusive fishing rights under the treaty of Utrecht, but retained the right to fish in territorial waters from St. John's Cape northwards to Cape Ray for all sorts of fish, including bait and crustacea. An agreement for the submission of the Newfoundland fisheries disputes to The Hague was concluded at Washington, January 27, 1909. The award was published in September, 1910, and was satisfactory to British claims. Among other things, it secured the right of Great Britain to make regulations without the consent of the United States, subject to any limitations imposed by treaty. It also confirmed Great Britain's contention that the whole extent of a bay from headland to headland is comprised within territorial waters.

There were engaged in the Bank cod fishery during 1920, 793 men, and 50 Newfoundland sailing vessels, aggregating 3,154 net tons, an increase on 1919 of 61 men and 9 vessels of 280 tons. The catch in 1920 totalled 94,461 quintals of dry fish, valued at 1,039,071 dollars, as compared with 94,770 quintals, valued at 1,137,240 dollars, for the previous year. The output of the Shore cod fishery is estimated at 1,340,000 quintals of dry fish, valued at 18,760,000 dollars. There were 14,800 small sailing vessels, boats (including motor boats), &c., utilised, and 37,320 men employed in this fishery. In 1920, the exports of codfish, including the Labrador fishery, amounted to 1,788,015 quintals. The catch of lobsters was 1,326,000 in 1917 ; 966,000 in 1918 ; 1,556,677 in 1919 ; 2,331,295 in 1920 ; and 2,422,080 in 1921.

During 1922, 126,031 seals were caught ; 9 vessels and 1,441 men were engaged in the seal fishery. In 1921 the catch was 101,452 seals.

Communications, &c.—Railways open 1922 : 904 miles of Government line with a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in., and 47 miles of private line. By acts of the Newfoundland Legislature in 1910 an agreement was made by the Government for the construction and maintenance of five branch lines of railway running to Bonavista, Heart's Content, and Grate's Cove, Trepassey, Fortune Bay, and Bonne Bay. The Government agreed to pay the contractors 15,000 dollars a mile for construction and to give 4,000 acres of land per mile constructed for operation, to do which it raised by loan 3,893,200 dollars. The line to Bonavista was completed in 1911, the line to Trepassey in 1913, and the lines to Heart's Content and Grate's Cove in 1914. These lines open up various fertile sections of the island. Communication between various points on the coast and between the island and the continent is maintained by a fleet of 13 first-class steamers, each of which connects with some central point on the railway. There were in 1921, 393 post offices, 227 of which were telegraph and 126 telephone offices. Letters and cards sent in 1921, 4,500,000 ; newspapers, books, &c., 3,600,000 ; parcels, 253,655. •Post office revenue, 72,567½ ; expenditure, 244,971½. **Telegraph** line open (1922), 4,600 miles ; 965 miles of telephone wire.

In December, 1921, the Newfoundland Savings Bank held 2,172,695 dollars standing to the credit of 5,007 depositors; this is in addition to the amounts held by the Savings Departments of the four banks doing business in St. John's.

The legal coin of the colony is the gold dollar, equivalent to 4s. 1½d. of British money.

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St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sombrero, Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Islands. See WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

THE British West Indian Possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately. The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

BAHAMAS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Major Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B. (2,600*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 9, a Legislative Council of 9, and a representative Assembly of 29 members, electors requiring to have a small property qualification.

A group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the S.E. coast of Florida.

Area, 4,404 square miles. Principal islands—New Providence, (pop., census 1921, 12,975, containing capital Nassau), Abaco (3,993), Harbour Island (917), Grand Bahama (1,695), St. Salvador (4,273), Long Island (4,659), Mayaguana (432), Eleuthera (6,048), Exuma (3,730), Watling's Island (686), Acklin's Island (1,811), Crooked Island (1,481), Great Inagua (937), Andros Island (6,976). Total population in 1921 (census), 53,031 (23,790 males, 29,241 females). Births in 1921, 2,142 (38·2 per 1,000); deaths, 1,151 (20·5 per 1,000). Primary education is compulsory from ages 6 to 14. There were in 1921 in Government schools 7,625 pupils; in aided schools 2,576 enrolled pupils; Government grant, 6,000*l.* In 1921 there were in Church of England schools 1,053 enrolled pupils; in private schools 29 enrolled pupils; in Roman Catholic, 528 enrolled pupils and in Baptist 87 pupils. There were in 1921 4 private secondary schools connected with religious bodies, 251 pupils. In 1919, 2,044 persons were convicted summarily, and 24 in superior courts. Police force, January, 1921, was 61. Sponge and turtle fisheries are carried on; and shells, pearls, and ambergris are also obtained.

Revenue, 1921–22, 470,987*l.*; 1920–21, 254,019*l.*; 1919–20, 204,296*l.*; Expenditure, 1921–22, 267,402*l.*; 1920–21, 220,813*l.*; 1919–20, 108,938*l.*; In 1921–22 the customs revenue was 426,809*l.* and in 1920–21, 219,203*l.* Public debt, 1921–22, 27,325*l.*

Fruit culture is on the increase, pineapples, oranges, and tomatoes being exported. Pineapple canning factories, and sisal factories, are prosperous. Sponge and sisal are the mainstay of the Colony.

Imports and exports (including specie) for six years :—

Calendar Year	Imports	Exports	Calendar Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1914	367,524	223,491	1919	539,242	382,140
1917	493,584	442,477	1920	1,090,217	300,407
1918	367,180	278,171	1921	1,095,999	378,170

Principal imports (1921) were : Foodstuffs, 197,072*l.* ; spirits, 473,896*l.* ; manufactures, 329,834*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom (1921) were valued at 408,745*l.* ; from America, 610,128*l.* ; from Canada, 32,141*l.* ; from Jamaica, 26,492*l.*

Principal exports (1920) were : Sisal, 51,329*l.* ; sponge, 148,488*l.* ; salt, 1,535*l.* ; pineapples, preserved, 7,924*l.* ; lumber, 4,350*l.* ; tomatoes, 19,991*l.* Exports to the United Kingdom (1921) were 34,809*l.* ; America, 109,709*l.* ; Canada, 50,937*l.* ; Bermuda, 26,418*l.* ; Cuba, 42,468*l.* ; Mexico, 34,322*l.*

Shipping 1921 : entered 1,361 vessels of 325,869 tons (446 British of 111,798 tons) ; cleared, 1,340 of 323,783 tons (448 British of 109,544 tons).

In 1920-21 the total number of postal packets, exclusive of parcels, received and dispatched, was 1,119,760. In 1920-21 11,809 telegraph messages were handled by radio, the only existing means for telegraphy. There are 480 telephone stations in Nassau and suburbs (1921).

The Royal Bank of Canada has a branch at Nassau ; deposits, March 31, 1922, 742,709*l.* British silver and bronze coin are legal tender without limit. British Treasury notes are in circulation, and American gold and silver certificates of 5 dollars upwards, though not legal tender, are accepted. Savings Bank depositors, June 30, 1921, 3,278 ; deposits, 39,999*l.*

BARBADOS

Lies to the E. of the Windward Islands. It was occupied by the English in 1625 ; unlike most of the neighbouring islands, it has never changed hands.

Governor.—Lt.-Col. Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*), with Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council of 9 Members (appointed by the King), and House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually by the people ; in 1921, there were 2,404 registered electors.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Wilfrid E. F. Jackson, C.M.G.

Area, 166 square miles ; population (census of 1921), 156,212. Estimated population. December 31, 1921, 155,820. Capital, Bridgetown ; population, 13,486 ; Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1921) 5,032, deaths 6,746. Government grants to the Church of England, 9,720*l.* ; Wesleyan, 700*l.* ; Moravians, 400*l.* ; Roman Catholic, 50*l.*—per annum, 10,870*l.* Education is under the care of the Government. In 1921 there were 134 primary schools, 19,061 pupils on rolls, and 11,280 in average attendance ; 6 second-grade

schools (1 for girls), 426 pupils; 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 202 and 90 respectively, and 1 first-grade school for girls with 134 pupils; Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 13 students. Government expenditure on education in 1921-22, 31,338*l*. One tri-weekly, two weekly, and three daily newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court; Grand Sessions once in every 4 months; 7 police magistrates. In 1921, 11,706 summary convictions, 101 in superior courts; 267 (daily average) prisoners in gaol. Police, 367 officers and men. Harbour Police, 40 non-comm. officers and men.

Of the total area of 106,470 acres, about 74,000 are under cultivation; the staple produce is sugar and cotton. About 35,000 acres under sugar-cane; exported in 1921, 26,344 tons of sugar and 4,191,000 gallons of molasses, and in 1920, 34,736 tons of sugar and 6,712,930 gallons of molasses. There are 195 sugar works and 4 rum distilleries. Rum produced in 1921, 302,000 gallons. The cotton crop for 1921 was 92,481 lbs., valued at 8,175*l*. Of "man-jak" or "glance pitch," a bituminous petroleum for fuel, 109 tons (2,844*l*.) were exported in 1921. In the fishing industry about 250 boats are employed, and about 1,000 persons. Value of fish caught annually, about 17,000*l*.

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	214,865	347,497	420,136	454,285	340,814
Customs . . .	114,245	135,756	171,366	202,349	164,498
Expenditure . . .	222,277	347,817	351,851	508,391	409,055
Public debt . . .	436,900	530,000	530,000	567,150	561,500
Imports ¹ . . .	1,353,059	2,986,006	3,893,458	5,145,537	2,642,273
Exports ¹ . . .	760,699	2,480,646	3,305,382	4,865,780	1,467,903

¹ Calendar years 1913, &c. Including bullion and specie, and the exports include bunker coal (74,339*l*. in 1921).

The principal imports (1920) were: Coal, 510,523*l*.; cotton manufactures, 477,922*l*.; manures, 217,824*l*.; rice, 182,995*l*.; flour, 352,700*l*.; fish, dried, &c., 538,067*l*.; machinery, 160,950*l*.; meats, salted and preserved, 202,473*l*.; iron and steel manufactures, &c., 106,445*l*.; wood and timber, 137,885*l*. The principal exports (1921) were: Sugar, 515,187*l*.; molasses, 403,927*l*.; rum, 15,520*l*.; raw cotton, 6,498*l*. The imports in 1921 from United Kingdom totalled 947,442*l*.; from Canada, 594,365*l*., and from United States, 585,381*l*.; and exports to United Kingdom, 105,687*l*.; to Canada, 653,332*l*.; to United States, 67,429*l*.

The Colonial Bank has a paid-up capital of 900,000*l*. The Royal Bank of Canada has a paid-up capital of 3,541,666*l*. The Government Savings Bank on Dec. 31, 1920, had 13,057 depositors, with 686,975*l*. to their credit. English gold, silver, and bronze coin are in circulation, and 5-dollar notes of the Colonial Bank and Canadian Bank. Post office, 1919: letters, &c., and parcels inwards, 915,318; outwards, 767,561. Internal letters and parcels, 1,160,299.

Registered shipping 1920, 51 vessels of 11,325 tons net. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at the Port of Bridgetown during the year 1920 was 3,201,535, of which 1,824,192 tons represented British tonnage (1919, 3,648,259 and 1,650,526 respectively). There are 470 miles

of roads; and 28 miles of railway of 2ft. 6in. gauge, belonging to the Government. There are 24 miles of railway telephone line in the island, besides a line with about 2,450 miles of wire belonging to one private company.

JAMAICA.

Governor.—Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., appointed May 31, 1918 (5,500*l.*).

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and remained in the possession of the Spaniards until it was taken by the English in 1655, and their possession was confirmed by the Treaty of Madrid, 1670.

Constitution and Government.—In 1661 a Representative Constitution was established consisting of a Governor, Privy Council, Legislative Council, and Assembly. This was abolished in 1866, and a Legislative Council established consisting of official and unofficial members. In 1884 a partially elective Legislative Council was instituted. Women were enfranchised in 1919. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor as President and of 5 ex-officio, 10 nominated, and 14 elected members. The term of service is limited, in the case of elected members only, to five years. There are boards elected in each parish (15) for administration of local affairs.

Area and Population.—Attached to Jamaica are Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Morant Cays, and Pedro Cays. Area of Jamaica, 4,207 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, &c., 224 square miles. Population of Jamaica (census, 1921): total, 858,188 (males, 401,973; females, 456,145); white, 14,476; coloured, 157,223; black, 660,420; East Indian, 18,610; Chinese, 3,696; not stated, 3,693. Capital, Kingston (census, 1921), 62,707. Other towns (census, 1921)—Spanish Town, 8,694; Port Antonio, 6,272; Montego Bay, 6,580; Savanna-la-Mar, 3,442; Port Maria, 2,481; St. Ann's Bay, 2,090; Falmouth, 2,136. Births (1921), 30,064 (34·96 per 1,000); deaths, 24,383 (28·35 per 1,000); marriages, 3,047 (3·54 per 1,000). Total East India immigrants on December 31, 1921, 18,219.

Religion.—There is no Established Church. The churches and chapels are as follows (1918):—Church of England, 236; Presbyterian, 80; Roman Catholic, 51; Wesleyan Methodist, 138; Baptist, 203; Moravian, 30; Christian Church, 25; Congregational, 31; National Baptist Convention of America, 30; United Methodist Free Church, 44; Church of Scotland, 12; Salvation Army, 25; Seventh Day Adventists, 52; Jewish, 3. No accurate statistics of members.

Instruction.—In 1921 there were 690 public elementary schools, 99,956 children enrolled, average attendance 61,447. Government grants, 107,064*l.* Three training colleges for women; one for men. Two secondary schools largely supported by Government. There are endowed secondary and high schools in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government, and industrial schools. Total expenditure on education, 143,455*l.*

Justice.—There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1921), 17,554; before superior courts, 10,804. Prisoners in gaol, December 31, 1921, 2,198. In 1921 there were 1,097 police officers and 1,197 district constables, actual strength.

Finance and Commerce.—Statistics for 6 years :—

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ¹	1,048,639	1,062,485	1,157,304	1,802,778	2,347,362	1,920,807
Customs	426,687	396,602	891,913	691,024	957,324	631,000
Expenditure	1,065,435	1,098,409	1,228,608	1,414,818	2,332,635	2,247,231
Public Debt	3,810,447	3,797,273	3,772,257	3,912,574	4,011,561	4,063,124
Imports ²	2,837,446	3,323,942	3,375,758	5,085,615	10,313,282	5,473,800
Exports ²	2,430,207	2,479,107	2,684,897	5,627,328	7,146,010	3,357,700

¹ Includes Customs Revenue.² Calendar years 1913 to 1921.

Principal imports in 1921: Flour, 632,000*l.*; cotton goods, 561,000*l.*; fish, 375,000*l.* Principal exports: Bananas, 1,544,000*l.*; coconuts, 145,000*l.*; logwood, 28,000*l.*; logwood extract, 109,000*l.*; sugar, 510,000*l.*; coffee, 161,000*l.*; rum, 192,000*l.*; cocoa, 97,000*l.*

In 1921 the imports from the United Kingdom were valued at 1,601,000*l.*; and from United States, 2,991,000*l.*; and the exports to the United Kingdom, 995,000*l.*; and to the United States, 1,624,000*l.*

Registered shipping of Kingston 1921, 34 sailing vessels of 1,340 tons, and steam 11, of 1,200 tons; Montego Bay, 26 sailing vessels of 1,410 tons, and 2 steam of 749 tons; Falmouth, 6 sailing vessels of 312 tons; total, 89 vessels of 5,011 tons. Total tonnage of shipping, entered and cleared, 1921, 3,472,750 tons, excluding Admiralty shipping.

Production.—Acres under cultivation in 1921-22, 1,214,214 (296,778 under tillage, 917,436 pasture). Under sugar-cane, 55,431 acres; coffee, 19,918; bananas, 58,282; coconuts, 38,183; cocoa, 14,673; ground provisions, 69,159; mixed cultivation, 37,808; guinea grass, 198,620; commons, 657,963. Live-stock, 1921: Cattle, 140,000; sheep, 8,400.

Money and Credit.—On December 31, 1921, there were 60,723 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the balance at credit amounting to 533,959*l.* The legal coinage is that of Great Britain; but various American coins are also current. Notes of the Colonial Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce are current; their average total circulation in 1921 was 112,967*l.*, 90,856*l.*, 105,375*l.*, and 2,394*l.* respectively. British and local currency notes are also current in this island. The total circulation of the latter on December 31, 1921, was 111,960*l.*

Communications.—Jamaica has 200 miles of railway open of 4ft. 8½ in. gauge; receipts, in year ended March 31, 1922, 351,557*l.*; expenses (excluding debt charges), 345,136*l.*; 2,228½ miles of main roads; 1,179 miles of telegraph, including railway telegraph lines; 1,132 miles of telephone line (military lines not included); 18½ miles of electric and 86½ of steam tramways; 50 miles mule tramways; 27,070 feet rope-ways; telegraph messages (1921), 363,276; receipts, 17,173*l.* Letters and post-cards in 1921, at general post office, 11,427,000; at district offices, 2,583,000. Total receipts, 1921, 95,510*l.*; expenditure, 95,378*l.*, including telegraph expenditure. There are 231 post offices.

There is a garrison of Regular Troops and a local artillery militia and rifle corps. Port Royal is strongly fortified.

CAYMAN ISLANDS, a Dependency of Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac. Grand Cayman, 17 miles long, 4 to 7 broad; capital: Georgetown, population (1921), 1,070. Total population of islands (1921), 5,253. Little Cayman, 9 miles long, 1½ miles broad; principal industry coconut planting. Population (1921), 95. Cayman Brac, 10 miles long and 1½ miles wide; principal industries, coconut

planting and turtle fishing; population (1921), 1,213. Elementary education is now on satisfactory lines, 20 per cent. of the revenue being allocated to this service. Revenue, 1920-21 (15 months), 11,187*l.*; expenditure, 10,612*l.*; assets, December 31, 1920, 9,200*l.*; liabilities, 4,216*l.* Exports—Grand Cayman: green turtle, thatch rope, hides, turtle shell, cattle and ponies; Little Cayman and Cayman Brac: turtle shell. Total value of imports, 1920-21 (15 months), 67,000*l.*; exports, 15,000*l.* Shipping registered at Georgetown, 55 vessels, 2,800 tons (1921). The government is administered by a Commissioner; Justices of the Peace (14) are appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

Commissioner: H. H. Hutchings.

The MORANT CAYS and PEDRO CAYS are also attached to Jamaica.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, a Dependency under the government of Jamaica, are geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south-eastern groups. The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Board of five members, all of whom are appointed by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government. There are upwards of thirty small cays; area 165½ miles. Only eight inhabited; the largest, Grand Caicos, 20 miles long by 6 broad. Seat of government at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad; about 1,700 inhabitants. Population (1921 census), 5,612, of whom 210 were white. Births (1921), 234; deaths, 108; marriages (1921), 52.

Education free in the Government Schools; Government grant, 700*l.*; 8 Government elementary schools; average number on rolls (including private schools), in 1921, 782; and average attendance, 531. A Secondary School was inaugurated April, 1920; 36 pupils in attendance on December 31, 1921.

Revenue in 1921, 9,445*l.* of which 4,445*l.* was from customs, and 1,595*l.* from royalty on salt; expenditure, 9,249*l.* There is no public debt.

Total imports (1921), 55,938*l.*; total exports, 35,656*l.* Principal imports: Flour, 4,146*l.*; meats, 4,180*l.*; rice, 1,345*l.* Principal exports: Salt, 28,173*l.*; sponges, 2,093*l.*; conchs, 842*l.*; cotton, 1,650. Imports from United Kingdom, 4,924*l.*; exports thereto, 1,350*l.*

The total shipping entered and cleared in 1921 amounted to 427,741 tons.

The most important industry is salt raking. About 1,500,000 bushels were raked in 1921, and exported to the United States, Canada, and West Indian Islands. Sponge and fibre industries are also carried on. The Cable station is at Grand Turk. The Dependency has invested surplus balances to the amount of 8,436*l.* Savings bank deposits (1921), 7,180*l.*, depositors, 900.

The current coins are British gold, silver, and nickel. United States gold and silver coins are accepted at 1½ per cent. discount on the face value.

Commissioner and Judge.—H. E. Phillips; residence, Grand Turk.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

comprise Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts-Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, and lie to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Porto Rico.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Gustave Fienness (3,000*l.*, and 250*l.* travelling allowance).

Colonial Secretary.—T. R. St. Johnston (750*l.* by 50*l.* to 900*l.*).

The group is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz., Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda); St. Christopher or St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands (with Sombrero). There are one Federal Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and one Federal Legislative

Council, 8 nominated and 8 elected members. Of the latter, 3 are chosen by the unofficial members of the Local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, and 3 by those of St. Kitts. In Antigua and Dominica the representative element in the Legislature was suppressed in 1898. The Federal Legislative Council meets, as a rule, once a year. The duration of the Council is three years. There are also separate Executive and Legislative Councils for the four larger Presidencies, and an Executive Council for the Virgin Islands.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands:—

—	Area : Square miles	Population 1921	Population according to Census taken on 2nd April, 1911		
			Males	Females	Total
Antigua	108 ½	29,767	13,989	18,280	32,269
Barbuda and Redonda	62 ½				
Virgin Islands	58	5,082	2,613	2,949	5,562
Dominica	305	37,059	15,231	18,632	33,863
St. Kitts	65 ½	38,214	10,969	15,314	26,283
Nevis	50				
Anguilla	35 ½				
Montserrat	32				
Total	715	122,242	55,130	72,063	127,193

The principal religious bodies are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Moravian. Education is denominational in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. In Dominica, with four exceptions, the schools are under Government control; in Antigua the schools were placed entirely under Government control in April 1914, and were reduced to 17 in number; the schools in the Presidency of St. Kitts-Nevis were also placed under entire Government control in April, 1915, and were reduced to 33. In 1920-21, 98 schools with average attendance of 9,550; Government grant 13,041*l.*; 8 secondary schools, average attendance of 276; Government grant 2,743*l.*; an industrial school.

In 1920 there were 8,043 summary convictions, and 94 convictions at the Circuit Court. Police force, end of 1920, 136 officers and men.

Sugar and molasses are the staple products in most of the islands. The production of lime-juice and the manufacture of citrate of lime is carried on in Dominica and Montserrat. The cultivation of cocoa and of onions is successful, and tobacco and cotton, except in Dominica, are being successfully grown.

Financial and commercial statistics for six years:—

—	1913-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	174,331	190,060	192,0	198,019	240,476	304,136
Customs	99,425	110,866	112,861	114,424	141,421	202,793
Expenditure	171,123	185,094	198,157	202,054	220,578	274,706
Public debt	244,689	259,850	259,850	259,450	251,250	216,798
Imports ¹	588,362	642,249	901,779	908,401	974,612	1,560,083
Exports ¹	563,963	1,121,553	1,094,631	912,877	1,172,775	1,900,065

¹ Calendar years 1913, 1916, &c.

Total shipping (1920), 2,254,475 tons.

ANTIGUA, area of 108 square miles; Islands of Barbuda (62 square miles, and Redonda are dependencies. Antigua is the seat of government of the Colony. There is an Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council consisting of eight official and eight unofficial members. The Governor presides at both Councils. Chief town, St. John, 9,262. In Antigua in 1920 the birth-rate per 1,000 was 34·56; the death-rate, 34·11; of the births 74·75 per cent. were illegitimate; there were 116 marriages. There were 19 elementary schools in 1920–21. Revenue (1921–22), 89,149*l.*; expenditure, 105,931*l.* Public debt (1922), 115,500*l.* Imports (1921), 381,311*l.*; exports, 298,496*l.* Chief products: sugar, cotton and pineapples. In Government savings banks 1,223 depositors, on March 31, 1921, 30,343*l.* deposits. There is steam communication direct with the United Kingdom, New York, and Canada, and the island is connected with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's cable. Telephone line, 300 miles.

Island Secretary.—T. R. St.-Johnston, Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.

MONTSERRAT. Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils. Population 1921, 12,120. Chief town, Plymouth, 1,709 (1921). Revenue (1921–22), 17,102*l.*; expenditure, 24,267*l.* Imports (1921), 43,267*l.*; exports, 68,350*l.* Chief products: Cotton, sugar, lime-juice, cotton seed, cattle and papain; 2,069 acres under cotton.

Commissioner.—His Hon. Major H. Peebles, D.S.O.

ST. CHRISTOPHER (ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS (with ANGUILLA) have one Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 nominated unofficial members. Population 1911, 43,303; 1921, 38,214. The decrease is due to emigration to America, Cuba, and Santo Domingo. Chief town of St. Kitts, Basseterre: population (census 1921), 7,736; of Nevis, Charlestown, 1,158. Revenue (1921–22), 84,056*l.*; expenditure, 102,657*l.* Imports, 1920, 564,117*l.*; exports, 768,364*l.* Chief produce: Sugar, syrup, cotton, and coconuts. Anguilla produces cotton and salt. Savings Bank (1921), 294 depositors, 12,130*l.* deposits.

Administrator.—Major J. A. Burdon, C.M.G.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS consist of a group of islands numbering 30, situated between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. The area of the group is 58 square miles. The population according to the census of April, 1921, is 5,082, a decrease of 480 on the census of 1911, which was 5,562. The chief islands of the group are Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dykes. The temperature ranges from 60 degrees to 85 degrees, and the hottest days are tempered by constant sea-breezes. There is a nominated Executive Council. Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola, the only town and capital, is a port of entry; population 463, an increase of 53 on the census of 1911 (410). Cotton is the chief industry, while sugar, coconuts and provision crops are grown in increasing quantities. Revenue (1921–22), 12,554*l.*; expenditure, 7,319*l.*; imports (1921), 32,562*l.*; exports, 20,376*l.* Savings bank (1921–22), 118 depositors; deposits, 905*l.*

Commissioner.—R. Hargrove.

SOMBRERO is a small island in the Leeward Islands group, attached administratively to the Presidency of the Virgin Islands. Phosphate of lime used to be quarried, and there is a Board of Trade lighthouse.

DOMINICA. Nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 12 nominated members. Chief town, Roseau (population, 7,000); population

of island 1921, 37,059. Revenue (1921-22), 57,809*l.*; expenditure, 63,414*l.* public debt, 29,548*l.* Imports, 1921, 212,000*l.* (from U.K., 66,000*l.*; Canada, 43,000*l.*; U.S.A., 54,000*l.*); exports, 208,000*l.* (to U.K., 83,000; to U.S.A., 108,000*l.*). Chief products: Limes, lime juice, citrate of lime, bay oil, lime oil, orange oil, cocoa, coconuts, and fruit. Exports of coconuts 1921, 300,000. Savings bank (1921-22), 539 depositors, with 7,332*l.* deposits. Telephone line 531 miles. Dominica contains a Carib settlement with a population of about 400, the majority being of mixed Negro blood, but about 100 apparently pure Caribs.

Administrator.—Robert Walter, C.M.G.

TRINIDAD

Immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, includes Tobago administratively.

Trinidad was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and colonized by the Spaniards in the 16th century. The Dutch, English and French often interfered with them, and about the period of the Revolution a large number of French families settled in the island, where the French element is still preponderant. In 1797, Great Britain being at war with Spain, Trinidad was occupied by the British, and annexed in 1802.

Governor.—Col. Sir S. H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., R.E. (5,500*l.*), with Executive Council of 6 official members and 1 unofficial member, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 11 unofficial members, all nominated.

Colonial Secretary.—T. A. V. Best, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Area : Trinidad, 1,862 square miles; Tobago 114. Population : census 1921, 365,913 (186,802 males and 179,111 females) Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 61,531. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies, of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 128,533, and a small number of Chinese. English is spoken generally throughout the Colony. Births, 1921, 11,627; deaths, 8,824; marriages, 1,357. Education (1921), 292 elementary (49 Government) schools, 55,027 pupils, average daily attendance, 29,022; total expenditure, public funds and private contributions, on elementary education, 99,063*l.*, and on all education, 103,776*l.* Secondary education is provided for boys by the Queen's Royal College (190 students on December 31, 1921); St. Mary's College (401 students); Naparima College (87 students); and for girls by St. Joseph Convent School (434 students). Police force, 867 all ranks (December 31, 1921). In 1921 the number of summary convictions was 40,167.

Financial and commercial statistics for 6 years :—

—	1913-14 ² (pre-war)	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	970,789	1,098,143	1,172,700	1,342,884	1,917,743	1,867,944
Customs	433,276	407,606	357,740	416,272	638,098	524,408
Expenditure	951,962	1,097,696	1,124,258	1,309,407	1,652,597	2,074,927
Public debt	1,476,615	1,651,853	2,209,753	2,206,593	3,207,763	3,205,901
Imports ¹	2,828,560	4,186,714	4,318,756	5,179,931	8,490,232	6,903,694
Exports ¹	3,065,863	4,742,846	4,675,204	6,293,486	8,408,611	4,683,988
Transshipments	2,139,810	566,150	450,921	963,108	1,007,984	509,988

Calendar year 1918; including bullion and specie, but excluding goods transhipped. Year ended March 1914.

Besides Customs, the principal items of revenue during 1921 were licences, excise, &c., 502,525*l.*; Government railway, 223,005*l.*; Court and office fees, 168,795*l.*; land sales, royalties, &c., 46,281*l.*; produce tax, 49,593*l.*; War Tax on incomes, 213,960*l.*

Principal Exports, 1921	Quantity	Value £
Asphalt	93,000 tons	235,000
Bitters	33,000 galls.	33,000
Cocoa	83,561,000 lbs.	1,523,600
Coconuts	21,551,000 nuts	114,000
Copra	4,197,000 lbs.	62,000
Crude Petroleum	37,802,000 galls.	462,000
Molasses	61,000 "	2,000
Petrol Spirit	2,703,000 "	173,000
Refined Kerosene	2,024,000 "	93,000
Rum	162,000 "	59,000
Sugar	46,000 tons	1,459,000

Value of imports from United Kingdom (1921), 1,727,000*l.*; United States, 2,458,000*l.*; Canada, 1,155,000*l.*; Venezuela, 937,000*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, 1,899,000*l.*; United States, 1,336,000*l.*; France, 141,000*l.*; Canada, 386,000*l.*; other British possessions, 233,000*l.*; Venezuela, 58,000*l.*; other countries, 473,000*l.*

Total shipping, entered and cleared (1921), 4,462 vessels, 2,818,000 tons, of which 1,742,000 tons were British, and 1,076,000 tons foreign.

Of the total area 1,264,891 acres (Trinidad, 1,191,678 acres, and Tobago, 73,213 acres), about 678,005 acres have been alienated. About 527,572 acres were under cultivation (1921). There is a large asphalt lake in the island. The Colony derived a revenue from asphalt during 1921 of 39,711*l.* The development of the oilfields continues in a satisfactory manner. The number of companies operating at the close of 1921 was 20. During 1921, 82,396,000 imperial gallons of crude oil were extracted. Four refineries are engaged in the manufacture of oil fuel, petrol, and kerosene, while two or three small topping plants produce petrol, distillate and residual oils.

Railway 123 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; 167 miles of telegraph and 3,500 miles (wire) telephone (1915). A wireless telegraph system was established in 1906, to bring Tobago into telegraphic communication with Trinidad, which gives very satisfactory results, and wireless communication with ships has been considerably extended, as also with Curaçao, British Guiana, &c. Number of post offices, 108; of telegraph offices, 33. The private banks are the Colonial Bank, paid-up capital 900,000*l.*, with note circulation of about 312,500*l.*, the Royal Bank of Canada, paid-up capital, 4,250,000*l.*, and an authorised note circulation in the Colony of 312,500*l.*; Messrs. Gordon, Grant and Company, Ltd., paid up capital of 500,000*l.*; and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid up capital 3,125,000. There is no Colonial coinage, but an ordinance (No. 16—1903) for the issue of Government 1 and 2 dollar notes (4*s.* 2*d.* and 8*s.* 4*d.*) was passed on December 23, 1903, and on June 12, 1914, the first issue of 1,000 dollar notes (208*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) was made. The total value of such notes in circulation at the end of 1921 was 179,592*l.* Government savings-banks are established throughout the Colony, the amount of deposits at the end of 1921 being 304,261*l.*, and the total number of depositors, 31,534.

In TOBAGO the culture of rubber, cotton and tobacco has been introduced. The cacao industry is receiving increasing attention, and very considerable areas are being planted in coconuts. The island is much frequented by visitors from England and the United States.

Virgin Islands. See LEEWARD ISLANDS.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

• Consist of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines (half under St. Vincent, half under Grenada), and St. Lucia, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief.—Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G., '3,250*l.*—resident at St. George's, Grenada).

Each island has its own institutions ; there is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff ; but there is a Common Court of Appeal, and the colonies unite for certain other common purposes. The legal currency is British sterling and United States gold coins. The Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada issue 5-dollar notes. Government currency notes of 5*s.* and 10*s.* are issued in Grenada.

GRENADE.—*Colonial Secretary.*—H. Ferguson. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, with 6 other official and 7 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. Each district has a semi-elective Board for local affairs. Area 133 square miles ; population, census 1921, 66,302. Births, 1921, 2,334 ; deaths, 1,309. Estimated population, December 31, 1921, 66,957. There were (1921) 11 Government and 48 Government-aided elementary schools, with 9,203 pupils and average attendance 5,462 ; Government grant (1921) 9,711*l.* ; and 1 secondary school for boys ; and grants of 188*l.* per year are made for secondary education to each of two girls' schools. In 1920 there were 2,015 summary convictions.

In 1921 the revenue was 97,932*l.* ; the expenditure, 136,969*l.* Public debt, 1921, 223,670*l.* Total value of imports, 1921, 258,711*l.* ; of exports, 251,486*l.* Chief exports : cocoa (87,421 cwt.) 185,193*l.*, nutmegs (18,023 cwt.) 34,007*l.*, mace (2,897 cwt.) 12,915*l.*, lime juice, 2,479*l.*, cotton, raw (2,935 cwt.) 8,817*l.*, cotton seed (6,351 cwt.) 2,142*l.* Value of imports from United Kingdom, 70,435*l.* ; United States of America, 63,839*l.* ; of exports to United Kingdom, 160,600*l.* ; to United States of America, 50,687*l.* Total shipping entered, 1921, 368,942 tons, nearly all British.

There were (1916) about 30,200 acres under cultivation. Sugar manufacture is increasing ; rum is produced locally, 44,386 proof gallons in 1921.

In 1921, 1,420 depositors in savings banks ; balance (Dec. 31) 14,955*l.* There are 959 miles of telephone line including trunk line and connexions.

The largest of the *Grenadines* attached to Grenada is Carriacou ; area, 6,913 acres ; population, census 1921, 7,104.

ST. VINCENT. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary.*—E. G. Eliot. The Legislative Council consists of the Administrator, 3 official and 4 nominated unofficial members. Area, 150·3 square miles ; population, 1921, 44,925. Capital, Kingstown, population, 3,836 (1921 census). Births, 1921, 1,763 ; deaths, 1,058 ; marriages, 97. Education, 1921: 27 primary schools, 4,506 pupils on rolls ; 2,453 average attendance ; Government grant, 2,362*l.* There is also a secondary school for boys (62 pupils), and one for girls (43 pupils). Sixteen convictions in the Supreme Court, and 1,298 in the Inferior Court during 1921.

Revenue, 1921, 53,805*l.*, of which 19,150*l.* was from customs; expenditure, 56,221*l.* Public debt on December 31, 1921, 11,900*l.* Imports, 1921, 144,543*l.*; exports, 130,739*l.* Value of imports from United Kingdom, 39,058*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 85,280*l.* Total shipping, 346,923 tons (1921).

Arrowroot, cotton, sugar, rum, cocoa, and spices are produced. The Sea Island cotton grown is the best in the British Empire, if not the world; exports 1921, 502,398*lb.*, valued at 70,532*l.* St. Vincent in addition is famed for the excellence of its arrowroot. Much of the cultivated land is in a few hands, but a large peasant proprietary is being established under Government auspices, and many small holdings in the high mountain lands have been sold by the Crown. About 20,000 acres (one-fourth of area) under cultivation. Besides the postal service, there is a telephone system with about 169 miles of line.

ST. LUCIA. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G., with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. Area. 233 square miles; population, 1921, 52,250. Chief town, Castries. Births, year 1921, 2,090; deaths, 1,283; marriages, 193. Education (Dec. 31, 1921): 51 schools (7 Protestant, 44 Roman Catholic), with 6,603 pupils on roll; Government grant, 1921, 4,650*l.* Secondary education is carried on in 2 other schools which are in receipt of a Government Grant of, together, 575*l.* per annum.

Revenue in 1921, 74,177*l.*, of which 27,685*l.* was from customs; expenditure, 102,928*l.* (Revenue 1920, 99,147*l.*, expenditure, 94,853*l.*). Public debt, 1921, 155,780*l.* Value of imports (1921), 217,507*l.* (coal, 16,523*l.*); of exports, 228,882*l.*, including 64,000*l.* for bunker coal. Value of imports from United Kingdom, 66,348*l.*; United States, 68,968*l.*; Canada, 47,790*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 64,825*l.* Total shipping, 790,711 tons, of which 659,617 tons were British.

Sugar, cocoa, lime juice, molasses and syrup, lime oil, bay oil, honey, hides, logwood, fuel, and rum are the chief products. Savings banks (end of 1921), 1,255 depositors, 15,516*l.* deposits. Letters and post-cards despatched 1921, 95,769; parcels, 793. There are 238 miles of telephone line.

Currency: British and American gold, British silver and copper coins, Government currency notes, and notes of the Colonial Bank, and the Royal Bank of Canada.

Port Castries is an important coaling station and a naval base.

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

THE British Territories in Australasia comprise the self-governing States and Territories which now form the Commonwealth of Australia; the Australian Dependencies of Papua and Norfolk Island, the self-governing Dominion of New Zealand and adjacent islands, and the Crown Colony of Fiji. The British possessions in Oceania include the Solomon and Tonga Islands, and many other groups of islands and islets scattered over the Pacific. There are also the mandatory territories of New Guinea, Western Samoa, and Nauru.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of the six colonies (now denominated Original States) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, was proclaimed at Sydney January 1, 1901. After five of these colonies had, by legislative enactments, approved by the direct vote of the electors, declared their desire for a Federal Union, the British Parliament, on July 9, 1900, passed the Act to constitute the Commonwealth. This Act provided for the inclusion of Western Australia in the Federation if that colony so desired, and in the following month the colonial legislation necessary for this end was passed.

On September 1, 1906, the administration of Papua was transferred to the Commonwealth (*see* Papua).

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King, represented by a Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. There must be a session of Parliament at least once every year. The Senate consists of 36 Senators (at least six for each of the Original States voting as one electorate) chosen for six years. In general, the Senate will be renewed to the extent of one-half every three years, but in case of prolonged disagreement with the House of Representatives, it may be dissolved, and an entirely new Senate elected. The House of

Representatives consists, as nearly as may be, of twice as many members as there are Senators, the numbers chosen in the several States being in proportion to the respective numbers of their people (aboriginal natives are not counted) as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, but not less than five for any original State. Number in 1921, 75. Every House of Representatives continues for three years from the date of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved. Electoral qualifications for both Chambers of the first Federal Parliament were those for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State in which the elector was competent to vote. Every Senator or Member of the House of Representatives must be a natural-born subject of the King, or have been for five years a naturalised subject under a law of the United Kingdom or of a State of the Commonwealth. He or she must be of full age, must possess electoral qualification, and have resided for three years within the Commonwealth. Since the first Parliament of the Commonwealth was instituted, an Electoral Act has unified the franchise for both Chambers, on the basis of universal adult (male and female) suffrage.

The state of parties in the House of Representatives is (January, 1923): Labour, 29; Nationalists, 27; Country and Liberal, 19.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament are extensive, embracing commerce, shipping, &c.; finance, banking, currency, &c.; defence; external affairs; postal, telegraph, and like services; census and statistics; weights and measures; copyright; railways; conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State; and many other matters. The Senate may not originate or amend money bills; and disagreement with the House of Representatives may result in dissolution, or, in the last resort, a joint sitting of the two Houses. No religion may be established. The several State Parliaments retain legislative authority in all matters which are not transferred to the Federal Parliament, which is thus a government of limited and enumerated powers, the several State Parliaments retaining the residuary power of government over their respective territories. If a State law is inconsistent with a Commonwealth law, the latter prevails.

An arrangement was approved in November 1921 for a transfer of industrial powers to the Federal Parliament, to avoid conflicts between the decisions of Federal and State tribunals (*see* under Justice below).

The Executive power, vested in the King, is exercised by the Governor-General, who is assisted by an Executive Council of not more than nine responsible Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament; they are paid salaries and allowances not exceeding, in all, 22,500*l.* a year. The Executive Government of the Commonwealth is constituted (February 1923) as follows:—

Governor-General.—His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Henry William, *Baron Forster of Lepe*, P.C., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia and its Dependencies (salary, £10,000).

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs.—Right Hon. S. M. Bruce.

Attorney General.—Hon. L. E. Groom.

Treasurer.—Hon. Dr. Earle Page.

Minister of Defence.—Hon. E. K. Bowden.

Public Works and Railways.—Hon. P. G. Stewart.

Minister of Trade and Customs.—Hon. A. Chapman.

Home and Territories.—Rt. Hon. G. F. Pearce.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. W. G. Gibson.

Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. L. Atkinson.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. R. V. Wilson, Hon. T. W. Crawford.

High Commissioner for Commonwealth in London.—Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Official Secretary for the Commonwealth in London.—M. L. Shepherd, I.S.O., Australia House, Strand.

Commissioner for Commonwealth in America.—Vacant.

Trade Commissioner for Commonwealth in China.—E. S. Little, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Trade Commissioner at Singapore.—E. T. Sheaf.

The Constitution provides for a Federal Judicature, and an inter-State Commission on Trade and Commerce, for the transfer of State officials, State property, and State debts to the Commonwealth, and for the admission or creation of new States. A High Court (consisting of 7 judges), the supreme Federal Court, has been established, with original as well as appellate jurisdiction. Appeal lies to the King in Council only in special circumstances. The Interstate Commission was constituted in 1913; the members are appointed by the Governor-General in Council and hold office for seven years. The selection of the Yass-Canberra site for the Federal Capital was voted in the Senate and House of Representatives, and in 1911, the Commonwealth acquired from the State of New South Wales an area of approximately 912 square miles. A further area of 28 square miles at Jervis Bay was acquired in 1917 for purposes of a Naval College, with the right to construct a railway from the Capital thereto. At present the Federal Government has its seat at Melbourne.

Proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution must be submitted to the electors, and they can only be enacted if approved by a majority of the States and also a majority of all the electors voting.

Area and Population.

States and Territories.	Area.	Population. ¹				
		Census—April 4, 1921.				Census 1911
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 100 sq. miles.	
	Sq. Miles.					
New South Wales . . .	309,432	1,071,058	1,028,705	2,099,763	679	1,646,734
Victoria . . .	87,884	754,629	776,900	1,531,529	1,743	1,315,551
Queensland . . .	670,500	399,610	358,024	757,634	113	605,813
Southern Australia . . .	380,070	248,293	247,043	495,336	130	408,558
Western Australia . . .	975,920	177,013	155,200	332,213	34	282,114
Tasmania . . .	26,215	107,767	106,110	213,877	816	191,211
Northern Territory . . .	523,620	2,821	1,049	3,870	0·7	3,310
Federal Territory . . .	940	1,567	1,005	2,572	273	1,714
Commonwealth . . .	2,974,581	2,762,758	2,674,036	5,436,794	183	4,455,005

¹ Excluding full blood aboriginals. These are estimated to number about 60,000.

The estimated population at Dec. 31, 1921, was 5,510,229 (2,798,617 males; 2,711,612 females).

The number of occupied dwellings in the Commonwealth in 1921 (census), was 1,154,423. The figures for the various States are as follows: New South Wales, 433,429; Victoria, 331,056; Queensland, 168,956; South Australia, 108,000; Western Australia, 73,491; Tasmania, 45,816; Northern Territory, 1,148; Federal Capital Territory, 527. In addition to the occupied dwellings there were in the Commonwealth at the time of the census 51,163 unoccupied dwellings, and 6,338 being built.

Marriages, births, and deaths in 1921:—

States and Territories	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
States—				
New South Wales	18,518	54,634	20,034	34,600
Victoria	13,676	35,593	16,165	19,428
Queensland	5,965	20,333	7,143	13,190
South Australia	4,383	11,974	4,982	6,992
Western Australia	2,656	7,807	3,480	4,327
Tasmania	1,668	5,755	2,197	3,558
Territories—				
Northern Territory	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	79	80	—1
Federal Capital Territory	2	27	4	23
Total	46,883	136,202	54,085	82,117

Migration in 1921: Arrivals, 87,938; departures, 72,149; excess arrivals, 15,789.

Finance.

Actual revenue and expenditure for 1918-19 to 1921-22 are given in the following table. The payments to States represent the balances of revenue collected in the several States after the necessary expenditure on Commonwealth services. Under the "Surplus Revenue Act, 1910," the amount payable by the Commonwealth to each State from July 1, 1910, is a sum equivalent to 25 shillings per head of the population as estimated by the Commonwealth Statistician at 31st December in each year. Tasmania is receiving, in addition, a total sum of 900,000*l.* in ten annual instalments, starting from 1912-13. An extra instalment of 85,000*l.* was voted in September, 1922.

—	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Revenue:	£	£	£	£
Customs	11,600,539	13,705,220	21,731,210	17,328,310
Excise	5,821,483	7,869,339	10,078,696	10,302,049
Land Tax	2,108,689	2,110,306	2,155,690	2,284,040
Probate and Succession Duties	916,968	1,441,277	1,179,513	901,378
Income Tax	10,376,832	12,848,123	14,351,408	16,790,682
Entertainments	357,907	557,911	649,828	675,675
War Times Profits Tax	1,206,647	2,569,012	2,083,139	1,306,708
Post, Telegraph, and Telephones	6,090,798	6,744,072	8,888,569	9,320,654
All other	5,442,063	4,936,048	4,899,546	5,897,550
Total Revenue	43,921,926	52,782,748	65,517,008	64,897,046

	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth Expenditure:				
From Revenue . . .	45,119,681	50,581,354	64,624,087	65,106,946
From Loans . . .	66,826,189	46,672,373	28,026,413	12,823,480
Total Commonwealth Expenditure . . .	111,445,820	97,253,727	92,650,500	77,930,426
Including:				
Expenditure for War purposes and repatriation, etc. . .	83,447,990	70,137,319	57,434,734	38,914,141
Invalid and Old Age Pensions . . .	3,934,991	4,619,554	5,150,241	5,290,056
Maternity Allowances . . .	620,298	626,175	701,020	698,700
Post, Telegraph, and Telephones . . .	5,056,225	5,730,363	6,844,979	7,722,459
Payments to States:				
Out of Revenue . . .	6,454,333	6,720,492	6,840,163	7,035,535
Out of Loans . . .	3,042,767	—	—	—

The estimates for 1922-23 are : revenue, 59,568,250*l.* ; expenditure, 62,273,693*l.*

The aggregate public debt of the several Australian States on June 30, 1921, was 458,408,900*l.*

The Commonwealth public debt on June 30th, 1922, was 416,070,509*l.*, including 367,574,753*l.* owing in respect of war loans.

The total Australian war expenditure for the seven years ending June 30, 1922, was 477,498,000*l.*, of which 135,340,000*l.* was charged against revenue, and 342,158,000*l.* against loans.

Invalid and Old Age Pensions.

The Invalid and Old Age Pension Acts provide for the payment of invalid and old age pensions at such rates as the Commissioner deciding the question deems sufficient, but so that the amount shall not exceed 39*l.* a year, nor the pensioner's whole income (including the pension) exceed 65*l.* a year (prior to 1916, the amounts were 26*l.* and 52*l.* respectively). Old age pensions are granted upon application to persons who are at least 65 years of age and have lived in Australia or Australian territory at least 20 years. Invalid pensions are granted to persons who have lived at least 5 years in Australia, have there become incapacitated, and have no other sufficient means of support. On October 9, 1912, a Maternity Bill was passed providing for the payment of a bonus up to a maximum amount of 5*l.* in respect of every child born in Australia, of white parentage. The disbursements for old age and invalid pensions and maternity allowances are shown under Finance above. The numbers of pensioners in the Commonwealth on June 30, 1922, were :—Old age, 105,096 ; invalid, 39,019 ; total, 144,115. War pensioners at June 30, 1922, numbered 225,372.

Justice.

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Supreme Court (the High Court of Australia), consisting of a Chief Justice and five Justices, appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The High Court

has original jurisdiction in all matters arising under treaties, between States of the Commonwealth, or affecting representatives of other countries, as well as in other matters as empowered by the Parliament. It may also hear and determine appeals from judgments of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, and from judgments of any other Federal Court, or of the Supreme Court of any State, subject to certain rights of final appeal to the King in Council.

An arrangement was approved in November, 1921, for a transfer of industrial powers to the Federal Parliament in order to avoid conflict between the decisions of Federal and State tribunals. It is proposed to establish a tribunal of Commonwealth and State Judges with power to determine for the whole of Australia such questions as the basic wage and the standard working week, to decide what are Federal and what are State disputes, to settle the scope of the jurisdiction of Federal and State Courts, and act as a Court of Appeal from inferior Courts. Its decision is to be supreme.

Defence.

ARMY.

The principle of the defence policy of Australia is the universal compulsory training of a Citizen Army. Permanent troops are maintained only in such numbers as are necessary to administer and instruct the Citizen Forces. The army is organised in 2 cavalry divisions, 4 complete divisions, 3 mixed brigades, which in certain circumstances will be capable of union with a fifth division. These divisions are supplemented by the proportion of 'extra divisional units,' which war has shown to be necessary and of which the Commonwealth is, at the time, capable. The Divisional Commander has complete responsibility for the preparation for war of the forces under his command. An area is allotted to him and a personnel provided as the fixed machinery of the unit. The Military Board, under the presidency of the Minister of Defence, has responsibility for control and administration. The Council of Defence, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, deals with policy and insures its continuity, and co-ordinates the requirements of the sea, air, and land. The trainee who served in the Australian Imperial Force is exempted from further training, but members of that Force may join the new forces, in their old units, becoming a reserve upon which the scheme is built. Facilities are given to these men to fill positions in the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks. In November, 1922, the reserve consisted of 48,000 men of war service who have signified their desire to be enrolled.

The youth of 17 or 18 years of age is given an advanced degree of physical and recreational training, and is also prepared for graduation to the Citizen Force. The period of training in the Citizen Forces is 4 years. In the first year with the Citizen Forces the trainee is required to give 10 weeks, and in the following three years 6 days annually. At the end of that period, *i.e.*, in his twenty-second year, he is freed from training, but for a further period of four years he will be required to register.

An arsenal has been established, which will be more in the form of a munition supply branch aiming at insuring the supply of war needs through Australian trade rather than that Government-owned factories shall be designed on a scale necessary for the purpose. Properly situated mobilisation stores are being provided.

Military education is provided at the Royal Military College, Duntroon from which cadets may obtain permanent commissions.

Rifle clubs receive a subsidy and a free grant of ammunition.

The military forces of the Commonwealth on June 30, 1922, were :

District and State	Perma- nent	Area Officers	Citizen soldiers	Rifle clubs	Reserve of Officers and unattached list.	Others	Total
Central Administration	458	—	—	—	—	—	458
1st Queensland	353	27	14,376	10,739	1,413	70	27,022
2nd New South Wales	858	42	45,979	12,732	3,663	147	63,421
3rd Victoria	977	44	40,409	11,025	3,487	162	56,104
4th South Australia	135	13	12,309	4,991	1,051	9	18,511
5th Western Australia	240	7	6,282	4,737	940	42	12,248
6th Tasmania	158	11	5,140	3,364	395	25	9,093
Total	3,179	144	124,139	47,638	10,952	455	186,857

In September, 1922, the Inspector-General of the Military Forces reported that with the enrolment of the reserve of men of war service the peace establishment of the Citizen Force could be reduced from 118,000 to 30,000.

NAVY.

Sydney is a first-class naval station, and the headquarters of the British fleet in Australasia. The Naval Agreement Act of 1903 (for 10 years) provided that the Naval Force on the Australian Station should consist of not less than one armoured cruiser, first-class, two second-class cruisers, four third-class cruisers, four sloops, and of a Royal Naval Reserve of 25 officers and 700 seamen and stokers. The base of this force should be the ports of Australia and New Zealand, and their sphere of operations the waters of the Australia, China, and East India Stations. They were officered by officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve. Eight nominations for naval cadetships were to be given annually to the Commonwealth, and two to New Zealand. An annual charge of 200,000*l.* was to be paid to the Imperial Government by the Commonwealth, and 40,000*l.* by New Zealand. These payments continued till 1912-13, when the larger obligation of fleet-building was accepted by the Commonwealth, with maintenance of its own vessels.

On June 30, 1922, the naval forces of the Commonwealth were as follows:—Permanent naval forces (sea-going), 3,972; cadet midshipmen under training, 48; boys under training, 123; Royal Australian Naval Reserve, 3,766; R.N. Reserve (sea-going), 43; total, 7,952. The Imperial Government have presented to the Commonwealth a number of vessels, destroyers, submarines, and sloops, as addition to the permanent force became necessary. The naval estimates for 1922-23 were 2,088,900*l.*

The policy of the Commonwealth is to make Australia self-defending. Having accepted the position that a fuller Imperial partnership is necessary for the future security of the Empire, and that a definite place in the Pacific has been allotted to Australia, the Government agreed in 1911 to furnish an Australian Fleet Unit, upon which King George conferred the title of 'Royal Australian Navy.' The ships and vessels of the Royal Australian Navy are named in the British lists. They are the battle-cruiser, *Australia*, and the light-cruisers, *Adelaide*, *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, *Brisbane*, and *Encounter*. In addition are the following:—the flotilla leader *Anzac* (1917), 1,660 tons, 34 knots, 4 in. guns; 'river class' destroyers, *Huon*, *Parramatta*, *Swan*, *Torrens*, *Warrego*, and *Yarra* (1910-15), 700 tons, 27 knots; 'S' class, *Stalwart*, *Success*, *Swordsmen*, *Tasmania*, *Tattoo*, (1918-19), 1,075 tons, 36 knots; submarines, J1 to J7 (1916-17), surface displacement, 1,210 tons, 19 knots; submerged displacement, 1,820 tons, 9½ knots. The Australian Navy also includes three sloops (1,250 tons) and the older light cruisers *Pioneer* and others, the submarine depot ship *Platypus*, the gunboat *Cerberus*, and some patrol vessels.

AIR FORCES

The Royal Australian Air Force, administered by the Air Board, consisting of two Air Force Members and a finance member, has been formed. To this force is entrusted the air defence of the Commonwealth, the training of personnel for co-operation with the naval and military forces, and the refresher training of pilots engaging in Civil Aviation. The present establishment of the force includes the following units:—(a) Headquarters, Royal Australian Air Force, with representation at the Air Ministry in London; and (b) one station at which are located an aircraft depôt with store and repair facilities, a Flying Training School, and one squadron of Citizen Force personnel with a nucleus of permanent personnel. The Minister is assisted by a representative Air Council, which includes officers of the Navy, Army, and Air Force, and the Controller of Civil Aviation.

Production.

Up to the year 1920, 763,305,355 acres, representing 40·10 per cent. of the total area of the Australian Commonwealth, were either unoccupied or occupied by the Crown; only 5·73 per cent. had been actually alienated (169,074,869 acres); 2·98 per cent. (56,748,389 acres) was in course of alienation; and 51·19 per cent. (974,603,227 acres) was held under the various forms of leases and licences.

The area under crops (distinguishing the principal crops) in the Commonwealth, and the yield in 1920-21, were as follows:—

Crops	Total acreage	Total yield	Yield per acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	9,972,167	115,873,850	16·08
Oats	936,996	18,521,077	19·77
Barley	334,747	7,155,376	21·38
Maize	284,283	7,258,782	25·53
		Tons	Tons
Hay	3,233,189	4,686,366	1·45
Potatoes	140,195	373,056	2·66
Sugar-cane	174,001	1,470,768	15·54 ²
Sugar Beet	1,185	7,169 ¹	6·05
		Grapes (tons)	
Vineyards	81,165	141,339 ³	2·23 ²
		Gallons	Gallons
Wine	—	11,014,220	312·83 ⁴
Orchards and Fruit Gardens	278,551	£6,007,461	£28 Os. 0d.

¹ Beets worked. The sugar manufactured was 833 tons.

² Tons per acre of productive crops.

³ Including 76,274 tons for wine from 35,208 acres of productive vines.

⁴ Gallons per acre of productive vines.

The total area under all crops in 1920-21 was 15,069,858 acres. The total value of agricultural production in the same year was 112,796,395*l*. Of Australia's total forest area of 92,500,000 acres, 17,670,000 acres have been specially reserved for timber. Wheat acreage 1921-22, • 9,727,000; yield, 128,972,000 bushels. The total sugar crop of 1920-21 was 183,000 tons; of 1921-22, 299,000 tons, and the estimated yield for 1922-23 is 300,000 tons.

At or about the end of 1920 there were in the Commonwealth 2,415,500 horses, 13,499,700 cattle, 77,897,600 sheep, and 764,400 pigs.

The production of wool in 1920-21 amounted to 547,603,000 lb., valued at 32,856,000*l*., and the exports to 417,900,000 lb. greasy, valued at

25,305,000L., and 68,124,000 lb. scoured and tops, valued at 8,476,000L. The exports of tallow amounted in value to 1,360,000L.; of sheepskins to 1,242,000L.; and of frozen meat to 6,022,000L. The butter produced in season 1920-21 amounted to 208,082,000 lb., and 92,421,000 lb., valued at 11,067,000L., were exported during that period.

The mineral output was valued as follows in 1920 and 1921:—

	1920	1921		1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
Gold	5,208,000	4,019,000	Coal	9,508,000	11,015,000
Silver and Lead	763,000	1,540,000	Other Minerals	3,095,000	648,000
Copper	2,658,000	2,658,000			
Tin	1,125,000	1,125,000	Total	22,457,000	21,005,000

The total mineral production up to the end of 1921 was valued at 1,020,440,000L.; of this amount 609,300,000L. was the value of gold. Gold production, 1920, 943,654 fine oz.; 1921, 758,000 fine oz.

Statistics of the manufacturing industries in the Commonwealth in 1920-21 are given as follows:—Number of establishments, 17,113; hands employed, 386,639; salaries and wages paid, 62,932,000L.; value of plant and machinery, land and buildings, 129,487,000L.; value of materials used, 205,866,000L.; value added by manufacture, 118,720,000L.; value of output, 324,587,000L.

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1917, 1918, 1919-20 and 1920-21 were:—

	1917	1918	1919-20	1920-21
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Agriculture	57,967	58,080	72,234	112,796
Pastoral	93,435	98,297	109,062	93,824
Dairying, Poultry and Bee farming	31,326	33,738	38,830	52,613
Forests and Fisheries	5,523	7,137	10,170	10,490
Mining	25,581	26,156	19,725	22,457
Manufacturing	69,797	75,261	98,162	110,028
Total	283,629	298,669	348,183	402,205

A Commonwealth Bureau of Commerce and Industry was established in 1919 to organise the country's resources, and frame a policy for the expansion of trade, improvement of methods, and establishment of new industries.

Commerce.

Throughout the Commonwealth there are uniform customs duties, and trade between the States is free. For 1920-21, the net revenue collected from customs duties amounted to 21,730,581L.

The following table shows for 6 years the value of the imports and exports (merchandise, bullion, and specie) into or from the Australian Commonwealth from or into countries outside the Commonwealth.

Years ended June 30	Imports ¹	Exports		
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	Total
	£	£	£	£
1913 *	79,749,653	75,138,147	3,433,622	78,571,769
1917-18	62,334,449	78,448,915	2,980,306	81,429,221
1918-19	102,335,159	106,026,801	7,937,175	113,963,976
1919-20	98,974,292	144,569,324	5,254,185	149,823,509
1920-21	163,801,826	126,430,681	5,728,321	132,158,912
1921-22 ³	102,619,661	123,595,596	4,353,859	127,949,455

¹ Excluding ships' stores.² Calendar year.³ Preliminary figures.

The value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were *ad valorem*. The value of goods subject to duty is taken to be the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the same were exported, with an addition of 10 per cent. to such market value.

The Customs Tariff Act of 1920 provides for preference to goods produced in and shipped from the United Kingdom to Australia as against the goods of other countries, and for reciprocal tariff agreements with other countries. It also affords a larger measure of protection to Australian industries than previous tariffs. With a view to the arrangement of more equitable trade relations between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand, the Ministers of Customs for these countries have agreed (1922) to recommend to their respective Parliaments reciprocal Customs Tariffs.

The value of goods exported is the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptance of the term.

More important imports and exports in 1921-22 (preliminary figures):—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Textiles—		Wool	47,975,000
Yarns, woollen	1,072,000	Wheat	28,644,000
All other	563,000	Flour	5,520,000
Apparel (including boots)	5,551,000	Skins and hides	3,142,000
Bags and sacks	2,132,000	Tinned meat	350,000
Cotton piece goods . . .	10,038,000	Butter	7,988,000
Other textiles	14,220,000	Lead—pig	1,730,000
Manufactures of metal—		Beef	1,868,000
Agricultural machinery, &c.	574,000	Copper, ingots, and bar .	705,000
Other machinery	7,337,000	Leather and manufactures	835,000
Iron and steel—plate and sheet	1,902,000	Tallow	1,432,000
Tinned plates	578,000	Silver	855,000
Vehicles and parts . . .	4,063,000	Jams and jellies	165,000
Other manufactures of metal	7,944,000	Manufactures of metal .	664,000
Paper and paper boards . .	3,388,000	Mutton and lamb	2,269,000
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	3,429,000	Drugs, chemicals & fertilizers	604,000
Oils and waxes	5,145,000	Milk	2,133,000
Tobacco	2,471,000	Tin ingots	284,000
Alcoholic liquors	1,560,000	Coal	1,100,000
Sugar	175,000	Zinc concentrates	601,000

The total imports and exports of bullion and specie in three years were :—

	Imports £	Exports £
1919-20	46,086	6,631,216
1920-21	20,144	5,448,740
1921-22	43,243	4,349,443

Distribution of external trade 1920-21 :—

From or to	Imports £	Exports	
		Australian £	Total £
United Kingdom	84,562,488	66,507,778	67,519,740
British Possessions	20,203,603	22,722,997	25,916,368
Total British	104,766,091	89,230,775	93,436,108
Foreign countries	59,035,735	37,199,906	38,722,804
Total	163,801,826	126,430,681	132,158,912

Trade with the more important countries, 1919-20 and 1920-21 :—

From or to	Imports (1919-20) £	Imports (1920-21) £	Exports (1919-20) £	Exports (1920-21) £
United Kingdom	43,112,670	84,562,488	80,784,096	67,519,740
Canada	2,640,883	4,646,352	312,452	154,899
New Zealand	2,392,560	2,302,436	7,743,744	7,780,763
India	4,507,602	7,137,356	2,439,935	2,193,006
Ceylon	1,675,871	848,982	354,810	299,131
South African Union	669,653	415,666	3,014,351	3,049,507
Netherlands East Indies	6,405,452	7,486,029	2,619,995	2,568,619
Belgium	170,588	1,343,089	4,263,608	6,845,925
France	340,280	389,995	6,671,878	6,409,862
Germany	3,085	2,538	16,520	1,457,119
U.S. America	23,768,030	35,601,735	11,129,937	9,965,575
Japan	4,262,000	5,348,109	7,229,501	3,117,572
Russia	1,263	355	3,785	105
Italy	399,407	665,946	3,771,514	2,547,810

Share of the States in Foreign Commerce, 1921-22 (preliminary figures):—

	Imports £	Exports ¹ £
N.S. Wales	43,309,613	48,035,056
Victoria	36,032,415	34,706,209
Queensland	8,640,733	17,573,154
S. Australia	8,918,991	14,761,930
W. Australia	4,319,141	10,800,218
Tasmania	1,385,951	2,067,443
Northern Territory	12,812	5,445
Total	102,619,661	127,949,455

¹ In this table the value of goods sent from one State of the Commonwealth to another State thereof for transhipment abroad has been referred to the State from which the goods were finally despatched.

The following table shows the total and principal imports (consignments) into the United Kingdom from, and total and principal exports from the

United Kingdom to, the Commonwealth in recent years, according to the British Board of Trade Returns :—

	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920	1921
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
Imports from Commonwealth—				
Butter	3,211	5,251	3,282	11,480
Wheat	4,427	13,624	18,636	17,783
Wheatmeal and Flour	188	2,290	2,326	1,627
Beef, frozen	2,134	2,488	3,522	5,381
Mutton, frozen	3,128	3,008	9,081	1,898
Rabbits, frozen	571	553	1,531	472
Meat Extracts, etc.	1,134	3,976	1,823	329
Sheep skins	920	3,491	2,222	479
Tallow	1,557	2,008	1,258	496
Wool	12,301	57,522	51,702	18,914
Leather	430	2,409	1,060	346
Copper	1,545	1,907	2,510	1,313
Lead	1,308	2,870	2,238	320
Apples	296	369	911	994
Total of all imports	38,065	111,404	112,283	68,070
Exports (British produce) to Commonwealth—				
Spirits	802	419	1,240	1,106
Apparel	2,666	1,129	2,774	1,400
Chemical manufactures	551	586	1,395	852
Cotton manufactures	4,345	6,237	16,451	9,807
Machinery	2,127	1,315	2,685	3,899
Iron and steel manufactures	6,531	5,308	10,334	5,999
Paper	731	210	1,533	1,387
Linen manufactures	651	617	1,359	643
Motor cars and cycles	751	228	1,060	559
Woolen yarns	227	557	1,271	877
Woolen goods	2,170	2,019	6,697	3,622
Arms, ammunition, etc.	1,061	552	975	471
Books	600	463	734	807
Total, all British exports	34,471	26,306	62,574	45,637
Total foreign and colonial produce	3,358	1,492	5,772	2,784

The quantities of wheat, wool, and meat imported from Australia into the United Kingdom in five years were :—

	1913 (pre-war)	1918	1919	1920	1921
Wheat cwt.	10,126,858	2,013,700	14,952,700	19,966,100	20,108,715
Wool (sheep's or lamb's) lbs.	265,078,480	204,756,535	587,557,420	508,578,800	311,075,200
Beef, frozen cwt.	1,347,464	547,630	622,318	842,477	1,677,140
Mutton, frozen cwt.	1,665,859	26,163	758,579	2,258,084	437,247

Shipping and Navigation.

Number and net tonnage of the registered vessels :—

Years	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1913	1,599	116,258	1,172	319,878	2,771	436,136
1917	1,307	47,628	1,140	341,874	2,447	389,502
1918	1,280	46,949	1,108	323,205	2,388	370,154
1919	1,235	44,255	1,082	313,432	2,317	357,687
1920	1,183	40,155	1,064	305,004	2,247	345,159
1921	1,183	38,959	1,065	334,533	2,248	373,492

Of barges, hulks, dredges, etc., not self-propelled, there were in 1920, 236 with a tonnage of 59,860, and in 1921 223 with a tonnage of 57,704.

Vessels engaged in overseas trade, entered and cleared, with cargo and in ballast :—

Years	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1913	2,014	5,371,531	1,971	5,230,417	3,985	10,601,948
1916-17	1,486	3,851,292	1,500	3,843,150	2,986	7,694,442
1917-18	1,079	2,456,757	1,118	2,574,993	2,197	5,031,750
1918-19	1,350	3,239,060	1,264	2,941,426	2,614	6,180,486
1919-20	1,476	4,041,544	1,505	4,044,963	2,981	8,086,507
1920-21	1,830	4,758,916	1,844	4,744,102	3,674	9,503,018

Nationality of vessels entered and cleared, 1920-21 :—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
Australian	355	551,100	378	570,192
New Zealand	123	149,450	122	148,723
Other British	726	2,615,502	719	2,596,317
French	73	107,990	77	124,035
United States	150	273,989	155	274,839
Norwegian	62	132,647	60	125,305
Dutch	43	133,613	44	136,212
Japanese	200	505,989	202	509,301

Tonnage of vessels entered at the principal ports in 1920-21 :—

Ports	From overseas countries		Interstate	Local ¹	Total
	Direct	Via other Commonwealth ports			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sydney	1,127,595	1,715,498	1,933,089	2,460,071	7,236,253
Melbourne	573,006	1,591,459	2,348,991	3,713,037	8,226,463
Brisbane	180,389	759,888	636,574	328,280	1,905,111
Adelaide	475,576	737,774	1,393,714	— ²	2,607,064 ³
Albany	121,084	—	291,237	39,366	451,687
Fremantle	579,984	75,116	1,287,977	83,474	2,326,551
Hobart	33,211	180,791	190,980	24,040	429,022

¹ From other ports in the same State.

² No record.

³ Exclusive of 'local' shipping.

The Commonwealth Government owns a line of steamers, consisting (in 1922) of 43 vessels, of a total dead-weight tonnage of 252,333 tons. Further vessels are under construction.

Communications.

Government Railways for the year ending June 30, 1922 :—

State or Federal	Miles Open	Cost of Construction & Equipment	Passengers carried	Goods and Live Stock carried	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses
		£	Number	Tons	£	£
N.S. Wales . . .	5,116	85,553,000	121,299,000	14,533,000	15,213,000	11,116,000
Victoria . . .	4,317	64,146,000	142,457,000	7,491,000	10,761,000	8,627,000
Queensland . . .	5,799	42,519,000	27,156,000	3,733,000	5,155,000	4,810,000
S. Australia . . .	2,357	20,123,000	23,316,000	2,823,000	3,297,000	2,537,000
Western Australia . . .	3,538	18,936,000	17,895,000	2,960,000	2,828,000	2,329,000
Tasmania . . .	637	5,383,000	2,758,000	621,000	588,000	538,000
Federal—						
Trans-Australian	1,051	11,276,000	96,000	109,000	328,000	461,000
Oodnadatta . . .	478					
Federal Territory	5					
N. Territory . . .	199					
Total . . .	23,497	247,936,000	331,977,000	32,275,000	38,193,000	29,818,000

Private railways in Commonwealth, open for general traffic, 1921, 994 miles; not open for general traffic, 1,912 miles

A trans-continental railway from north to south, over 1,000 miles in length, is under consideration. Railway schemes have been approved for opening up fresh lands north of the River Murray.

In Victoria a scheme for the electrification of the railways is being carried out; about 105 miles have been converted to electric traction. It is expected that the scheme will be completed about the middle of 1923, when approximately 143 miles will have been converted. Electric railways are also to be constructed in Sydney.

The State railway gauge is:—In N.S. Wales, 4ft. 8½in. (40 miles, 3ft. 6in.); in Victoria, 5ft. 3in. (122 miles, 2ft. 6in.); in Queensland, 3ft. 6in. (30 miles, 2ft. 0in.); in South Australia, 5ft. 3in. for 1,124 miles, the rest, 3ft. 6in.; in W. Australia, 3ft. 6in.; and in Tasmania, 3ft. 6in. (24 miles, 2ft. 0in.). Of the Federal lines, the gauge of the Trans-Australian and Federal Territory is 4ft. 8½in.; and that of the Oodnadatta and Northern Territory is 3ft. 6in. A commission has recommended a uniform 4ft. 8½in. gauge, and this has been accepted in principle. Steps are being taken to begin the conversion of the main trunk lines of all States, and the 5ft. 3in. gauges of Victoria and South Australia.

The following are the particulars of the operations of the electric tramways of the several States of the Commonwealth for the year ended June 30, 1921 :—

State	Mileage	Cost of Construction and Equipment	Passengers carried	Gross Revenue	Working Expenses
		£	Number	£	£
N.S. Wales . . .	157	8,010,000	315,847,000	3,216,000	2,649,000
Victoria . . .	105	2,529,000	79,808,000	647,000	540,000
Queensland . . .	43	1,640,000	68,056,000	545,000	411,000
S. Australia . . .	66	1,890,000	55,324,000	555,000	393,000
Western Australia . . .	51	1,227,000	33,377,000	313,000	276,000
Tasmania . . .	23	441,000	14,767,000	148,000	109,000
All States . . .	445	15,740,000	567,179,000	5,419,000	4,378,000

There are also 172 miles steam, cable and horse traction, making a total of 617 miles.

Of the total length the several Governments control 418 miles, municipal authorities, 104, and private enterprise, 95 miles.

Postal and telegraph business, year ended June 30, 1921 : number of Post and Receiving Offices, 8,369 ; letters and cards received and despatched, 569,343,456 ; newspapers, books, and circulars, 130,882,425 ; parcels, 7,191,717 ; packets, 51,408,411 ; registered articles, 6,883,781 ; telegrams and cablegrams, 22,166,945. Receipts, 1920-21 : Post Office, 4,658,907*l.* ; telegraphs and telephones, 3,852,587*l.* Expenses : Post Office, telegraphs and telephones, 7,367,726*l.* (including interest on transferred properties).

An aerial mail service is in operation in Western Australia, and contracts have been let for similar services in the Eastern States. The contractors are being subsidised by the Commonwealth Government.

Wireless telegraphy stations are in operation in all the State Capitals, and in certain other places.

Money and Credit.

On January 20, 1913, the Commonwealth Bank was opened at Sydney. Branches have been opened at the other State capitals, also at Townsville, Canberra, London, and several country centres. Deposits (general and savings bank) at June 30, 1921, were 70,705,875*l.* The bank started without capital, and began to make profits in 1913-14. At June 1921 the accumulated profits held at credit of reserve funds amounted to 3,451,365*l.*

There are, besides, 20 private banks trading in the Commonwealth. Their paid-up capital on June 30 1921, was 40,251,925*l.*, and the amount of reserved profits 22,481,950*l.*

The following table shows the total liabilities in Banks trading in the Commonwealth, in the quarter ended June 30, for 5 years :—

Year	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queensl'd.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania	N. Ter.	C'wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1917	86,249,402	66,300,657	30,245,060	16,419,981	8,771,830	6,110,942	377,194	214,637,575 ¹
1918	88,980,032	70,055,515	35,422,457	19,297,913	10,141,250	6,917,125	394,042	231,208,934
1919	97,749,443	80,249,180	36,824,944	24,510,544	11,081,495	6,851,007	367,395	257,634,008
1920	106,008,801	88,514,242	33,869,761	23,186,867	12,972,185	7,865,053	344,643	272,701,552
1921	111,409,485	87,535,192	48,048,333	22,740,772	12,823,950	8,056,013	294,318	290,908,063

¹ Including Papua, 162,509*l.*

The deposits were 209,293,000*l.* in 1917 ; 224,767,000*l.* in 1918 ; 249,058,000*l.* in 1919 ; 265,628,900*l.* in 1920 ; 288,825,470*l.* in 1921.

The total number of depositors in the Savings Banks in the Commonwealth on March 31, 1922, was 3,375,761, and the amount on deposit, 155,869,299*l.*

There are 3 mints in the Commonwealth, at Sydney (opened 1855), Melbourne (1872), and Perth (1899). Besides issuing gold coin in the shape of sovereigns and half-sovereigns they also issue gold bullion, partly for the use of local manufacturers (jewellers and dentists), and partly for export.

The issues during 1920 are shown in the following table :—

Mint	Coin			Bullion	Total
	Sovereigns	Half-Sovereigns	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney . . .	360,000	—	360,000	109,405	469,405
Melbourne . . .	530,266	—	530,266	305,837	836,103
Perth . . .	2,421,196	53,208	2,474,404	8,678	2,483,082
Total . . .	3,311,462	53,208	3,364,670	123,920	3,488,590

Australian notes, authorised by the Australian Notes Act, began to appear in circulation in December, 1910, and for the first half of the year 1911 circulated side by side with ordinary bank notes. By the end of 1911 the bank notes were withdrawn.

On July 31, 1922, notes issued by the Commonwealth and unredeemed amounted to 53,390,897. Of this total 1,000l. notes accounted for 19,530,000l., 1l. notes, 14,263,832l., and 5l. notes, 9,613,357l. The amount of gold held in reserve on that date was 23,533,644l., representing 44·08 per cent. of the liability.

NORFOLK ISLAND, 29° S. latitude, 168° E. longitude, area 18 square miles, population (1921) 717 (239 males and 378 females). The island was formerly part of the Colony of New South Wales and then of Van Diemen's Land. It has been a distinct settlement since 1856, and under an Order-in-Council of 1900 was governed by the Governor of New South Wales; but from July 1, 1914, the affairs of the island have been administered by the Commonwealth Government. In 1920-21 the imports (mostly from the Commonwealth and New Zealand) were valued at 22,673l., and the exports, 13,091l. To encourage the development of the fish industry the Commonwealth Government has granted an annuity of 1,000l. for three years to those engaged in the trade.

Books of Reference concerning the Commonwealth of Australia.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Each of the States publishes an Annual Year Book or Statistical Register, as well as Annual Reports of the various administrative, industrial, educational, and other departments.

The following official publications dealing with the Commonwealth are prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician :—

- Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia. Annual.
- Trade, Customs and Excise Revenue of the Commonwealth. Annual.
- Summary of Commonwealth Statistics of Transport and Communication. Biennial.
- Summary of Australian Statistics. Monthly to 1917; since quarterly.
- Summary of Australian Financial Statistics. Biennial.
- Summary of Commonwealth Production Statistics. Annual.
- Social Statistics. Biennial.
- Population and Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth and Commonwealth Demography. Annual.
- Commonwealth Statistical Digest. Annual.
- Prices, Purchasing Power of Money, Wages, Trade Unions, Unemployment, and General Industrial Conditions. Annual.
- Census Reports and Bulletins.
- The Commonwealth of Australia. Federal Handbook of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1914.
- The Australian Commonwealth; its Resources and Production. Annual.
- Colonial Office List. Published annually. London.
- Reports on Economic and Financial Situation. London (Department of Overseas Trade), 1921, 1922.
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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

New South Wales became a British Possession in 1788; in 1843 a partially elective Legislative Council was established, and in 1855 responsible government was granted. The constitution is embodied in the consolidating Act passed in 1902. The legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members (83 in July, 1922), appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The President receives an annual salary of 925*l.*, and the Chairman of Committees, 500*l.* One-fourth of the members, exclusive of the President, is necessary to form a quorum for the dispatch of business. The Legislative Assembly has 90 members. Under an Act passed in 1918 Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales are elected in accordance with the principles of proportional representation, and the State has been divided into electoral districts so arranged that those within the metropolitan and adjacent areas, and that containing the City of Newcastle, are represented by five, and the remaining districts by three members. In all there are 24 electorates—9 returning five members and 15 returning three members each. Postal voting is permissible. Every man or woman, being a natural born or naturalised British subject above 21 years of age, having resided six months in the Commonwealth, three months in the State, and one month in the electorate, is qualified as an elector. The hours of polling are from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., polling day being a public holiday from mid-day; under the liquor laws hotels are closed during the hours of polling. Members of the Legislative Assembly are paid 600*l.* per annum, in addition to which they are allowed to travel free on Government railways and tramways in the State, and receive a postage allowance for correspondence. The leader of the Opposition is allowed 250*l.* per annum in addition. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly receives a salary of 1,400*l.* per annum, the Chairman of Committees 840*l.*, the Premier 2,000*l.*, the Attorney-General 1,600*l.*, and the other ministers, except the Vice-President of the Executive Council, 1,500*l.* each. The salary of the Vice-President of the Executive Council (leader of the Government in the Legislative Council) is 900*l.* The duration of a Parliament is not more than three years. At the State general election of 1922, 875,464 electors (466,949 males, and 408,515 females), or 69·98 per cent. of electors enrolled and qualified to vote, recorded their votes. In New South Wales, at the Senate Federal election of 1919, 400,477 males (or 72·77 per cent.) out of 550,363 enrolled, and 317,088 females (or 59·93 per cent.) out of 529,076 enrolled, voted. At the House of Representatives (Federal) election of 1919, 385,614 males (or 73·06 per cent.) out of 527,779 males enrolled voted, and 308,183 females (or 60·85 per cent.) out of 508,129 women enrolled voted. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, provides that women shall not by reason of sex be disqualified from holding the position of Member of the Legislative Assembly, Mayor or Member of a Local Government Council, Judge of the Supreme Court, or of a District Court, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Barrister or Solicitor of the Supreme Court, or Conveyancer. The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

Governor.—His Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., from February 18, 1918. (Salary, 5,000*l.*)

Lieut.-Governor.—His Excellency the Honourable Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Chief Justice of New South Wales.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is advised by a Cabinet consisting of the following members (September 1922):—

Premier.—The Hon. Sir George Warburton Fuller, K.C.M.G.

Vice-President of the Executive Council.—

Secretary for Lands and Minister for Forests.—The Hon. W. E. Wearne.

Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Health.—The Hon. C. W.

Oakes.

Attorney-General.—The Hon. T. R. Bavin.

Colonial Treasurer.—The Hon. A. A. C. Cocks.

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways and State Industrial Enterprises.—The Hon. R. T. Ball.

Minister for Agriculture.—Captain The Hon. F. A. Chaffey.

Minister of Public Instruction.—The Hon. A. Bruntnell.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Local Government.—The Hon. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.

Minister of Justice.—The Hon. T. J. Ley.

Minister for Labour and Industry.—The Hon. E. H. Farrar.

Agent-General in London.—Sir Timothy A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the Local Government Act of 1906, the system of Local Government was extended to the whole of the State, with the exception of the Western Land Division, where, however, eight municipalities are incorporated. There are 184 boroughs and municipal districts under the title of municipalities, and in addition thereto 136 corporate bodies which are called shires.

The Local Government Act of 1919 repealed former Acts, but existing regulations remain in force until amended or cancelled. Provision is made for Government endowments to shires of a minimum of 150,000*l.* annually, payable on general rates. In addition to the ordinary powers exercised, the municipal and shire councils are authorised to borrow up to 20 per cent. of the unimproved value in municipalities, such loans to be guaranteed by the Government. General rates are charged on the unimproved value of the land, and not on the annual rental. Special local and loan rates may be imposed on the improved or unimproved value at the option of the Council. The rateable value of coal mines is fixed at 50 per cent. of the gross value of the average annual output for the preceding three years, and of other mining properties at 40 per cent. for the same period. Hospitals, benevolent institutions, public libraries, parks, churches, and unoccupied Crown lands are exempt from taxation. Municipalities which are not entitled to a statutory endowment under former Acts may, if in necessitous circumstances, receive endowments. Owners, ratepaying lessees and occupiers of rateable property of annual value not less than 5*l.*, whether male or female, unless not naturalised, in any municipality or shire, and paying rates, are entitled to vote for the election of aldermen or councillors, and are qualified for nomination for a civic office.

Area and Population.

The area of New South Wales, inclusive of Lord Howe Island and the Federal Capital Territory, is estimated at 310,372 square miles. The State is divided into various districts for departmental purposes, the most important division being that into 141 counties.

The population (including aborigines) at six consecutive censuses was :—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per square mile	Average increase per cent. per annum.
1871	275,531	228,430	503,981	1·62	3·7
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2·42	4·1
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	3·65	4·2
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133	4·38	1·8
1911 ¹	859,847	790,623	1,650,470	5·32	2·0
1921 ¹	1,071,058	1,028,705	2,099,763	6·77	2·4

¹ Excluding Federal Capital territory (1,714 in 1911, 2,572 in 1921).

According to the race or origin, percentages were as follows at the census of 1911 (exclusive of aborigines):—New South Wales, 74·51; other Commonwealth States, 9·67; New Zealand, 0·85; English, 7·49; Irish, 2·85; Scotch, 1·91; Welsh, 0·27; other British subjects, 0·45; total British subjects, 98·00. Chinese, 0·47; German, 0·45; other foreigners, 0·99; total foreigners, 1·91. Born at sea, 0·09. Aborigines:—Males, 1,152; females, 860; total, 2,012.

According to occupation the number of actual workers (not including aborigines) was distributed thus at the census of 1911 :—

Professional	56,140
Domestic	73,881
Commercial	106,320
Transport and Communication	61,964
Industrial	208,014
Primary Producers (Agricultural, 79,235; Pastoral and Dairying, 72,990; Mining and Quarrying 39,574)	204,093
Independent	8,908
Total Breadwinners	718,820

The number of persons classed as 'dependents' was 916,211, and 'unspecified,' 11,703.

The census population of Sydney (1921), including suburbs and shipping, was 905,947. At the end of 1921 the chief country towns, with their populations, were as follow:—Newcastle and suburbs, 88,640; Broken Hill, 26,310; Parramatta, 14,930; Maitland, E. & W., 12,060; Goulburn, 11,950; Granville, 13,780; Lithgow, 12,940; Bathurst, 9,300; Auburn, 14,220; Lismore, 8,810; Lidcombe, 10,520; Tamworth, 7,260; Orange, 7,500; Grafton, 4,610; Wagga Wagga, 7,730; Albury, 7,810; Katoomba, 9,180; Bankstown, 11,480; Prospect and Sherwood, 9,170; Wollongong, 6,730; Armidale, 5,190; Inverell, 4,370; Forbes, 4,390; Dubbo, 5,110; Casino, 3,500; Cowra, 3,830; Wellington, 3,910; Liverpool, 6,270; Glen Innes, 4,830.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years :

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1913	16,311	52,134	2,802	19,732	32,402
1918	13,199	50,700	2,654	18,840	31,860
1919	15,818	48,528	2,534	26,385	22,143
1920	20,183	53,974	2,635	20,961	33,013
1921	18,518	54,634	2,673	20,034	34,600

The annual rates per 1,000 of the population in 1921 were : Births, 25·92 ; Deaths, 9·51 ; Marriages, 8·79.

The following table shows the movement of population during the last five years :—

Year	Arrivals			Departures		
	Interstate	Oversea	Total	Interstate	Over-sea	Total
1917	274,768	35,063	309,831	260,616	52,504	313,120
1918	299,735	38,744	338,479	288,732	42,562	331,294
1919	240,863	93,276	334,139	235,887	48,396	284,283
1920	311,518	72,515	384,033	303,222	66,854	370,076
1921	285,017	57,190	342,207	288,236	52,080	340,366

NOTE.—The excess of Departures oversea in 1917 and 1918 was due to departure of men in the Australian Imperial Forces.

In December, 1905, New South Wales revived the policy of assisted immigration, and assisted passages are now granted to female domestic servants and close relatives of residents. Free passages are granted to ex-service men and women who are nominated by friends already settled in New South Wales. 3,269 assisted persons arrived in 1920, and 4,500 in 1921.

Housing.—To relieve the urgent demands for small dwellings, a Government Housing Board was created for the purpose of purchasing or resuming land and erecting houses thereon for disposal by sale or lease. The housing scheme assists persons by liberal advances to become the owners of their own homes. Up to June 30, 1921, there had been constructed 1,159 houses, and 164 were in course of construction, the total amount expended by the Board being 898,447*l*.

Religion.

An Act abolishing State aid to religion was passed in 1862.

The Church of England, in the State is under the guidance of a Metropolitan who is Archbishop of Sydney, Metropolitan of New South Wales, and Primate of Australia and Tasmania. He is nominated by the Bishops in Australia and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were in 1922 seven dioceses. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are administered by the Bishops of seven dioceses under the Archbishop of Sydney. The

following table shows the statistics of the religious denominations in New South Wales at the census of 1911 :—

Denomination	Ministers of Religion ¹	Adherents 1911	Denomination	Ministers of Religion ¹	Adherents 1911
Church of England . . .	549	734,000	Unitarian	1	844
Roman Catholic	468	412,013	Jews	5	7,660
Presbyterian	259	182,911	Salvation Army . . .	47	7,413
Methodists	284	151,274	Others	103	100,198
Congregational	69	22,655			
Baptist	70	20,679			
Lutherans	7	7,987	Total	1,862	1,646,734 ²

¹ Registered for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales for the year 1921.

² Persons in Federal capital territory and Australian aborigines in the State not included.

Instruction.

Education is under State control, and instruction is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years; in the State Primary and Superior public schools and High Schools education is free.

There were at the end of 1921, 3,216 Government schools, divided into 3,468 departments, and classified as follows:—High schools 27; public primary schools 2,020; provisional schools 477; half-time schools 190; house-to-house school 1; travelling schools 3; evening continuation schools 46; correspondence schools 3; subsidised schools 546; industrial and reformatory schools 3; total 3,216 schools. During 1921 there were 316,096 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 248,606, with 9,594 teachers. The pupils receiving Kindergarten instruction at Government schools numbered 9,296. In 1921 the expenditure on Public Instruction (exclusive of technical education and rates on school premises) was 3,520,664*l*.

The Public Schools Savings' Bank in 1921 received deposits amounting to 67,669*l*. The libraries in connection with the schools have 354,000 volumes and 23,436 periodicals.

At the end of 1921 there were 677 private schools (with 78,460 pupils and 4,069 teachers), of which 455 were Roman Catholic Denominational Schools, having 2,620 teachers and 63,060 pupils. The figures relating to private schools are exclusive of business colleges and shorthand schools.

The medical inspection of State school children and of many at private schools is conducted by the Government Medical Officers every three years. A travelling school hospital, a travelling ophthalmic clinic, a Metropolitan dental clinic, and six travelling dental clinics have been established.

The University of Sydney, founded in 1850, receives from Government a yearly subsidy, amounting, with special aid, to 127,712*l*. in 1921. The total revenue for 1921 was 233,499*l*. There were 3,317 students with 39 professors, 7 associate professors, 2 assistant professors, 148 lecturers and demonstrators. Degrees or certificates are granted in all branches of knowledge other than Theology and Divinity, and the benefits and advantages of the University are extended to women equally with men. During 1921 there were 364 degrees conferred by examination to men and 95 to women. There are 4 denominational colleges, Church of England, Roman^c Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist, and a college for women (unsectarian), affiliated to the

University. The Technical College, with branch schools, comprises departments in agriculture, architecture, biology, chemistry, domestic science, electrical engineering, geology, mathematics, mechanical engineering, printing and lithography, sanitation, sheep and wool, women's handicrafts, art, commercial subjects, bakery; also separate classes and correspondence courses. There was a total enrolment of 18,974 in 1921.

Of establishments of an educational character there are the Australian Museum, Technological and Mining Museums and National Art Gallery, Public Libraries, Conservatorium of Music, also Botanical Garden and Zoological Garden.

Old Age, Invalidity and Accident Pensions, and Maternity Allowances.

In Australia the old age pension law grants (subject to conditions as to birth, residence, and character) a pension of 15s. per week to every woman over 60 years of age, and every man over 65 years of age, or over 60 if incapacitated by infirmity or injury from earning a living. The maximum pension of 39l. per annum (15s. per week) is subject to a proportionate reduction in respect of any income or property of the claimant, so that the pensioner's income with the pension shall not exceed 65l. per annum with men pensioners and 60l. with women. Benefits from friendly societies are not reckoned as income, nor any gifts and allowances from children or grandchildren; nor is deduction made for the home in which the pensioner permanently resides. Money payable to a pensioner while an inmate of a benevolent asylum or hospital may be paid to the institution for the pensioner. Since July 1, 1909, old age pensions have been paid throughout the Commonwealth by the Federal Government, and on June 30, 1922, 40,065 old age pensions were current in New South Wales.

Invalidity and Accident Pensions are paid to persons over the age of 16 years who are permanently incapacitated and who are not receiving an old age pension. From Dec. 15, 1910, the payment of these pensions was undertaken by the Federal Government, and 15,897 persons in New South Wales were in receipt of the benefits on June 30, 1922.

War pensioners in New South Wales at June 30, 1921, numbered 67,858, including 24,971 on account of incapacitated members of the A.I.F. and 42,887 on account of dependants. The annual liability for war pensions in New South Wales on June 30, 1922, was 2,189,798l.

Under the Maternity Allowance Act, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1912, payment of maternity allowances is made to mothers of children born in Australia. A sum of 5l. is payable in respect of each birth, one allowance only being payable in cases of plural births. The allowance is payable to women who are inhabitants of the Commonwealth, or who intend to settle therein. The total number of claims paid in New South Wales during the year ended June 20, 1922, was 55,413.

Justice and Crime.

In New South Wales legal processes may be grouped within the Lower or Magistrates Courts, or of the Higher Courts presided over by appointed Judges. There is also an appellate jurisdiction. The Lower or Magistrate's Courts include Petty Sessions, Small Debts, Licensing, Children's, Coroner's, and Fair Rents Courts. All persons arrested and charged with offences, and all summoned persons, must be brought before the Magistrates' Courts, and

dealt with summarily or committed to trial at the Higher Courts. Summary offences are punishable by fine or by imprisonment. The period of imprisonment that may be awarded by magistrates for purely summary offences ranges from a maximum of seven days where the total amount payable does not exceed 10s., to a maximum of twelve months where the amount exceeds 100l. The period of imprisonment is fixed by Statute: in some cases sentences up to two years may be imposed. Prisoners charged with capital crimes must be tried before the Supreme Court.

• The First Offenders (Women) Act, 1918, provides that when any woman who has not been previously convicted of any offence punishable either summarily or on indictment, is charged before any court with a minor offence, the hearing of such charge, etc., must, unless the defendant elects to be tried in open court, be in private and no persons other than those directly interested shall remain in the court, and a report of the proceedings must not be published.

In the Sydney, Parramatta, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Bathurst, and Wollongong districts stipendiary magistrates preside in the police courts; in other districts, police magistrates and honorary justices of the peace adjudicate. The licensing of houses for the sale of intoxicants is transacted by magistrates specially appointed for that purpose.

Children's Courts have been established with the object of removing children as far as possible from the atmosphere of a public court. Magistrates exercise powers in respect of children and of offences committed by and against children. Offenders against the universal training section of the Defence Act are prosecuted in the Children's Court.

The Fair Rents Courts were established in 1916, their function being the determination of the fair rental of dwellings leased for a term not exceeding three years at a rental not exceeding 156l. per annum.

A Profiteering Prevention Court was established in 1920. District Courts are held for the trials of civil cases where the property involved or the amount claimed does not exceed 400l. There is a Court of Industrial Arbitration.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales is under the presidency of the Chief Justice assisted by not more than seven puisne judges.

In 1920 there were 64,803 convictions before magistrates at Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts, and 1,027 distinct persons were convicted at the Higher Courts. There are 24 gaols. On December 31, 1920, there were 1,129 prisoners in confinement.

Finance.

The following are statistics of net revenue for years ended June 30 :—

Year ended June 30	From Taxation ¹	Land Revenue	From Business Undertakings	From Miscellaneous Sources	Total Net Revenue
	£	£	£	£	£
1914	4,578,246	1,828,887	10,949,651	1,081,444	18,438,228
1915 ¹	6,464,120	1,828,407	14,036,267	1,119,363	23,488,166
1920	7,435,235	1,915,439	17,965,043	1,334,779	28,650,496
1921	9,921,367	2,151,465	20,462,861	1,495,703	34,081,396
1922	9,881,053	2,608,820	21,732,322	2,015,619	35,637,820

¹ Including balance of revenue collected by the Federal Government and returned to State.

Under the heading 'Business Undertakings' is included revenue from railways, tramways, water supply and sewerage, and Sydney Harbour Trust.

The control of the customs and excise having passed to the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1901, the taxation is obtained from stamp and probate duties, land tax, income tax, motor tax, betting taxes, totalizator tax, racecourse admission tax, and licences. A payment of 25s. per head per annum is made to the State by the Commonwealth Government, the bulk of whose revenue comes from customs and excise duties, income tax, land tax, probate and succession duties, and the Post Office.

The following table shows the net expenditure exclusive of expenditure from loans :—

Year ended June 30	Railways and Tramways (including Interest on Capital)	Water Supply and Sewerage (including Interest on Capital)	Public Instruction (excluding Endowments)	Interest on Public Debt, and Special Deposits	Other Services	Total Net Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	9,505,926	725,931	1,689,084	1,022,732	5,121,516	18,065,189
1919	12,370,545	1,132,769	2,271,257	975,352	6,483,475	23,233,398
1920	16,158,569	1,368,197	2,505,483	1,074,896	9,102,868	30,210,013
1921	18,295,085	1,521,554	3,702,721	1,637,586	9,319,946	34,476,892
1922	19,275,198	1,691,289	4,086,177	1,604,687	10,310,174	36,966,525

The amount of the Public Debt proper on June 30, 1922, was 176,674,387*l.* (exclusive of Closer Settlement Debentures, &c., 4,121,936*l.*) with mean rate of interest 4·88 per cent. Of this amount about 79 per cent. has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, water supply, sewerage, roads and bridges, harbours and rivers, and the Sydney Harbour Trust. The net return from business undertakings for the year 1921-22 was equal to 4·36 per cent. of the cost of construction ; or 3·51 per cent. of the existing Public Debt.

The expenditure from loans, exclusive of redemptions, up to June 30, 1922, was : Railways and tramways, 101,850,635*l.* ; conservation of water, artesian boring, etc., 8,772,651*l.* ; water supply and sewerage, 24,832,241*l.* ; roads and bridges, 2,188,038*l.* ; harbours and rivers navigation, 6,661,938*l.* ; Sydney Harbour Trusts, 9,497,242*l.* ; other works and services, 27,916,959*l.* ; total, 181,719,704*l.*

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts (area 1,821,134 acres) are as follows for the municipal year 1920 :—

Municipalities	Assessed Annual Value	Improved Capital Value	Income	Expenditure	Loans Outstanding
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney .	3,806,118	84,580,400	1,724,858	1,747,972	7,097,690
Suburbs .	9,700,322	136,825,225	1,301,225	1,239,558	1,180,334
Metropolitan Country .	13,507,040	221,405,625	3,026,083	2,987,530	9,178,024
	4,908,991	68,489,506	1,255,979	1,199,771	614,701
Total .	18,416,031	289,895,131	4,282,062	4,187,301	9,792,725

The financial statistics of the 136 shires (area, 115,929,600 acres), during 1920, were as follows :—

Unimproved Capital Value, 120,872,326*l.* ; Income, 1,355,416*l.* ; Expenditure, 1,325,748*l.*

For Defence, *see Commonwealth of Australia*, p. 367. There is a complete naval establishment, the main works of which are at Garden Island, Sydney. Sydney is the headquarters of the squadron in Australian waters, and has a dockyard, naval coaling station, and victualling and other stores. The cost of defence is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

Production and Industry.

I. LAND SETTLEMENT.

The State of New South Wales is divided into three divisions—the Eastern, Central, and Western. The Districts in the Eastern and Central Divisions are, for the purpose of local administration, grouped into Land Board Districts, which are sub-divided into Land Districts. The Western Division is under the control of the Western Land Board—consisting of three Commissioners—and the head offices of the Lands Department and Western Land Board offices are in Sydney. In the Eastern and Central Divisions land may be acquired under various tenures; in the Western Division the land is leased by the State to pastoral tenants, mainly for grazing, but small areas in or near townships are leased for special purposes.

The total land alienated or in process of alienation on June 30, 1921, was 63,517,031 acres, exclusive of Federal Capital Territory. The total land occupied under leases of various kinds was 113,093,099 acres.

II. AGRICULTURE.

In 1920-21 there were 4,467,109 acres under crops (including 2,767 double cropped). The cultivated land is principally to be found in small holdings of less than 500 acres.

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during four years and the principal crops produced were as follows:

Year ended June 30		1918		1919		1920		1921	
Area under Cultivation		Acres 4,462,916		Acres 3,893,602		Acres 3,773,577		Acres 4,467,109	
Value of all Crops		13,684,900 <i>l.</i>		12,260,190 <i>l.</i>		13,582,090 <i>l.</i>		32,372,550 <i>l.</i>	
Principal Crops		Area		Area		Area		Area	
		Acres	Produce	Acres	Produce	Acres	Produce	Acres	Produce
Wheat	Grain .	3,329,371	37,712,000 Tons	2,409,669	13,325,000 Tons	1,474,174	4,388,022 Tons	3,127,377	55,625,000 Tons
	Hay .	435,180	484,708 Bush.	613,544	517,370 Bush.	716,770	354,059 Bush.	520,555	821,745 Bush.
Maize	Grain .	145,754	3,499,960 Tons	114,582	2,091,921 Tons	136,509	4,052,025 Tons	144,105	4,176,000 Tons
Barley	Grain .	8,370	97,821 Tons	7,980	86,313 Tons	5,354	38,892 Tons	5,969	123,290 Tons
	Hay .	844	1,083 Bush.	1,238	1,058 Bush.	1,750	1,414 Bush.	1,836	1,890 Bush.
Oats	Grain .	82,591	1,455,111 Tons	86,474	1,273,752 Tons	76,117	586,758 Tons	77,709	1,612,700 Tons
	Hay .	118,917	150,097 Tons	152,842	145,638 Tons	172,310	138,137 Tons	259,991	399,415 Tons
Potatoes		22,580	49,984 Cwts.	20,879	30,356 Cwts.	20,443	49,946 Cwts.	27,673	63,256 Cwts.
Lucerne (Hay)		64,708	147,172 Cwts.	46,359	88,403 Cwts.	46,555	85,540 Cwts.	71,038	150,426 Cwts.
Tobacco		791	2,609 Cwts.	1,680	20,952 Cwts.	1,604	19,236 Cwts.	1,021	7,749 Cwts.

The area sown for Wheat during the season 1921-22 was 3,689,110 acres, of which 3,202,610 acres were for grain, 468,930 were reaped for 579,800 tons of hay, while 17,570 acres were fed^a off. The total yield of grain was 42,650,000 bushels.

Year ended June 30	Cane-sugar		Grapes				
	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	Wines	Brandy	Table Fruit	Dried Fruit
	Acres		Acres	Gallons	Gallons	Tons	Cwts.
1917	10,969	143,588	8,666	628,950	18,856	2,214	6,515
1918	10,596	174,881	8,594	538,210	19,192	1,710	5,412
1919	10,490	105,234	8,740	555,770	11,299	2,415	5,946
1920	10,568	91,321	8,923	717,893	8,680	2,678	9,549
1921	11,382	131,313	10,783	674,188	12,653	2,660	6,917

The principal fruit-culture of the State is that of the orange. There were in June, 1921, 28,435 acres under citrus fruit, with a production of 1,242,283 bushels of oranges, 279,023 bushels of lemons, 474,283 bushels of mandarins, and 14,167 bushels of other citrus fruit. During 1920-21 the production of bananas was 335,328 cases; apples, 891,345 bushels; peaches and nectarines, 789,879 bushels; plums and prunes, 211,271 bushels.

At June 30, 1921, the State had 33,851,828 sheep, 3,375,267 cattle, 663,173 horses, and 306,253 swine. The production of woolas in the grease was in the year ended June 30, 1921, 240,231,000 lbs. In the same year the production of tallow was 501,640 cwt.; butter, 81,268,011 lbs.; cheese, 6,407,209 lbs.; bacon and ham, 16,257,242 lbs.

There were 136,283 persons employed permanently in rural occupations during the year ended June 30, 1921.

There is a Forestry Commission. The total area of Crown lands as State forests amounts to 5,194,298 acres, and the area of timber reserves was 1,535,679 acres. The revenue from royalties, licences, &c., amounted in the year ended June 30, 1916, to 68,107*l.*; in 1917 to 67,273*l.*; in 1918 to 70,969*l.*; in 1919 to 97,592*l.*; in 1920 to 147,040*l.*; and in 1921 to 190,742*l.* There were 496 licensed sawmills, the employees numbering 5,645, and the value of plant and machinery was 908,192*l.* The output of native timber amounted to 156,112,000 superficial feet valued at 2,047,470*l.* The estimated value of production from Forestry in 1920-21 was 1,656,000*l.*

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The aggregate value of all mineral products of N.S.W. to the end of 1921 was 328,368,646*l.* The following table gives details for the year 1921 :—

Mineral	Quantity 1921	Value 1921	Total value to end of 1921
		£	£
Gold	51,173 oz.	217,370	63,073,303 ^a
Silver	2,963,379 oz.	325,163	
Silver-lead ore	53,407 tons	539,839	83,113,503
Copper	499 "	41,267	15,297,245
Tin	1,395 "	163,451	12,505,748
Coal ²	10,793,387 "	9,078,388	114,946,009
Oil shale ^a	32,489 "	77,380	2,626,276

Quantity, 14,848,717 oz. fine. ^a 152 mines, 21,052 men in 1921. ² 2 mines, 213 miners.

Mineral	Quantity 1921	Value 1921	Total value to end of 1921
		£	£
Zinc	79,694 tons	283,455	—
Lead	20,373 "	162,862	—
Iron	90,053 "	639,376	—
Lime	33,756 "	89,267	—
Portland Cement	—	543,048	—

There were 23 smelting works and ore-dressing establishments giving permanent employment to 4,279 persons, principally for the smelting of silver, tin, and copper ores. In 1921, 592,097 tons of coke were manufactured, valued at 1,029,694l.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

The following table is compiled from the returns of 1920-21 :—

Classification	Estab- lishments	Em- ployees	Value of Materials and Fuel used	Goods Manufact- ured or work done
			£	£
Treating raw pastoral products	221	3,840	5,834,737	7,254,180
Oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c.	38	1,584	2,612,471	3,384,496
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c.	299	8,829	1,821,195	4,677,903
Working in wood	798	9,157	4,196,227	6,604,229
Metal works, machinery, &c.	717	36,860	22,017,929	32,643,806
Connected with food, drink, and narcotics	782	17,874	36,9-8,633	43,902,378
Clothing and textile fabrics and materials	1,066	28,298	8,221,350	13,887,355
Books, paper, printing and engraving	474	10,527	3,408,765	6,442,634
Musical instruments, etc.	24	642	152,646	387,101
Arms and Explosives	4	850	85,828	301,460
Vehicles & fittings, saddlery, harness, &c.	503	5,267	1,001,682	2,191,179
Ship and boat building	37	5,175	768,973	2,228,863
Furniture, bedding and upholstery	297	4,312	1,327,751	2,371,138
Drugs, chemicals and by-products	126	2,659	2,417,630	3,688,829
Surgical and other scientific instruments	15	206	37,085	85,455
Jewellery, timepieces, plated ware	71	823	149,285	369,074
Heat, light and power	235	5,038	2,541,331	5,533,194
Leatherware, not elsewhere included	34	919	417,262	618,794
Minor Wares, not elsewhere included	91	2,146	762,419	1,269,328
Total	5,837	145,011	94,713,249	137,841,386

The following figures represent the estimated value of production from the various industries at the place of production for year ended June 30, 1921: Pastoral, 20,057,000l.; agricultural, 32,373,000l.; dairying and farmyard, 16,447,000l.; forests, fisheries, and wild animals, 4,089,000l.; mining, 13,096,000l.; manufacturing, 42,192,000l. Total, all industries: 128,254,000l.; value per head of population £61 7s. 6d.

Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation.

The Industrial laws of New South Wales provide for the regulation of the conditions of industries by means of industrial conciliation and arbitration, and for the repression of strikes and lock-outs. Provision has been

made for the registration of industrial unions of employers and of employees, for the constitution of a Court of Industrial Arbitration and subsidiary Tribunals—such as Wages or Industrial Boards—to decide disputes and to determine rates of wages and other industrial matters, and for the appointment of a Board of Trade, under the presidency of a Judge of the Court, to exercise extensive powers regarding industrial conditions.

An Industrial Board, consisting of a chairman and two or four other members, representing equally the employers and employees, may be constituted for any industry or group of industries on the recommendation of the Industrial Arbitration Court; also special Boards to determine questions of demarcation. The Court and the Boards may make awards fixing the lowest rates of wages or salaries up to a maximum of £10 per week or £525 per annum, the times and hours of work, the rates of payment for overtime, the proportionate number of apprentices, and granting preference of employment to unionists, and determining any other industrial matter.

The Court or a Board may deal with wages and hours of employment, but no award may be made for wages lower than the living wage declared by the Board of Trade. Employees in rural industries are entitled to the living wage as determined after separate inquiry. Aged, infirm or slow workers may obtain permits to work for less than the minimum wage.

The Industrial Boards have been arranged upon the basis of craft or calling, those relating to allied industries being grouped under one chairman. At June 30, 1921, there were 271 Boards, but since 1916 they exercise their functions only in respect of cases which the Court may commit to them for special reasons, and awards are made usually by the Court in order to prevent delay in hearing and in determining, and to prevent the overlapping of awards.

The awards are binding on all persons in the industry and within the locality to which they relate for a period not exceeding three years specified, and after such period until varied or rescinded. Application for variation may be made whenever a living wage declaration has been made by the Board of Trade. Appeal from an award of a Board lies to the Court and from an award of a single Judge to the Full Court constituted by three Judges.

The Board of Trade, with powers of a Royal Commission, is composed of a President (who is Judge of the Court), a Deputy President, four Commissioners, and four additional Commissioners to represent rural industries. After public inquiry as to the cost of living, the Board declares annually the rates of living wage for adult employees of each sex; it is charged with the administration of matters relating to apprenticeship, and it is authorised to encourage organisations for the welfare of juvenile labour, &c., and for the improvement of industrial relationship between employers and workers.

Living Wage for Adult Employees.—In May 1922, the Board of Trade fixed the living wage for male employees in the State at 78s. per week, 13s. per day, or 1s. 7½d. per hour, and for females a living wage was fixed in December 1921 of 41s. per week, 6s. 10d. per day, or 10½d. per hour. Margins above the living wage are determined by award or agreement. These rates do not apply to rural workers, and the living wage for adult males engaged in rural industries was declared by the Board in October 1921 to be 66s. per week or 11s. per day, and the following deductions may be made:—for residence comprising a separate house of 3 rooms or more 12s., or less than 3 rooms 5s.; for board and residence 24s.; and for board without residence 19s.

Commerce and Communications.

The external commerce of New South Wales, exclusive of Inter-State trade, is included in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth. The total external commerce of the State is given in the following table:—

Year ended June 30	Imports Oversea	Exports Oversea		
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	Total
	£	£	£	£
1913 ¹	32,350,663	31,135,169	1,704,620	32,839,789
1918	29,519,986	37,343,979	2,375,114	39,619,093
1919	46,013,102	48,621,036	2,406,323	51,027,359
1920	44,690,599	50,924,440	4,092,616	55,017,655
1921	72,466,388	47,414,946	4,299,089	51,714,035
1922	43,321,478	44,478,446	3,283,948	47,757,394

¹ Calendar Year.

The chief exports are gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, ores, coal, wool, wool tops, milk, sausage casings, furs, metal manufactures, butter, wheat, flour, fruit, jams, &c., boots and shoes, timber, meat (frozen and preserved), rabbits, hides and skins, tallow, leather, coconut oil, pearl-shell.

With the exception of a steam tramway of 2½ miles in extent under private control all tramways are the property of the Government. There were, on June 30, 1922, 229½ miles open for traffic, the capital cost being 9,505,732*l*. The gross earnings for 1921-22 were 3,610,135*l*.; the working expenses, 3,015,616*l*.; and the percentage of working expenses to earnings 83·53. On June 30, 1922, 5,116 miles of Government railway were open; the revenue for 1921-22 was 15,213,019*l*.; the expenditure, 11,116,302*l*.; the number of passengers carried, 121,298,861. There are 8 private railways having a total mileage of 158 miles.

For Shipping, Posts and Telegraphs, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Money and Credit.

The value of gold coin and gold bullion issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, during seven years, was:—

Year	Gold	Year	Gold
	£		£
1913	2,274,740	1919	1,952,000
1916	1,535,584	1920	469,405
1917	1,738,679	1921	853,094
1918	3,807,734		

In addition to the above, Australian silver coin to the value of 1,466,050*l*., and bronze coin valued at 90,389*l*., were issued to December 31, 1921.

There were 16 banks trading in New South Wales in 1922, the average assets in the June quarter being: coin, 10,282,955*l*.; bullion, 335,043*l*.; landed property, 2,620,237*l*.; notes and discounted bills, &c., 98,335,071*l*.; notes and bills of other banks, 792,442*l*.; balances due from other banks, 2,832,745*l*.; total assets, 125,375,157*l*. (including 10,176,664*l*. Australian notes).

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were, for

June, 1922 ; Notes in circulation, 68,953*l.*; bills in circulation, 969,186*l.*; deposits not bearing interest, 52,276,678*l.*; deposits bearing interest, 54,086,297*l.*; total deposits, 106,862,975*l.*; balances due to other banks, 1,541,923*l.*; total liabilities, 108,943,037*l.*.

The Government Savings Bank of New South Wales is under the control of three commissioners. Its business is carried on in three separate departments—the Savings Bank, the Rural Bank, and the Advances for Homes. In the Rural Bank Department money is accepted on current account, fixed deposits at interest are received, and operations may be extended to include the general business of banking. The Advances for Homes are made to enable persons to acquire homes or to pay off existing mortgages on their homes. The loans current in each department of the Bank at June 30, 1921, were: Savings Bank, 2,219,908*l.*; Advances to Settlers, 3,423,871*l.*; Advances for Homes, 3,173,751*l.*; total loans, 8,817,530*l.*

Statistics of Savings Banks are given below; the figures include the returns of the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia:—

Year ended 30th June	Number of Depositors	Amount of Deposits £	Average per Depositor		
			£	s.	d.
1914	717,737	33,167,523	46	4	3
1917	872,351	40,836,747	46	16	3
1918	920,337	43,039,012	46	15	3
1919	984,951	47,070,342	47	15	9
1920	1,053,893	49,933,535	47	7	9
1921	1,126,157	57,394,641	50	19	4

Limited Liability Companies and Benefit Building and Investment Societies also receive money on deposit, the amount of which in the former on June 30, 1921, was 1,580,192*l.*, and in the latter 496,298*l.*

LORD HOWE ISLAND, 31° 33' 4" S., 159° 4' 26" E., a dependency of New South Wales, situated about 436 miles north-east of Sydney, area, 3,220 acres: population (1921), 116. The Island, which was discovered in 1788, is of volcanic origin. Mount Gower, the highest point, reaches a height of 2,840 feet.

A Board of Control at Sydney, under the Government of New South Wales, manages the affairs of the island and supervises the *Kentia* palm seed industry.

Books of Reference.

The Official Year-Book of New South Wales. Published annually by Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statistical Register. Published annually by Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statistical Bulletin. Published quarterly. Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statesman's Year Book (pocket-size). Published annually by Government Statistician.

Australian Historical Society Journal. Quarterly. Sydney.

Official Reports of Railway Commissioners; Mines Department; Department of Lands; Department of Agriculture; Public Works; Public Instruction; Board of Water Supply and Sewerage; Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners; Water Conservation and Irrigation Commissioners; Forestry Commissioners. Published annually. Sydney.

David (T. W. Edgeworth), New South Wales, Historical, Physiographical and Economic. Melbourne and London, 1912.

See also under Australia.

VICTORIA

Constitution and Government.

Victoria, formerly a portion of New South Wales, was, in 1851, proclaimed a separate colony, with a partially elective Legislative Council, and in 1855 responsible self-government was conferred. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers. The Upper House consists of 34 members, elected for six years, and the Lower of 65, elected for three years (unless sooner dissolved). Members of the Council must be in possession of an estate of the net annual value of 50*l.* for one year prior to their election; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l.* per annum if derived from freehold, or of 15*l.* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British or Colonial universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, ministers of religion of any denomination, certificated teachers, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy active and retired. One-half of the members of the Legislative Council retire every three years. The members of the Legislative Assembly require no property qualification, and are elected by universal male and (since 1908) female suffrage, and no person may vote in more than one district, nor twice in the same district. Clergymen of any religious denomination are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are entitled to reimbursement for expenses at the rate of 500*l.* per annum, and members of both Houses have free passes over all the railways.

Governor.—The Right Hon. The Earl of Stradbroke.

Lieutenant Governor.—Hon. Sir William H. Irvine, K.C.M.G.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible ministers.

The Ministry (October, 1922) is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply.—Hon. H. S. W. Lawson, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary, and Minister of Public Health.—Major the Hon. M. Baird, M.L.A.

Treasurer.—Hon. W. M. McPherson, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.—Hon. Sir A. Robinson, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

Minister of Education, Forests, and Labour.—Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Minister for Public Works.—Hon. F. G. Clarke, M.L.C.

Minister of Railways and Mines.—Hon. S. Barnes, M.L.A.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. D. S. Oman, M.L.A.

Honorary Members of the Cabinet.—Hon. J. W. Pennington, M.L.A., Hon. H. Angus, M.L.A., Hon. J. K. Merritt, M.L.C., Hon. S. M. Davis, M.L.C.

The number of salaried ministers is limited to eight, and their total salaries to 10,000*l.* At least four of the ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council, nor more than six be members of the Assembly.

State of the parties in the Legislative Assembly (October 1922): Nationalists, 31; Independent Liberal, 1; Farmers' Union, 12; Labour, 21. Total, 65.

Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain.—Hon. J. McWhae, Offices, Melbourne Place, The Strand, W.C. 2.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. •

For purposes of local administration the State is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, ought not to be of a greater area than nine square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding 300*l.* upon a rate of one shilling in the *£*. The latter, called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 1,500*l.* on a rate of one shilling in the *£*. In 1921 there were 53 urban and 139 rural municipalities, only 650 square miles in the State not being included within their limits. Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount of his rates.

Area and Population.

The State has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the whole area of Australia. The State is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by census returns, is exhibited in the following table:—

Date of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual rate of increase per cent.
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,334	146,432	410,766	—
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	7·88
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	3·07
April 3, 1881 . . .	452,083	410,263	862,346	1·65
April 5, 1891 . . .	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	2·83
March 31, 1901 . . .	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	0·48
April 2, 1911 . . .	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	0·91
April 4, 1921 . . .	754,629	776,900	1,531,529	1·54

The estimated population at December 13, 1921, was 1,550,952 (764,810 males, 786,142 females).

The average density of the population is 17 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 37 acres.

The population in 1891 included 9,377 Chinese and 565 aborigines; in 1901, 7,349 Chinese and 652 aborigines; and in 1911, 5,601 Chinese and 643 aborigines.

At the date of the census of 1921, the Australian-born numbered 1,330,328, or 87 per cent. of the population; natives of New Zealand, 11,191; of British Isles, 160,880; of Germany, 3,693; of other countries, 20,236; 1,111 were born at sea and the birthplaces of 3,841 were unspecified.

Of the total population in 1911, there were 577,053 bread-winners and 721,137 dependants, while 17,361 were not accounted for. Of the bread-winners there were—professional, 43,819; domestic, 62,175; commercial, 91,611; industrial, 187,773; engaged in transport, 39,238; primary producers, 144,384 (including agricultural, 86,152; pastoral, 29,340; fisheries, 873; mining, 20,239; forestry, 5,151; water conservation, 1,627; capture of wild animals and their produce, 1,002); indefinite, 8,053.

About three-fifths of the total population of Victoria live in towns. At the census of 1921 it was ascertained that the town population numbered nearly one million, out of a total population of 1,531,280.

Inclusive of the suburbs the estimated population on December 31, 1921, of Melbourne was 795,100, or half of that of the State; Ballarat, 38,500; Geelong, 36,170; Bendigo, 33,170; Warrnambool, 7,739; Castlemaine, 7,000; Mildura, 5,100; Maryborough, 4,747; Hamilton, 5,098; and Wonthaggi, 5,176.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the State for five years :—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1917	33,035	1,820*	14,555	9,506	18,480
1918	31,601	1,844	15,177	9,156	16,424
1919	31,621	1,825	19,370	11,706	12,251
1920	36,214	1,896	16,832	14,898	19,382
1921	35,593	1,714	16,165	13,676	19,428

The recorded immigration into and emigration from the State of Victoria by sea were as follow in recent years :—

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)	Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1913	114,586	101,718	1919	33,621 ¹	37,699 ¹
1917	58,976 ¹	58,774 ¹	1920	65,595 ¹	59,956
1918	48,566 ¹	51,631 ¹	1921	66,537	63,914

¹ Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces.

Of the immigrants in 1921, 29,854 were females, and of the emigrants 28,159 were females.

Religion.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. At the date of the census of 1921 77 per cent. of the population were Protestants, 21 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. were Jews. The following were the enumerated numbers of each of the principal religions in 1921:—Episcopalians 620,445 (including 'Protestant,' so stated, 18,636); Presbyterians, 257,072; Methodists, 183,829; other Protestants, 100,097; Roman Catholics, 322,565; Jews, 7,677; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 1,367; others (including unspecified), 38,228.

Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the University, established under a special Act and opened in 1855, with its four affiliated colleges, State schools (primary and secondary), technical schools or colleges, and registered schools. Out of the general revenue the

University received a subsidy amounting to 28,175*l.* for the year ending June 30, 1922. It is both an examining and a teaching body, and grants degrees in all Faculties except Divinity.

Affiliated to the University are four Colleges—Trinity, Ormond, Queen's and Newman—in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively; also the School of Mines at Ballarat. From the opening of the University to the end of 1921, 11,188 students matriculated, and 7,386 direct degrees were conferred. In 1921 the students who matriculated numbered 710, the direct graduates numbered 380, and there were 2,654 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular; it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14, and free for the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. In 1920 there were 4,233 State schools with 6,637 teachers, a total enrolment of 247,337 scholars, and an average attendance of 158,554, or 64 per cent. of the numbers on the roll. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1911, 98 per cent. were able to read and write. In 1920–21 the total cost of public instruction, including grants to the University, was 2,117,151*l.*—all paid by the State. Secondary education is for the most part under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were, in 1920, 489 registered schools in Victoria, with 1,950 teachers, and a net enrolment of 59,314 scholars. A large proportion of these were in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State.

Under the auspices of the Education Department are 24 technical schools, 20 junior technical schools, 30 high schools (including agricultural high schools), 39 higher elementary schools, and 5 schools of domestic arts. In 1921 there were 647 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural and horticultural colleges, the number of individual students being 10,620.

Old Age Pensions, &c.

On July 1, 1909, the Federal Old Age Pensions Act came into operation, and the State pensioners were taken over by the Federal authorities. The number in Victoria on June 30, 1922, was 30,988. Pensions are also granted to invalids, 11,444 being on the register on June 30, 1922. The amount paid in old age and invalid pensions during 1921–22 was 1,581,898*l.*

An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of 5*l.* to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth, no additional sum to be paid for twins. During the year ended June 30, 1922, the allowance was granted to 36,257 mothers in the State of Victoria.

The number of War Pensions granted in Victoria to June 30, 1922, was 75,664, and the annual liability in respect thereof was 2,064,114*l.*

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and five puisne judges. There are courts of general and petty sessions, county courts, courts of insolvency, courts of mines, and courts of licensing.

The following are the criminal statistics for five years:—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Arrested	12,689	10,346	11,993	14,582	15,249
Summarily convicted	7,627	6,087	7,094	9,010	9,631
Committed for trial	440	340	506	759	715
Sentenced after commitment	276	209	307	442	483

There are 7 gaols and 4 reformatory prisons in Victoria, besides 4 police gaols. At the end of 1921 there were confined in these prisons and police gaols 723 males and 48 females.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the State in the years shown were :

Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1914	10,958,057	10,944,718	1920	15,866,184	15,752,459
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	1921	19,054,475	18,941,698
1919	13,044,088	12,979,407	1922	19,287,000	19,247,000

The following table shows the actual amounts of State revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1920-21:—

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
<i>Taxation:—</i>	£		£
Land tax	331,756	Governor	8,777
Duties on estates of deceased persons	702,468	Parliament & Ministry	103,491
Duty on bank notes	1,454	Civil establishments	404,575
Stamp duty	928,367	Pensions and gratuities	466,636
Income Tax	1,591,198	Interest and expenses of Public Debt	3,882,095
Race Clubs' percentage	17,170	Railways	7,857,380
Licences	274,020	Other public works	1,135,986
Total State taxation	3,846,433	Crown lands	207,760
Railways	9,848,061	Education, &c.	1,832,444
Crown lands	556,871	Charitable institutions, &c.	818,530
Commonwealth balances received	1,878,449	Judicial and legal	226,608
Other sources	2,924,661	Police and gaols	609,901
		Mining, agriculture, and stock	783,832
		Other expenditure	603,680
Total	19,054,475	Total	18,941,698

The amount raised by taxation (exclusive of taxes collected by Commonwealth) as shown in the above table, viz. 3,846,833*l.*, was equivalent to a proportion of 2*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* per head of population.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, on June 30, 1921, to 97,317,831*l.* (inclusive of temporary Treasury bills). Of this debt 58,315,473*l.* was borrowed for the construction of railways; 11,078,949*l.* for waterworks; 1,672,839*l.* for State school buildings, &c.; 17,991,954*l.* for closer settlement; and 8,258,616*l.* for other public works and purposes. The nominal rate of interest on the public debt varies from 3 to 6½ per cent., and averages 4·42 per cent.

The net local ordinary revenue and expenditure (Municipalities, Harbour Trusts, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigade Boards) for 1921 were respectively 4,858,817*l.* and 4,751,160*l.* The net local debt (exclusive of amounts borrowed first by Government) amounted to 18,224,592*l.* on June 30, 1921.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the State in 1921 amounted to about 423,485,383*l.*, and the annual value was 22,745,584*l.*

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of Victoria about 33,004,997 acres at the end of 1921 were either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 4,843,878 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 8,545,989 acres for pastoral purposes; 149,516 acres are held under perpetual lease; State forests, timber, water, and other reserves, 5,536,373 acres; auriferous land, 620,586 acres; roads, 1,757,040 acres; and unsold land in towns, &c., 1,787,381 acres.

The total number of holdings in 1921-22 was 79,655.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for five years:—

Years ended March 31	Total Area Cultivated	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons
1918	5,783	2,690	37,738	293	6,141	85	1,971	67	182	749	250
1919	5,491	2,214	25,240	343	5,275	100	2,029	52	138	984	1,114
1920	5,339	1,918	14,858	560	6,603	85	1,529	54	146	1,117	1,242
1921	6,425	2,296	39,469	444	10,907	94	2,496	63	172	1,333	1,985
1922	6,584	2,611	43,868	319	6,082	100	2,336	64	174	1,159	1,548

The produce per acre of the principal crops was:—

Year ended March 31	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Malting	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1918	14·03	20·94	23·87	22·58	2·72	1·27
1919	11·40	15·38	20·70	19·75	2·66	1·13
1920	7·75	11·30	18·33	17·33	2·71	1·11
1921	17·19	24·59	25·97	27·25	2·74	1·49
1922	16·80	19·39	23·13	23·52	2·72	1·34

In 1921-22 there were 32,923 acres of vines, yielding 1,357,696 gallons of wine. (1920-21, 29,255 acres, 2,222,805 gallons.)

In addition, green forage covered 89,410 acres, and gardens (both market and private) and orchards occupied an extent of 103,795 acres in 1921-22.

There is a small beet-sugar undertaking in the hands of the government. In the season 1921-22 1,600 acres were harvested and 1,872 tons of sugar extracted.

At the end of March, 1922, there were in the State 496,124 horses, 1,750,369 head of cattle, 12,325,818 sheep, and 230,770 pigs. The wool produced in the season 1916-17 amounted to 94,845,024 lbs., valued at 5,927,814*l*; in 1917-18 to 105,424,682 lbs., valued at 6,410,077*l*, in 1918-19 to 126,644,061 lbs., valued at 7,621,413*l*, in 1919-20 to 132,847,167 lbs., valued at 7,908,007*l*, and in 1920-21 to 90,250,571 lbs., valued at 4,729,400*l*. The quantity of butter produced in 1920 was 64,938,458 lbs.

At the end of 1920 the area of State Forests in Victoria was 4,432,600 acres. The amount of timber sawn in 1920-21 in Victoria Saw Mills from Victorian logs was 113,215,040 super. feet, valued at the mill at 905,720*l*.

The estimated value of Victorian production in 1920-21 was as follows:—

	£		£
Agricultural Production	25,190,350	Miscellaneous	5,159,996
Pastoral and Dairying	24,816,620		
Mining	1,607,645	Total Primary Products	58,729,361
Forest	1,954,750	Manufacturing—value	
		added during process	38,330,232
		Total	97,059,593

II. MINING.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the quantities and values of minerals raised in Victoria in 1920 and 1921:—

	Quantity		Value	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
			£	£
Gold oz. fine	152,792	104,512	648,969	443,938
Silver ¹ "	6,231	5,204	1,714	862
Coal tons	442,241	511,859	464,739	603,323
Brown coal "	162,682	79,224	64,180	31,074
Tin ore "	84	80	12,815	11,961
Antimony ore "	961	347	14,238	5,890
Gypsum "	3,393	11,139	1,696	6,914
Magnosite "	151	123	453	34
Kaolin "	2,130	2,142	2,264	1,577
Diatomaceous earth "	1,006	—	5,000	—
Wolfram "	7	—	355	—
Pigment clays "	637	335	339	375
Molybdenite "	48	5	3,616	70
Phosphate rock "	4,222	1,541	4,222	1,541
Fluorspar "	13	196	43	625
Manganese ore "	—	10	—	100

¹ Extracted from gold at Melbourne Mint.

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1921 is estimated at 70,860,259 oz. (fine), of an aggregate value of 300,994,473*l*. The estimated number of miners at work on the gold-fields in 1921 was 3,050. About 2,004 persons were employed in coal-mining. Total mineral production, 1921, 1,490,935*l*., compared with 1,607,645*l*. in 1920.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in 1920-21, was 6,532, of which 1,646 used steam or gas engines; the aggregate horse-power used was 182,143; the number of hands employed was 140,743; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at 35,492,735*l*. The value of materials used was 65,401,425*l*., and of articles produced or work done, 106,008,294*l*. The wages paid (excluding working proprietors) amounted to 21,377,216*l*. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Commerce and Communications.

The commerce of Victoria, exclusive of inter-State trade, is included in the statement of the commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, excluding inter-State trade, in six years, was:—

Years	Total Imports (Oversea)	Total Exports (Oversea)	Years	Total Imports (Oversea)	Total Exports (Oversea)
	£	£		£	£
1913	24,387,073	17,835,395	1919-20	33,788,287	43,124,940
1917-18	21,113,588	20,716,688	1920-21	57,608,777	34,871,961
1918-19	35,026,311	28,095,159	1921-22	34,616,775	34,704,850

The customs duties collected in 1920-21 amounted to 7,345,649*l*., equal to 21 per cent. of the total value of oversea imports.

The chief exports are gold, wool, live-stock, cereals, butter, hides and skins, tallow, and meat frozen or preserved.

All the railways are the property of the State and are under the management of three commissioners appointed by the Government. The following are some railway statistics (for years ending June 30):—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Length of double lines . . . (miles)	328	328	330	330	330
" single " . . . " "	3,848	3,877	3,915	3,892	3,992
Total length of lines . . . " "	4,176	4,205	4,245	4,222	4,332
Cost of construction . . . (1,000 <i>l</i> .)	38,306	38,653	38,945	58,543	89,149
Passengers carried . . . (1,000)	111,792	109,608	117,467	143,251	146,851
Goods carried . . . (1,000 tons)	5,963	6,231	6,515	7,771	7,573

Credit.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1921, 39,363,069 oz. of gold, valued at 164,311,113*l*., was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 154,146,962*l*. The minting of silver coin was commenced in January, 1916, and bronze coin in 1919.

On June 30, 1922, the Savings Bank of Victoria (with which have been amalgamated the Post Office Savings Banks) had 144 banks and branches with 340 agencies at post offices in the State. There were (excluding the Commonwealth Savings Bank) 970,431 depositors, with a total balance of 45,968,222*l*. There is a special branch of the Savings Bank, called the 'Advances Department,' which makes advances to farmers and others at 6 per cent. interest, these being repayable by instalments extending over a term not exceeding 31½ years. The requisite funds are raised by the issue of bonds, taken up either by the Commissioners of Savings Banks or by the general public, and repayable by half-yearly drawings. The amount advanced during 1920-21 was 2,236,925*l*.; and the total balance of loans at June 30, 1921, was 6,758,648*l*.

During the December quarter of 1921 there were in Victoria 16 banks, possessing 760 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 88,665*l*.; deposits 82,249,429*l*.; the total liabilities being 83,741,022*l*.; gold and silver, coined and in bars, and Australian notes, 16,929,527*l*.; property, 1,512,303*l*.; advances, &c., 65,591,955*l*.; total assets, 84,033,765*l*. Total paid-up capital, 36,001,087*l*.

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 See also under Australia.

QUEENSLAND

Constitution and Government.

Queensland, formerly a portion of New South Wales, was formed into a separate colony in 1859, and responsible government was conferred. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of one House—the Legislative Assembly, which comprises 72 members, returned from 72 electoral districts for three years, elected by ballot. Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of 500*l*. per annum, with travelling expenses, and an allowance for stationery and postage. At the General Election of October, 1920, there were 455,728 persons registered as qualified to vote under the 'Electors Act Amendment Act of 1914.' This provides for male and female adult franchise, a twelve months' continuous residence in the State being the only proviso.

Prior to 1922 there was also a Legislative Council, but this has been abolished.

Governor of Queensland.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, P.C. (Ire.), G.C.M.G. (1920).—(Salary, 3,000*l*.)

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. W. Lennor.

The Executive Council of Ministers consists (1922) of the following members :—

Premier, Chief Secretary, Treasurer, and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. E. G. Theodore.

Home Secretary.—Hon. W. McCormack.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. J. H. Coyne.

Secretary for Mines.—Hon. A. J. Jones.

Secretary for Railways.—Hon. J. Larcombe.

Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. J. Huxham.

Attorney-General.—The Hon. John Mullan.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.—Hon. W. N. Gillies.

Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. William F. Smith.

Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. James Stopford.

Each minister has a salary of 1,000*l.*; the Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.*

Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.—J. Arthur Fihelly. Office.—409 Strand, London. Secretary, P. J. Dillon.

Provision is made for Local Government by the subdivision of the State into areas denominated respectively cities, towns and shires. These are under the management of aldermen and councillors, who are elected by the ratepayers and are charged with the control of all matters of a parochial nature, more especially the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges within their allotted areas. Shires for the most part consist of purely rural districts.

The number and area of these subdivisions, together with the receipts and expenditure for the year 1920, were :—

	No.	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure	Capital Value
			£	£	£
Cities . . .	11	207.5	697,968	843,703	14,518,963
Towns . . .	25	314.5	327,536	236,717	4,311,744
Shires . . .	134	669,372	811,834	925,953	49,051,635
Totals . . .	170	669,894	1,870,338	2,106,373	68,402,342

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Estimated area 670,500 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. In 1825 a branch penal settlement was made at Moreton Bay; in 1842 free settlers were admitted to the country, and during the next twenty years great progress was apparent.

The increase in the population at different periods since 1846 has been as follows :—

Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum
1846	2,257	—	1871	120,104	6.74	1900	498,129	2.78
1856	18,544	72.16	1876	173,283	8.25	1911	605,813	2.16
1861	30,050	17.06	1881	213,525	4.64	1921	757,634	2.51
1864	61,467	34.83	1886	322,853	10.24			
1868	99,901	15.03	1891	393,718	4.39			

At the census of April, 1921, the population consisted of 399,610 males, and 358,024 females. The estimated population on December 31, 1921, was 770,016 (405,593 males, 364,423 females). In 1911 there were 6,138 male and 576 female Chinese; 1,865 male and 400 female 'Polynesians'; 1,428 male and 75 female Japanese; 4,573 persons of other Asiatic, &c., races. In addition there were 5,145 male and 3,542 female full-blooded Aborigines living in a civilised manner. The total number of aborigines has been estimated at 20,000.

As to occupation the population in 1911 was classified as follows:—Professional class, 17,653; domestics, 26,570; commercial, 34,564; industrial, 68,262; transport and communication, 23,142; agricultural, pastoral, mining, &c., 101,904; indefinite, 4,890; independent, 2,758; dependent class (wives, children, scholars, students, dependent relatives, &c.), 326,070.

Of the total population, 1911, 382,216 persons (exclusive of aborigines) were born in the State; 65,266 in England; 31,599 in Ireland; 20,530 in Scotland; 2,620 in Wales; 38,921 in N. S. Wales; 15,943 in Victoria; 3,348 in S. Australia; 482 in W. Australia; 1,798 in Tasmania; 3,987 other Australians, including 'Australia' undefined: 2,576 in New Zealand; 11,979 in Germany; 2,641 in Denmark; 1,054 in Sweden; 685 in Norway.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1917	19,787	967	6,555	4,868	13,232
1918	19,560	1,046	7,158	4,821	12,402
1919	18,699	1,074	8,860	5,431	9,839
1920	20,257	1,617	7,946	6,670	12,311
1921	20,333	1,059	7,143	5,965	13,190

The immigration and emigration, including arrivals and departures by sea and by rail across the border, and of Expeditionary Forces, have been as follows:—Immigration, 1917, 123,243; 1918, 110,878; 1919, 79,005; 1920, 89,299; 1921, 84,364. Emigration, 1917, 118,138; 1918, 104,749; 1919, 58,862; 1920, 89,099; 1921, 81,802.

Brisbane, the capital, had in 1921 a population, within a ten mile radius, of 209,699. At the census, 1921, other towns contained: Rockhampton, 24,182; Townsville, 21,348; Maryborough, 10,635; Gympie, 6,519; Ipswich, 20,526; Toowoomba, 20,702; Charters Towers, 9,499; Bundaberg, 9,276; Mt. Morgan, 7,214.

Religion.

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain. The following were the numbers in 1911:—Church of England, 212,702; Church of Rome, 137,086; Presbyterian, 75,560; Methodist, 59,920; Lutheran, 24,235; Baptist, 13,715; other Christian sects, 90,556; Jews, 672; other Non Christians, 5,518; no religion, 1,906; unspecified, &c., 21,893.

Instruction.

Primary secular education is free and compulsory. According to the marriage statistics, 99.99 per cent. of persons married during 1921 were able to read and write. The Public Expenditure on account

of education for the year*1921 was 1,390,683½, and for 1922 the sum of 1,299,843½. has been provided by the State. During the year 1921 there were 1,663 State schools (including 12 high schools) in operation, with 4,173 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 99,152 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, 6 for boys and 4 for girls, with, in 1921, 108 teachers and an average attendance of 1,649 pupils; 12 'High Schools' with 135 teachers and 1,511 scholars. There were besides 165 private schools, with 966 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 20,256 pupils. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships, tenable for three years, to the various grammar schools. There were 17 technical schools in 1921 with 11,993 distinct students. The Queensland University (established in 1911) in Brisbane, had, at the end of 1921, 8 professors and 20 lecturers, &c., with 316 students on the roll.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by Supreme Courts, Magistrates' Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions. In these last Justices of the Peace sit, presided over in the more important centres by Police magistrates. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and six puisne judges. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences by the Superior Courts in 1921 was 338, and the summary convictions at petty sessions in 1921 numbered 15,288 (excluding 7,191 cases of bail estreated). Including penal establishments, there were, at the end of 1921, 11 prisons, with 380 male and 13 female prisoners. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 1,176 men.

Pauperism, Pensions, etc.

Charitable institutions are maintained by public subscription, supplemented by State endowment; hospitals, benevolent asylums, an institution for the blind, deaf, and dumb, refuges and homes helped. Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now payable by the Commonwealth. The number of Old Age Pensioners in the State at June 30, 1922, was 13,478, and of Invalid Pensioners, 5,152. The number of War Pensioners at the same date was 23,782 (including dependants). Maternity allowance was paid to 20,403 mothers during 1921-22.

Finance.

The following table shows the net revenue and expenditure of Queensland during five years ending June 30 :—

—	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	8,491,482	9,415,543	11,294,000	12,601,031	12,311,378
Expenditure .	8,900,934	9,587,532	11,267,000	12,591,201	12,499,970

Estimates, 1922-23 :—revenue, 12,202,700½; expenditure, 12,779,540½.

The gross income from or expenditure on account of Departments under the control of the Commonwealth is not included.

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received

during 1921-22:—Net amount from Commonwealth, 951,178*l.*; stamp duty, 604,739*l.*; income tax, 2,194,861*l.*; licences, 87,288*l.*; land tax, 480,518*l.*; from land—rent, pastoral occupations, 604,659*l.*; other rents and sale of land, 910,876*l.*; from railways, 5,125,340*l.*

The chief items of expenditure during 1921-22 were as under:—Interest on public debt, 3,286,096*l.*; public instruction, 1,295,606*l.*; treasurer's department, 373,592*l.*; public lands department, 280,660*l.*; department of agriculture, 126,640*l.*; cost of working railways, 4,868,362*l.* The total expenditure from loans, mostly on public works, was 2,599,573*l.*, of which the principal items were railways, 1,168,480*l.*; soldiers' settlement, 459,201*l.*; loans to local bodies, 423,347*l.*

The estimated value of landed property in 1921 for assessment for Local Government purposes was 68,402,342*l.* This includes lands leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes, the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 8,340,583*l.*, but is exclusive of unoccupied Crown lands, the property of local bodies, reserves for public purposes, and lands upon which are erected buildings for public worship.

The gross public debt of the State amounted, on June 30, 1922, to 85,691,228*l.*

Defence.

For Defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the State, 17,152,428 acres (1921) have been alienated: in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 8,280,296, leaving 403,687,276 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 94·07 per cent. of the total area. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1921 amounted to 10,360,458*l.* Land is made available for selection in the following modes and classes:—(1) Agricultural Selections—*i.e.*, Perpetual Lease Selections; (2) Grazing Selections—*i.e.*, Grazing Homesteads and Grazing Farms; and (3) Perpetual Lease Prickly-pear Selections. The largest area that may be acquired by any one person as a Perpetual Lease Selection is 2,560 acres. The annual rent for the first 15 years of the term is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the notified capital value. The greatest area which may be applied for or held as a Grazing Homestead or a Grazing Farm is 60,000 acres. The term may be any number of years not exceeding 28. A Grazing Farm must be continuously occupied during the whole term of the lease by the selectors residing on it personally or by bailiff; and it must be enclosed with a substantial fence within three years from the issue of the licence to occupy. The area of a Prickly-pear Selection must not exceed 2,560 acres. During the first period of the lease no rent is payable, but the prickly-pear must be regularly eradicated and the land kept clear; thereafter the rent is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the notified capital value.

A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 201,010,760 acres in 1921, besides 78,658,048 acres in grazing farms and homesteads, and 33,526,240 acres under occupation licence. The live-stock in 1921 numbered 747,543 horses, 7,047,370 cattle, 18,402,399 sheep, and 145,083 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1921 was 1,505,256 acres, and of this 804,507 acres were under crops, besides which 459,914 acres are laid down with permanent artificial pasture. The wool production, expressed as greasy, in 1915 was 113,777,272 lbs.; 1919, 118,035,461 lbs.; 1920, 114,809,963 lbs.; 1921, 132,579,733 lbs.

A considerable area consists of natural forest, eucalypti, pine and cedar being the timbers mostly in demand, although a considerable quantity of more ornamental woods are utilised by cabinet makers. The amount of wood cut in the various saw mills in 1921, was (in superficial feet):—pine, 73,554,024; cedar, 311,657; hardwood, 30,026,956; other, mostly cabinet timber, 9,094,653; number of railway sleepers, 168,857. Forest reservations total 4,043,482 acres (1921).

The quantity actually cut for all purposes is nearly double these quantities. The crops, &c., in two years were as follows:—

	Acres		Yield	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Maize	115,805	135,031	2,012,864	2,907,754 bushels
Wheat	177,320	164,670	3,707,357	3,023,786 "
Barley	15,908	7,730	317,511	133,885 "
Oats	4,690	2,274	103,933	34,409 "
Potatoes	8,770	9,553	19,068	16,794 tons
Sweet Potatoes	1,271	1,958	4,358	9,009 "
Hay	94,212	98,155	116,709	138,675 "
Wine	—	—	71,403	57,793 gallons
Bananas	8,981	9,873	1,198,121	1,742,786 bunches
Pineapples	3,909	3,956	826,666	876,101 dozens
Oranges	4,216	4,153	209,324	255,818 bushels
Tobacco	228	198	122,823	146,094 lbs. cured leaf
Coffee	20	19	12,120	15,034 lbs.
Arrowroot	639	968	7,302	14,619 tons of tubers
Pumpkins and melons	4,938	10,199	11,479	33,640 tons
Cotton	166	2,802	57,065	940,126 lbs., unginned
Sugar cane, crushed	89,142	122,056	1,329,455	2,287,416 tons of canes
Sugar, made	—	—	167,461	282,195 tons
Spirits distilled from molasses (Potable)	—	—	657,349	— proof gallons
Ditto (Meth.)	—	—	156,160	— " "
Green Fodder	142,554	147,135	712,770	735,675 " "
Ensilage	—	—	15,479	12,928 "

Total value of all crops, 1920, 10,386,233*l.*; 1921, 10,514,659*l.*

There are several coal mines in the State, the produce of which amounted to 954,763 tons in 1921, valued at 831,483*l.* Gold-fields were discovered in 1858; and from the commencement of gold mining to the end of 1921 the production amounted to 19,741,010 fine ounces, of the value of 83,854,426*l.* The quantity and value of the minerals raised in the years 1920 and 1921 were:—

	1920		1921	
	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
Gold (fine)	115,230	489,701	40,376	171,504
Silver	274,235	70,461	195,328	30,111
	Tons.		Tons.	
Copper	15,897	1,551,905	2,423	168,556
Coal	1,109,913	841,551	954,763	831,483
Tin	1,486	252,054	1,050	98,471
Wolfram	81	14,027	5	280
Lead	1,709	65,098	1,057	24,077
Molybdenite	29	13,333	9	2,187
Limestone (flux)	105,068	42,921	63,275	31,518
Ironstone	19,709	24,852	4,061	5,976
Opals and gems	—	66,331	—	47,024
Scheelite-Wolfram	2	462	—	—
Fireclay	7,539	2,188	1,691	589
Bismuth	1	530	—	21

	1920		1921	
	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
Bismuth and Wolfram	49	4,756	—	—
Manganese	15	60	833	4,710
Arsenic	305	16,760	220	12,825
Marble	423	2,811	374	8,093
Fluorspar	603	809	536	1,609
Phosphate Rock	—	—	369	1,570
Cobalt	—	—	85	21,332
Other minerals	1,144	514	—	—
Total Value of above.	—	3,462,214	—	1,456,436

From the commencement of gold mining to end of 1921, the production amounts to 19,741,010 ozs. of the value of 83,854,426*l.*, and the aggregate value of all mining to 135,636,285*l.*

In the western portion of the State water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores. Up to June 30, 1921, 3,874 bores were recorded as having been sunk. Total depth bored, 658·2 miles. The continuous yield of water is estimated at 300,140,000 gallons per diem; 1,254 bores are flowing and supplies are pumped from 1,528 others.

Commerce and Shipping.

The commerce of Queensland, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the overseas imports and exports of Queensland in recent years is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports ¹	Years	Imports	Exports ¹
	£	£		£	£
1916-17	6,263,102	14,542,270	1919-20	7,218,694	14,403,922
1917-18 ²	4,492,746	10,960,411	1920-21	11,840,442	15,171,719
1918-19 ²	6,075,674	12,447,416	1921-22	8,639,446	17,573,103

¹ Excluding live-stock, borderwise, 1916-17, 1,479,783*l.*; 1917-18, 1,909,526*l.*; 1918-19, 1,875,957*l.*; 1919-20, 2,385,464*l.*; 1920-21, 6,239,130*l.*; 1921-22, 2,488,364*l.*

² Excluding bullion and specie.

Trade with other Australian States has ceased to be recorded by the Commonwealth Authorities.

In 1921-22 the net customs revenue amounted to 2,330,118*l.*, including excise 982 467*l.*, or about 26·97 per cent. of the total value of overseas imports. The chief exports are copper, tin, coal, meat (preserved or frozen), hides, skins, tallow, wool, and sugar.

The registered shipping in 1921 consisted of 145 sailing vessels of 6,193 net tons, and (including river steamers) 110 steamers of 20,095 net tons; total, 255 vessels of 26,288 net tons.

For Shipping, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Banks.

There are 10 banks established in Queensland (excluding the Commonwealth Bank), of which the following are the statistics for the

end of 1921:—Due to the Treasury on account of notes issued by the Government through the banks, nil; deposits, 26,856,068*l.*; total liabilities, 27,800,169*l.*; coin and bullion, 2,066,728*l.*; advances, 21,142,741*l.*; landed property, 790,173*l.*; total assets, 29,285,859*l.* The Commonwealth Savings Bank had in Queensland at Dec. 31, 1921, 331,792 depositors, and 19,109,233*l.* in deposits.

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 Our First Half-Century. A Review of Queensland Progress. Brisbane, 1909.
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 Roth (J. W. E.), Ethnological Studies among North-West Central Aborigines. Brisbane.
 See also under Australia.

Many works relating to Queensland can be obtained from the Agent-General in London.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

South Australia was formed into a British Province by Letters Patent of February, 1836, and a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1851. The present Constitution bears date October 24, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of twenty members. Every three years half the members retire, and their places are supplied by new members elected from each of the five districts into which the State is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are, to be twenty-one years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house the rent of which is not less than 17*l.* per annum, or a registered proprietor of a Crown lease with improvements to the value of at least 50*l.*, the property of the elector; head teacher of a college or school residing on premises; postmaster or postmistress residing in the building; railway stationmaster residing in premises; member of police force in charge of a station; officiating minister of religion. By the Constitution Amend-

ment Act, 1894, the franchise was extended to women, who voted for the first time at the General Election of April 25, 1896. There were 87,283 (21,465 women) registered electors in 1921. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the State for three years. Each member of the Council and also of the House of Assembly, receives 400*l.* per annum and a free pass over Government railways. A member's salary was increased from 200*l.* per annum on December 1, 1921.

The House of Assembly consists of 46 members elected for 3 years, representing 19 electoral districts. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for 6 months, and of having arrived at 21 years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 272,102 registered electors in 1921. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of 6 responsible ministers and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Governor of South Australia.—Major-General Sir George Tom Molesworth Bridges, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Aug., 1922.

The Chief Justice (Hon. Sir George J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., 2,000*l.*) being also Lieutenant-Governor, acts during the absence of the Governor.

The Governor has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. The departments of the Public Service are controlled by the following ministers:—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. Sir Henry N. Barwell, K.C.M.G., I.L.B., M.P.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Marine.—Hon. J. G. Bice, M.L.C.

Treasurer and Minister of Railways and Industry.—Hon. W. Hague, M.P.

Commissioner of Public Works, Mines and Education.—Hon. T. Pascoe, M.L.C.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. G. F. Jenkins, M.P.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration and Minister of Irrigation and Repatriation.—Hon. G. R. Laffer, M.P.

The provision for the payment of Ministers was increased from 5,000*l.* to 7,750*l.* to date from December 1, 1921. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts, as in the United Kingdom.

Agent-General for South Australia in London.—Sir E. Lucas.

Area.

The total area of South Australia is 380,070 square miles. The original boundaries of the State, according to the statute of 4 & 5 Will. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the South the Southern Ocean. The boundaries were subsequently extended, under the statute of 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 44. By Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude, and now known as the Northern Territory (see below) and covering 523,620 square miles, was added, but on January 1, 1911, this Territory was transferred to the Commonwealth.

The settled part of the State is divided into counties, hundreds, municipalities, and district councils, the last being the most general, as they cover most of the settled districts. The ratepayers have the power of levying rates, &c., and applying the funds for road-making and other purposes. There are 49 counties proclaimed, covering 53,825,920 acres. This area covers the settled portion of the State, 41,185,184 acres being in occupation. Outside this area there are three extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern, covering 189,418,880 acres, 92,921,788 being under pastoral leases, with a population of less than 5,000. There are 35 municipalities and 150 district councils.

Population.

Population (exclusive of aborigines):—

Date of Enumeration	Population			On previous Census	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical Increase	Increase per cent.
1846 . . .	12,670	9,720	22,390	5,024	28·9
1855 . . .	43,720	42,101	85,821	22,121	34·7
1866 . . .	85,334	78,118	163,452	36,622	28·8
1876 . . .	110,491	102,780	213,271	27,645	14·0
1891 . . .	166,801	153,680	320,481	40,566	14·5
1901 . . .	184,422	178,182	362,604	42,173	13·2
1911 . . .	207,358	201,200	408,558	45,954	12·7
1921 . . .	248,293	247,043	495,336	86,778	21·2

The population of the State, June 30, 1922, was estimated at 505,069.

Population of the city of Adelaide and suburbs, 1921, 260,542.

The number of full-blooded aborigines in the State has been estimated at 1,609. Living in a wild state beyond the reach of civilization there are many more.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1914	12,905	4,009	4,713	8,192
1918	11,357	3,190	4,390	6,967
1919	11,060	3,855	5,475	5,585
1920	12,023	4,881	5,083	6,945
1921	11,974	4,383	4,982	6,992

South Australia is a healthy country, with a good climate, and has a high birth and low death rate. Birth-rate, 24·07, death-rate, 10·02, marriage-rate, 8·81 per 1,000 of population in 1921. Infantile mortality, 85·39 per 1,000 births, one of the lowest rates in the world.

Of the total number of births in 1921, 375 were illegitimate.

Religion.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the State in 1920 was 1,780. At the census of 1911 the numbers belonging to the leading denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 113,781; Roman Catholic, 50,964; Methodists, 100,402; Lutherans, 26,681; Baptists, 21,863; Presbyterians, 22,567; Congregationalists, 13,357; Church of Christ, 9,324; Salvation

Army, 3,835 ; other Christians, 23,769 ; Jews, 765 ; Mohammedans, 440 ; Confucians, &c., 226 ; other non-Christian, 2,143 ; not stated, 18,441. No aid from the State is given for religious purposes.

Education.

Public instruction (primary, secondary, technical) is under the charge of the Educational Department. Teachers are paid from the general revenue, public lands being set apart for educational purposes. Education is secular, free, and compulsory. The Government grants exhibitions and scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and universities. In 1921 there were 1,004 schools, 22 being high schools, 13 domestic art and 8 woodwork centres ; the number of children under instruction during 1921 was 79,769. There is a training college for teachers. The University of Adelaide, incorporated in 1874, is authorised to grant degrees in arts, law, music, medicine, dentistry, and science. There are several denominational secondary schools. There were 171 private schools, with 13,951 pupils, in 1921. There are a school of mines and industries in Adelaide, with 5 branches in the larger country centres, 5 Soldiers' Vocational Schools, 1 School of Arts and Crafts, and Apprentice Classes. The Public Library, Museum, Art Gallery, and Local Institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

Justice and Crime.

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, 5 courts of insolvency, and over 100 local courts and police magistrates' courts. There are circuit courts held at several places. There were 97 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in the Higher Courts and 8,968 in the Magistrates' Courts, in 1921. The total number of persons in gaols at the end of 1921 was 252.

Old Age Pensions.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in South Australia at June 30, 1922, was: Old Age, 10,014 ; Invalid, 2,499 ; War, 14,210.

For **Defence**, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for six years :—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1914 . . .	4,822,766	4,604,129	1920 . . .	6,582,788	6,457,039
1918 . . .	5,526,226	5,500,419	1921 . . .	7,151,366	7,543,640
1919 . . .	5,798,314	5,876,807	1922 . . .	7,771,752	7,826,241

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works, railways, and interest on public debt.

The public debt of the State, dating from 1852, amounted, on June 30, 1921, to 48,556,552*l*. Over half of the public debt has been spent on railways, waterworks, and telegraphs.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of South Australia (243,214,800 acres), 13,954,977 acres were alienated and in process of alienation under systems of deferred payments on June 30, 1921. Altogether about 110,000,000 acres are unoccupied. The freehold and leasehold land in South Australia amounts to 134,000,000 acres, of which 5,000,000 acres are under cultivation each year.

Value of production, 1920-21:—Crops, 19,981,471*l.*; manufactures, 7,837,340*l.*; pastoral, 5,624,217*l.*; minerals, 1,154,742*l.*; dairying and poultry, 3,498,101*l.*; fisheries and game, forestry, etc., 958,332*l.* Grand total, 39,054,203*l.*, equal to 80*l.* per head of population.

The chief crops in two years were:—

	Acres (1920-21)	Acres (1921-22)	Quantities (1920-21)	Quantities (1921-22)
Wheat . .	2,167,646	2,384,012	34,258,914 bushels	21,946,525 bushels
Barley . .	202,679	171,998	3,916,062 "	3,132,770 "
Oats . .	167,001	129,572	2,331,067 "	1,273,291 "
Hay . .	570,865	561,823	763,050 tons	676,440 tons
Vines . .	36,661	—	7,893,345 gallons ¹	6,370,310 gallons ¹

¹ Of Wine (value, 1921-22, 664,413*l.*).

Bread-stuffs exported 1921-22 beyond the Commonwealth, 8,403,389*l.*, and pastoral products, 3,973,171*l.*

Fruit culture is extensively carried on, and annually about 130,000 cwt. of dried fruit, 1,250,000 cases of fresh fruit, and 5,600,000 gallons of wine are produced, large quantities of which are exported to overseas countries, chiefly to the United Kingdom. The chief fruit crops, besides grapes, are currants, apples, apricots, peaches, almonds, oranges, lemons, olives, cherries, pears, plums, quinces, strawberries, raspberries. The live stock in June, 1921, consisted of 268,187 horses, 376,399 cattle, 6,359,946 sheep, and 78,395 pigs. An area of over 150,000 square miles is held under pastoral leases.

The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly of copper, silver and gold. The value of copper produced in 1921 was 106,370*l.* (32,657,093*l.* of copper has been produced since the foundation of the State); gold, 11,163*l.*; ironstone flux, 628,770*l.*; phosphate rock, 6,203*l.*; crude salt, 127,107*l.*; gypsum, 29,427*l.* Including other minerals, the total value was 944,052*l.* Grand total to date, 39,968,485*l.*

In 1921 there were 1,438 factories in the State, employing 30,430 hands. Wages and salaries amounted to 4,866,211*l.* Gross value of output, 20,454,539*l.*; machinery, land and buildings, &c., valued at 8,968,914*l.*

A new government department, known as the Department of Chemistry, has been established for the purpose of fostering new industries by the utilisation of products at hand and there is also an Advisory Board of Science and Industry.

Commerce and Shipping.

The Commerce of South Australia, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the Commerce of Australia given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

Oversea imports and exports :—

Years ended June 30	Imports	Exports	Years ended June 30	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913 ¹	7,348,340	9,809,763	1919-20	7,473,893	20,530,355
1917-8	4,180,013	4,689,079	1920-21	12,381,973	17,669,658
1918-9	6,496,441	11,570,470	1921-22	9,047,242	14,761,915

¹ Calendar year.

The chief exports of the State are wool, wheat, wheat-flour, copper and other minerals, meats, butter, honey, wine, fruits (fresh and dried), skins and hides, tallow, leather, and manures.

In 1920-21, 947 vessels of 2,887,035 tons entered, and 943 vessels of 2,918,848 tons cleared the ports of the State.

The State possesses about 44,000 miles of made roads. There are (1922) 3,400 miles of railway in the State, including the Transcontinental Railway which has been built from Port Augusta in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, and which, in connection with various Statelines, completes a through rail connection between Brisbane, on the east coast, and Fremantle on the west coast. Of the Transcontinental line, which is of 4ft. 8½in. gauge, 600 miles are within the borders of South Australia.

There are several good harbours, and the river Murray (navigable for 2,000 miles) is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. In the city and suburbs are 114 miles of electric tramways.

Banks.

There are 9 banking associations in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank. In 1922 their deposits were 20,226,698*l*.

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 31 branches and 309 agencies. On June 30, 1922, there were 329,711 depositors, with a total balance of 14,795,131*l*. The Commonwealth Savings Bank (not included above) had 46,895 depositors and 2,090,652*l*. deposits at the same date. Penny Savings Banks, agencies at schools, 677, depositors, 37,894, deposits, 46,024*l*.

The total banking deposits, 37,158,505*l*, averaged 73*l*. per head. Over 80 per cent. of the population have savings bank accounts.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning South Australia.

Annual Statesman's Pocket Year Book.

Annual Statistical Register.

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Blackmore (E. G.), The Law of the Constitution of South Australia. Adelaide, 1894.

Blacket (John), The Early History of South Australia. Adelaide, 1907.—History of South Australia. 2nd edition. Adelaide, 1911.

Gordon (D. J.), The Central State, South Australia: Its History, Progress, and Resources. Adelaide, 1903.—The Nile of Australia: Nature's Gateway to the Interior. Adelaide, 1930.—Official Year Book of South Australia, Adelaide, 1913.

Gouger (R.), The Founding of South Australia. Edited by E. Hodder. London, 1898.

Ryan (V. H.), *South Australia, a Handbook of Information for Settlers, Tourists and Others.* Adelaide, 1922.

Searcy (Alfred), *In Northern Seas.* 1904. — *In Australian Tropics.* Adelaide, 1909.

Vivienne (May), *Sunny South Australia.* Adelaide, 1908.

See also under Australia.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

In 1791 Vancouver, in the *Discovery*, took formal possession of the country about King George Sound. In 1826 the Government of New South Wales sent 20 convicts and a detachment of soldiers to King George Sound and formed a settlement then called Fredericks Town. In 1827 Captain James (afterwards Sir James) Stirling surveyed the coast from King George Sound to the Swan River, and in May, 1829, Captain Fremantle (afterwards Sir Charles Fremantle, G.C.B.) took possession of the territory. In June, 1829, Captain Stirling founded the Swan River Settlement, now the Commonwealth State of Western Australia, and the towns of Perth and Fremantle, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. Western Australia thus became a British settlement in 1829.

Large grants of land were made to the early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population with varying success, until, in 1850, the State was in a languishing condition, and the inhabitants' petition that it might be made a penal settlement was acceded to. Between 1850 and 1868, when transportation ceased, 9,718 convicts were sent out. The Imperial convict establishment was transferred to the Colonial Government on March 31, 1886.

In 1870 partially representative government was instituted, and in 1890 the administration was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council was, in the first instance, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the Colony reaching 60,000, it should be elective. In 1893 this limit of population being reached, as set forth in a proclamation dated July 18, of that year, the Colonial Parliament passed an Act (57 Vict. No. 14) amending the constitution.

By the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911, it is provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of 30 members representing 10 electoral provinces and holding their seats for six years. Members must be 30 years of age, resident in the State for two years, and either be natural-born British subjects or naturalized for 5 years and resident in the State for 5 years. Every elector must have resided in the State for 6 months, and must possess within the province freehold estate of the clear value of £50, or be a householder occupying a dwelling-house of the clear annual value of £17, or holder of a lease of the value of £17 per annum, or the holder of a lease or licence from the Crown of the annual rental of £10, or have his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or Roads Board in respect of property in the province of the annual rateable value of £17. The Legislative Assembly consists of 50 members, each representing one electorate, and elected for 3 years. Members must be 21 years of age, have resided in Western Australia for twelve months, and be either natural-born subjects of the Crown

or naturalized for 5 years. Electors must be 21 years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Crown, and must have resided in the State for 6 months and be on the roll, and must be resident in the district for at least one month when making their claims. Members of and electors for both Houses may be of either sex. No person can be registered as a voter in more than one district or more than once in each Province for which he holds a sufficient qualification. Members of the Legislature are paid 400*l.* a year, and travel free on all Government railways. The entire management and control of the waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the State. By the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act, 1920, it has been enacted that a woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage for being elected to or sitting and voting as a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. So far one woman member has been elected for the Legislative Assembly.

State of political parties (1922):—Legislative Council: "Non-party," 16; Country Party, 6; National Labour, 5; Labour Party, 3. Legislative Assembly: Country Party, 17; Nationalist, 10; National Labour, 6; Labour Party, 17.

Governor.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. A. Newdegate, K.C.M.G. (April, 1920).

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. Sir Robert Furse McMillan, Kt. (June, 1921).

The salary provided for the Governor is 4,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows:—

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Lands and Repatriation.—Hon. Sir Jas. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture.—Hon. H. K. Maley, M.L.A.

Minister for Education, Justice, and the North-Western Territory—Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Minister for Works, Water Supply, Trading Concerns, etc.—Hon. W. J. George, C.M.G., M.L.A.

Minister for Mines, Railways, Industries, etc.—Hon. J. Scaddan, M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Health.—Hon. R. S. Sampson, M.L.A.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. Sir J. D. Connolly, K.B.

Offices.—Savoy House, Strand.

Area and Population.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude, together with the adjacent islands. The greatest length of this territory from Cape Londonderry in the north to Peak Head (south of King George Sound) in the south is 1,480 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point near Dirk Hartogs Island, on the west to the 129th meridian, on the east, about 1,000 miles. According to the latest computations, the total estimated area of the State is 975,920 English square miles, or, 624,588,800 acres. It is divided into 38 magisterial districts.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small.

The enumerated population in the various census years was as follows :—

Years	Males	Females	Total
1848	2,818	1,804	4,622
1854	7,779	3,964	11,743
1859	9,522	5,315	14,837
1870	15,375	9,410	24,785
1881	17,062	12,646	29,708
1891	29,807	19,975	49,782
1901	112,875	71,249	184,124
1911	161,565	120,549	282,114
1921	177,913	155,200	332,213

There were enumerated in 1911, 6,369 pure and 1,475 half-caste aborigines (the former not included in the table) in the settled districts and virtually in the employment of the settlers. The number of wild natives is not known, but the total number of aborigines has been roughly estimated at about 30,000.

As in all countries where the white man has settled among races that cannot in a large measure adapt themselves to his forms of civilisation, the natives, in so far as they existed in the present centres of settlement, are dying out, a natural consequence of the loss of their original hunting-grounds. They are of quick intelligence, but disinclined for the civilised modes of life. The Government has taken the best measures available for their protection.

Of the total population in 1911, 104,208 were returned as born in Western Australia. The number of married persons was 96,482 (50,702 males and 45,780 females); widowers, 4,180; widows, 5,785; divorced, 187 males and 103 females; unmarried, 106,060 males and 68,807 females. The number of males under 21 was 58,838, and of females 56,203. Of the males over 21, 47,323 had never been married, and of the females over 21, 13,609. The estimated population on September 30, 1914 (excluding full-blooded aborigines) was: males, 182,682; females, 143,522; total, 326,204; on January 31, 1917, the figures were: males, 158,598; females, 148,608; total, 307,206. The decrease since 1914 was due to enlistments for the war. The total enlistments during the war numbered 34,353, of whom 23,670 had returned on October 31, 1920. The population on August 31, 1922, was estimated to be: males, 181,153; females, 159,327; total, 340,480.

Perth, the capital, at the time of the 1921 census, had a population, within the 10-mile radius area of the Metropolitan district, of 154,866. This, however, includes the chief port of the State, Fremantle, with its suburbs, the population of which, at the census, was 25,526. The other principal municipalities, with census population of 1921, are:—Kalgoorlie, 7,898; Boulder, 8,218; Albany, 3,980; Bunbury, 4,478; Collie, 3,314; Geraldton, 4,176; Northam, 3,583.

The movement of population for the State in 5 years is given as follows :—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1914	2,660	9,204	3,043	27,270	31,097
1918	1,612	7,106	2,833	24,262	25,245
1919	2,194	6,937	3,590	32,561	18,285
1920	2,931	8,149	3,308	29,930	31,277
1921	2,656	7,807	3,480	29,333	29,806

In 1914 there were 388 ; in 1918, 287 ; in 1919, 292 ; in 1920, 318 ; and in 1921, 314 illegitimate births.

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1911.—Church of England, 109,435 ; Methodists, 34,348 ; Presbyterians, 26,678 ; Congregationalists, 6,203 ; Baptists, 4,801 ; other Protestants, 18,189 ; Roman Catholics, 56,616 ; Catholics (Greek and undefined), 5,754 ; other Christians, 1,736 ; Jews, 1,790 ; Mahometans, 1,517 ; Buddhists, 1,795 ; other non-Christians, 748 ; indefinite, 1,555 ; no religion, 1,260 ; not stated, 9,689.

Instruction.

Of the total white population of 15 years and upwards in 1911, 1 07 per cent. were stated to be unable to read. Primary education is compulsory.

The following table shows the average cost per head and attendance in Government schools and in private schools in three years:—

—	No. of Schools	No. of Scholars	Av. Attendance	Cost per Head of av. Attendance		
<i>Government Schools</i>				£	s.	d.
1919	680	47,314	41,012	6	12	7½
1920	695	48,102	42,029	7	15	4½
1921	708	49,489	42,676	9	9	3½
<i>Private Schools</i>						
1919	124	11,939	10,322	—		
1920	128	12,151	10,517	—		
1921	122	11,813	10,461	—		

Education is free throughout from the kindergarten to the University and comprises ample provision also for secondary education, technical schools, continuation classes, scholarships, etc. During the financial year ended June 30, 1922, the total sum spent on education and schools, including a grant of 15,900*l.* to the University of Perth, was 571,926*l.*

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for five years:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Apprehended or summoned . .	16,885	11,599	9,769	10,430	10,775
Summary convictions	10,535	10,162	8,702	9,198	9,605
Convictions in superior courts .	55	55	64	83	101

The total number of distinct persons committed to prison in the year ended June 30, 1921, was 1,183 ; the number of commitments totalled 2,146—viz.: adult males, 1,878, adult females, 268.

All the above figures are exclusive of aboriginal crime.

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

There are two charitable institutions, one situated at Claremont, and one at Fremantle, both supported by public funds, with 664 inmates on

December 31, 1921. Twenty-three Government hospitals, also a Government sanatorium for consumptive patients, at Wooroloo, and two hospitals for the insane, are wholly supported by public funds, as is also a dépôt for diseased natives at Port Hedland, whilst three public and twenty-six other assisted hospitals exist, partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public funds, in addition to the numerous private hospitals situated in Perth and suburbs as well as the principal goldfield towns; eight Protestant and four Roman Catholic orphanage industrial schools are supported partly by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There are also eight native and half-caste institutions, four Industrial Schools supported in a similar manner, two Government native settlements at Carrolup and Moore River, and a third at Moola Bulla utilised as a cattle station, and one Government receiving dépôt for State children who are afterwards sent to the various Institutions. On June 30, 1922, a total of 743 adults and 2,016 children, total, 2,759 persons in the State received monetary assistance from the public funds for widows and others.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Western Australia at June 30, 1922, was: Old Age, 5,316; Invalid, 2,022; War Pensioners, 23,561.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of Western Australia in eight years, ended June 30, are given as follows:—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1914 (pre-war)	5,205,343	5,340,754	1919 . .	4,044,850	5,596,865
1916 . .	5,356,978	5,705,201	1920 . .	5,863,501	6,531,725
1917 . .	4,577,007	5,276,764	1921 . .	6,789,565	7,476,291
1918 . .	4,622,536	5,328,279	1922 . .	6,907,107	7,639,242

More than two-fifths of the public income is derived from railways and tramways (3,054,259*l.* for the year ended June 30, 1922), and the rest mainly from various forms of taxation (881,159*l.* in 1921-22), lands, timber, and mining (435,188*l.*), water supply (382,067*l.*), other business and trading concerns (609,012*l.*), and the surplus returned to the State of the Commonwealth Revenue derived from Customs, Excise, Post Office, other receipts and interest on transferred properties (583,767*l.* for 1921-22). Western Australia had a net public debt of 46,589,618*l.* on June 30, 1922, the annual charge for which was 2,437,371*l.* The amount of accrued sinking fund on March 31, 1922, was 8,370,160*l.*

For Defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Production and Industry.

Large portions of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly, and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the North West Division, or the Stirling Range (3,640 ft.) in the South West. The greater part of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from one to two thousand feet above sea-level, the surface of which consists in certain areas of sand-dune, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggling rivers, broken during the summer into a series of pools,

cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea estuaries. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the South-Western portion, where excessive cold is never, and excessive heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather.

Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about three-fourths is suitable for pastoral purposes. Some 60,000 square miles, at least, are equally fitted for agricultural purposes, more especially for the production of wheat, wine, and fruit, considerable areas being already under cultivation. The forests are among the most extensive within the Commonwealth, and contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world, including jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*). Sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*) is also found. The forests are rich in gums and resins, and barks containing tannin. Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts.

In Western Australia, in 1911, there were 53,587 persons engaged in various forms of primary production. Of these, 21,566 were directly engaged in agriculture; 4,200 in pastoral pursuits; 5,868 in forestry, and 18,199 in mining and quarrying. There were, on December 31, 1921, a total of 1,099 industrial establishments in the State, employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed by them was 19,093, as against 18,799 in 1914, the highest number previously reached. The combined output of these establishments in 1921 was computed at 12,846,308*l*. The total estimated value of Western Australian production during 1920 was 22,973,000*l*., distributed as follows:—agricultural, 8,733,000*l*.; pastoral, 4,380,000*l*.; dairy, poultry, and bee-farming, 1,033,000*l*.; forestry and fisheries, 1,850,000*l*.; mining, 3,259,000*l*.; manufacturing, 3,718,000*l*. (value added to the raw material by the production of the industrial establishments).

Up to June 30, 1922, of the entire acreage of the State, 9,724,931 acres had been alienated; on that date 16,031,176 acres were in process of alienation; the area alienated and in process of alienation thus amounting to 25,756,107 acres. At the same date there were in force leases comprising an area of 267,619,907 acres, of which 263,403,351 acres were pastoral, and 1,907,621 acres were timber, while 54,990 acres were under mining leases, and 35,828 acres were Miners' Homestead leases. The area under crop in 1919 was 1,605,088 acres; in 1920, 1,628,163 acres; in 1921, 1,804,986 acres; and in 1922, 1,901,677 acres. The chief crops for two recent years were as follows:—

Crops	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat . . .	1,275,675	1,336,228	12,248,080	13,904,721
Oats . . .	193,486	162,866	2,022,031	2,019,603
Barley . . .	10,686	7,894	111,405	85,857
			Tons	Tons
Hay . . .	266,824	335,561	264,244	368,720
Potatoes . . .	4,254	3,612	13,368	13,605
Orchards . . .	19,570	19,010	—	—
			Gallons Wine	Gallons Wine
Vines . . .	3,209 ¹	3,951 ¹	152,979	152,299

¹ Of this acreage, only 969 acres were productive for wine-making in 1920-21, and 814 acres in 1921-22.

The area under wheat in 1922-23 is forecasted at 1,874,945 acres (for grain and hay).

The Agricultural Bank, established under the 'Agricultural Bank Act, 1894,' had, to June 30, 1922, advanced a total amount of 4,292,128*l*. The Industries Assistance Board, established in 1915, had, to March 31, 1922, advanced to assisted settlers a total amount of 6,082,989*l*. Under the Government Scheme for Soldier settlement, advances made to June 30, 1922, amounted to 3,811,523*l*, and total advances approved to 4,425,153*l*. Up to the same date, 4,398 returned soldiers had been so assisted.

The principal areas occupied by the more important trees of Western Australia, and the quantity cut in two years, according to the official Industrial Returns, were as follows:—

	Acres.	1920 Super. ft. cut.	1921 Super. ft. cut.
Jarrah (with blackbutt and red gum)	8,900,000	121,635,201	160,767,018
Karri	1,200,000	13,440,375	19,028,550
Banksia	—	8,283	2,055,511
Tuart	200,000	48,400	1,032,912
She-oak	—	—	63,050 ³
Wandoo	7,000,000	30,643	27,600
Salmon-gum, paper bark, &c. ...	4,000,000	2,770,693 ¹	2,538,880 ¹
Total	20,400,000 ²	137,933,595	183,663,021

¹ Not including sandalwood.

² The acreage of timbered country given is that of the regions in which the various timbers are found. The approximate present area of prime forests of Jarrah, Karri, Wandoo, and Tuart, fit for reservation for all time, is 4,918 sq. miles, viz., Jarrah, 4,350, Karri, 400, Wandoo, 160, and Tuart, 8 sq. miles.

³ Previously included with salmon-gum, &c.

The live-stock at the end of 1921 consisted of 180,334 horses; 893,108 cattle; 6,506,177 sheep; 63,001 pigs; 30,352 goats; 5,856 camels; and 3,274 mules and donkeys.

Quantity and value of wool:—

Year	Wool-clip ¹	Wool Export ²	Value of Exports
	lbs.	lbs.	£
1917-18	38,294,000	10,632,000	586,000
1918-19	43,405,000	29,645,000	1,952,000
1919-20	39,214,000	59,601,000	3,937,000
1920-21	39,525,000	43,171,000	2,388,000
1921-22	40,702,000	58,693,000	3,202,000

¹ For calendar years 1917, &c.

² This does not include wool exported on skins, which, during 1921, amounted to 5,593,952 lbs.

Many millions of acres are available for pastoral purposes.

Gold was first obtained in Western Australia in 1886. The sensational gold finds at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie in 1892 and 1893 gave an impetus to Western Australian gold mining, which, in a few years' time, placed this State at the head of all the Australian Colonies as regards gold output. The aggregate output to the end of 1921 was 34,302,122 fine ozs., valued at 145,706,152*l*. There were in the State, in 1921, 735 leases of gold mines; men employed in the mines, 5,843, viz., 2,796 above and 3,047 underground; output of gold, 553,731 fine ozs., value 2,352,098*l* (standard mint value, exclusive of premiums realised on export sales).

The mineral output of the State for two years is shown in the following table :—

	1920		1921	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£		£
Coal 1 tons	462,021	350,336	468,817	407,117
Copper ore 2	1,511	22,467	1,040	16,153
Copper, ingot, matte, &c. 2	137	2,698	206	8,448
Gold 3 fine ozs.	617,842	2,624,427	553,731	2,352,098
Silver 2	130,692	36,605	116,151	18,658
Lead and silver lead (ore and concentrates) 2 tons	3,427	84,743	—	—
Pyritic ore 1	6,020	7,276	6,116	7,871
Tin ore and ingot 2	243	49,449	67	6,485
Antimony 2	2½	45	—	—
Pig Lead 2	1,930	69,136	2,156	48,863
Scheelite 2	2½	395	—	—
Tantalite 2	—	—	—	—
Arsenical Ore 1	1,765	4,260	7	16
Molybdenite	—	5	—	—
Asbestos	157½	7,286	235	13,581
Gypsum 4	—	—	665	622
Manganese 4	—	—	16	145
Unenumerated 4	—	273	—	112
Total values	—	3,259,411	—	2,880,169

1 Raised.

2 Exported.

3 Exported and minted locally.

4 Reported.

Commerce and Communications.

The external commerce of Western Australia, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the commerce of Australia, given under the heading of the Commonwealth.

The total value of the imports and exports, including inter-State trade, in 6 years is shown in the subjoined statement :—

June	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	9,385,010	7,649,233	8,023,990	12,368,331	14,839,241	12,037,779
Exports	14,683,027	5,807,335	10,922,675	16,068,790	12,258,639	13,628,883

The most important of the exports for 1921-22 were wheat (3,037,997*l.*) and flour (1,024,632*l.*), wool (3,202,145*l.*), gold specie (2,948,501*l.*), timber (1,040,640*l.*); pearls and shell (281,110*l.*), hides and skins (365,149*l.*), silver (18,590*l.*), sandal-wood (54,769*l.*), fruit (176,104*l.*).

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1921, 54 steamers of 10,086 tons, and 357 sailing vessels of 11,853 tons; total, 411 vessels of 21,939 tons. Tonnage inwards and outwards, 1921-22, from and to ports outside the State, 6,497,073.

For the year ending June 30, 1922, the State had 3,539 miles of State Government railway, and 450 miles of Commonwealth line, the latter being the western portion of the Trans-Australian line (Kalgoorlie-Port Augusta), which links the State Railway System to those of the other States of the Commonwealth.

Money and Credit.

There are eight banks in Western Australia besides the State Government Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Savings Bank. The total paid-up capital of the cheque paying banks (including the Commonwealth Bank) in the quarter ended June 30, 1922, was 18,986,969*l.*; the notes in circulation (1922) were 26,256*l.*; deposits, 12,287,163*l.*; total average liabilities, 12,823,460*l.*; total assets, 15,835,268*l.*

State Government Savings Banks.—The amount due to depositors on June 30, 1922, inclusive of interest, was 5,736,318*l.*, whilst in addition an amount of 61,133*l.* was due under the head 'Schools Savings Bank.'

Branches of the Commonwealth Savings Bank were opened in this State at the beginning of 1913. On March 31, 1922, 1,961,865*l.* stood to the credit of 57,261 depositors.

Books of Reference.

- Statistical Register.
 - Census of Australia
 - Geological Survey. Bulletins. Perth.
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 - Land Selector's Guide. Perth.
 - Quarterly Statistical Abstract.
 - Handbook and Guide to Western Australia. Perth, 1914.
 - The Encyclopedia of Western Australia. Perth, 1912.
 - Bennett (S.), Pocket Year Book of Western Australia. Annual.
 - Chambers (T.), Western Australia, Position and Prospects. Perth.
 - Notes on the Natural History, &c., of Western Australia. Perth, 1903.
 - Pearce (J. M.), The Land of Gold. London, 1896.
 - Taunton (H.), Australind. London, 1903.
 - Vivienne (May), Travels in Western Australia. London, 1901.
- See also under Australia.

TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

Abel Jans Tasman discovered Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) on November 24, 1642. The island became a British settlement in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales; in 1825 its connection with New South Wales was terminated; in 1851 a partially elective Legislative Council was established, and in 1856 responsible government came into operation. On January 1, 1901, Tasmania was federated with the other Australian States into the Commonwealth of Australia.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Council has 18 members, elected on a property qualification of 10*l.* freehold or 30*l.* a year leasehold. Certain professional men and all 'returned soldiers' are also electors. Members sit for 6 years, and retire in rotation. There is no power to dissolve the Council. The House of Assembly has 30 members, elected for 3 years by adults with six months' residence in the State. Members of both Houses are paid 300*l.* a year. Women received the right to vote in 1903. Proportional representation was adopted in 1907, after a partial trial in 1896. The method is the single transferable vote in 6-member constituencies. By-elections are superseded (from 1919) by a recount of the votes at the preceding General Election.

State of parties, June, 1922: Nationalists, 12; Labour 12; Independent, 1; Country, 5.

Governor.—(Vacant, Feb. 1923.) (Salary, 2,750*l.*)

Chief Justice.—Hon. Sir H. Nicholls, Kt.

The Governor is aided in the exercise of the executive by a Cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows :—

Premier and Minister for Works.—Hon. J. B. Hayes, C.M.G., M.H.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Education.—Hon. J. C. McPhee, M.H.A.

Attorney General and Minister for Railways.—Hon. W. B. Propsting, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Minister for Lands.—Hon. E. Blyth, M.H.A.

Treasurer and Minister for Mines.—Hon. Sir W. H. Lee, K.C.M.G., M.H.A.

Honorary Ministers.—Hon. A. Hean, C.M.G., M.H.A., and Hon. T. Shields, M.H.A.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 950*l.* per annum. The Premier has an additional 200*l.* a year. A minister must have a seat in one of the two Houses.

Agent-General in London.—A. H. Ashbolt.

Secretary.—H. W. Ely.

Offices.—Australia House, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Area and Population.

Area, with Macquarie (170 square miles), 26,215 square miles or about 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west.

The population has increased as follows (census returns) :—

Year	Population	Increase per Ct. per Annum	Year	Population	Increase per Ct. per Annum
1861	89,977	2·44	1901	172,475	1·64
1871	99,328	1·13	1911	191,211	1·04
1881	115,705	1·38	1921	213,877	1·12
1891	146,667	2·36			

In 1921 there were 107,767 males and 106,110 females. The average density is 8·16 persons to a square mile. Of the total population in 1911, 79·2 per cent. were natives of Tasmania, 11·5 per cent. natives of the United Kingdom, and 7·3 per cent. natives of other Australasian colonies. There were 676 Chinese and other coloured aliens, and 227 half-caste aborigines. The pure aboriginal is extinct.

The population shows the usual Australian excess of males, fairly steady before the war, vanishing during the war, and since partly recovered, by June, 1921, to an excess of one male in every 100 of population.

The births, deaths, and marriages for five years were as follows :—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1914	6,017	1,543	1,918	4,099
1918	5,280	1,131	1,802	3,478
1919	5,310	1,513	2,192	3,118
1920	5,740	1,999	2,036	3,704
1921	5,755	1,668	2,197	3,558

For the decade 1912-21, the birth-rate was 28·5, the death-rate 10·1, and the rate of natural increase of population 18·4 per 1,000, the highest in the Commonwealth. For the 4 years, 1918-21, the infant mortality averaged 67 per 1,000. Tasmania, with a high natural increase and small area, has been a source of population for the mainland States since the days when Tasmanians founded Melbourne and colonised Victoria. For the decade, the average loss by migration has been about 1,105 per annum, or 9·0 per 1,000, leaving a net annual rate of increase of population of 12·8 per 1,000.

Population of the capital, Hobart and Suburbs (census April 4, 1921), 52,163, of Launceston and Suburbs, 26,318.

Religion.

In 1911, belonging to the Church of England, 88,158; Roman Catholics, 28,581; Catholics (undefined), 4,080; Methodists, 24,975; Presbyterians, 15,735; Independents, 6,000; Baptists, 4,757.

Instruction.

Primary education is free and secular, and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. Nine-tenths of the primary teaching is at State schools. The average monthly enrolment at all schools is about 88 per cent. of the total children of 'compulsory' age, and the average attendance is 81 per cent. of the enrolment. The cost of primary education to the State in 1921 was 8*l.* 3*s.* per head of average attendance, exclusive of buildings, which cost annually about 15*s.* per head. Secondary education is about equally divided between the new State High Schools and the older endowed schools. The 5 State High Schools in 1921 had an average attendance of 770, at a cost of 20*l.* per head, exclusive of buildings.

There are 4 Technical Schools, and 4 junior Technical Schools, with a total enrolment of 1,208. A large Trade School in Hobart for repatriation purposes provides courses for 14 trades, and others are being organised. The total number of returned soldiers being trained in this way is 220.

The University of Tasmania, established 1890, confers degrees in arts, science, law and commerce. A complete engineering course with degree came into operation in 1921. There were in 1921, 227 students taking courses for degrees. University expenditure in 1921 (exclusive of capital expenditure) was about 13,103*l.* In 1921, 15 Tutorial Classes were provided by the University at different centres for the Workers' Educational Association, mostly in economics and history. Total average attendance 248. Medical inspection of children in primary schools (State and private) has been carried out since 1906. Dental treatment was commenced in 1916. The total cost in 1921 was 2*s.* 8*d.* per child on the roll.

Justice and Crime.

There are a Supreme Court, courts of petty, general, and quarter sessions, the latter presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of the peace. According to the Police Report, during the year 1920-21, 5,189 persons were summarily convicted, and 131 persons were committed for trial. The figures for crime generally are higher than during the war, but show no appreciable increase over 1914 either for all offences, indictable offences, or offences against the person. The total police force on June 30, 1921, was 233. There were 2 gaols, with 92 male and 4 female inmates, at the end of June, 1922.

Old Age Pensions.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Tasmania on June 30, 1922, was : Old Age, 5,265 ; Invalid, 2,005 ; War, 9,846.

Revenue and Expenditure.

• The revenue is derived chiefly from taxation (income, land, death duties and taxation of betting), and from the rental and sale of Crown lands. Public services, on the whole, do not pay interest on capital cost. The customs and excise duties are now in the hands of the Commonwealth, and an amount equal to 25s. per head of population is returned to the State, with an additional special grant from 1911 to 1921, amounting to about 9s. per head.

—	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	1,238,085	1,581,984	1,815,031	2,105,449	2,180,395
Expenditure .	1,235,514	1,644,512	1,828,301	2,189,157	2,302,077

The public debt of Tasmania amounted June 30, 1922, to 21,945,411*l.*, of which 30 per cent. has been spent on railways, 10 per cent. on hydro-electric works, and 27 per cent. on roads and bridges. The railways earned 0·87 per cent. on their capital, which bears an average interest of 3½ per cent.

State taxation amounts to 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per head, of which income tax provides 32*s.* 6*d.*, land tax 8*s.* 11*d.*, death duties 5*s.* 7*d.*, lottery and totalisator taxation 9*s.* 8*d.* Land and income taxes and death duties are also collected by the Commonwealth, averaging 3*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* per head, and customs and excise of 5*l.* 19*s.* per head. The Commonwealth contribution to the State revenue represents about 23 per cent. of the customs and excise collected on account of the State.

Defence.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Production and Industry.

The total area of the colony is 16,778,000 acres, including 1,206,500 acres islands and lakes. Unalienated land, principally heavily timbered or mineral-bearing, amounts to about 8,500,000 acres.

The value in 1921-22 of agricultural and pastoral products was 4,592,004*l.*, of mining products, 854,730*l.*, and of manufactures (output less raw materials), 2,813,360*l.* ; total, 8,260,094*l.*

Agricultural production and yield per acre :—

	1921-22			• 1921-22	
	Crop	Yield per Acre		Crop	Yield per Acre
Wheat, bushels.	577,178	20·62	Potatoes, tons .	107,624	2·92
Oats " "	1,543,617	28·2	Hay " "	186,991	1·50
Pease " "	389,219	18·76	Fruit, bushels .	3,537,122	96·70

Live-stock in 1922: Horses, 38,439; cattle, 216,704; sheep, 1,551,273; pigs, 49,743. The numbers of all live-stock remain steady, in general, but there was a serious shortage of sheep in 1921. The wool-clip, 8 million pounds in 1921-22, is a little below the average.

Forests cover a considerable part of the island. The mills cut 63 million super. feet of timber in 1920. The export of logs is not recorded.

Chief mineral products for the year ended June 30, 1922:—

Mineral	Quantity	Value	Mineral	Quantity	Value
		£			£
Copper . . . tons	6,158	441,736	Osmiridium . . oz.	1,456	35,541
Tin . . . tons	696	109,928	Coal . . . tons	64,828	57,791
Silver . . . oz.	578,412	93,425	Gold . . . oz.	4,582	23,471
Lead . . . tons	2,736	63,321	All minerals . .	—	854,730

The output of zinc by the Electrolytic Co. was considerably less in quantity than in the previous year, as the plant was idle for several months, owing to the maritime strike having disorganised the shipping arrangements for delivery of ores. The total mineral production has averaged 1,500,000*l.* for the last 20 years, increased prices balancing decreased quantities. Copper, tin and coal remain fairly steady in total value, but gold has fallen away greatly. Osmiridium is growing in importance, and silver-lead mining gives promise of revival. Tungsten ores (wolfram and scheelite) fell greatly in price in 1921, and production is decreasing.

Manufactures.—The two important manufactures for export are metal extraction and fruit-preserving. Others that have an output beyond local requirements are woollen mills and breweries. The carbide works at North-West Bay are expected to supply the needs of all Australia. The chief recent industrial development has been the provision, by a State department, of cheap hydro-electric power for manufacturing purposes. The Great Lake scheme is designed to supply 70,000 h.p. At present 18,000 h.p. are being generated, and an extension to 42,000 h.p. under construction. The total power so far surveyed for practicable schemes is 216,000 h.p. Power in large blocks has been sold as low as 2*l.* per h.p. per annum. Important applications of this power are to metal extraction and manufacture of carbide of calcium. The Electrolytic Zinc Works at Risdon, with an output of 15 tons per day, are being enlarged to a capacity of 100 tons per day. This plant will treat the complex ores of the West Coast, as well as the Broken Hill ore, on which it is now operating.

Commerce, Shipping, &c.

The commerce of Tasmania, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the commerce of Australia, given under the heading of the Commonwealth. Imports and exports:—

Direct Oversea Trade.	1913	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£
Total imports	1,025,081	608,786	813,341	2,264,933	1,355,951
Total exports	522,865	1,002,093	2,010,503	1,329,583	2,067,443

428 THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Commonwealth alone collects statistics relating to imports and exports, which are restricted to trade external to Australia. No information is yet available as to inter-State or to indirect foreign trade, but inter-State trade Statistics are being collected since July 1, 1922.

The exports are chiefly wool, copper, silver, tin, timber, fruit and jam, potatoes, hops, grain, hides and skins, bark.

The registered shipping in 1921 consisted of 70 sailing vessels of 2,412 tons, and 109 steamers of 13,000 tons; total, 179 vessels of 15,412 tons.

For shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Savings Banks.

The number of depositors in Savings Banks, including the Commonwealth Savings Bank, 1921, was 115,502, and the amount on deposit 4,159,502l.

Books of Reference.

- Statistics of Tasmania. Annual.
Pocket Year Book of Statistics. Annual.
Annual Reports of Departments: Mining, Hydro-electric, Education, Industrial, &c.
Geological Survey Reports.
Tasmanian Handbook, 1914. Addenda, 1919.
Crown Lands Guide. Timber Pamphlets.
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Roth (H. Ling), The Aborigines of Tasmania. 2nd ed. Halifax, 1914.
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Walch's Tasmanian Almanac. Hobart and London. Annual.
See also under Australia.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Government.

The Northern Territory, after forming part of New South Wales, was annexed by Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, to South Australia. On the establishment of Federation in 1901, the Territory entered the Commonwealth as a corporate part of the State of South Australia. The Commonwealth Constitution Act of 1900 made provision for the surrender to the Commonwealth of any territory by any State, and under this provision an agreement was entered into on December 7, 1907, by the Commonwealth and South Australia for the transfer of the Northern Territory to the former. After the necessary legislation approving this agreement had been passed by the two parliaments concerned, the Territory formally passed under the control of the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1911. The Commonwealth at the same time assumed responsibility for the State loans contracted by South Australia on behalf of the territory; it took over by purchase the railway from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta; and it undertook to construct a transcontinental railway from Pine Creek southwards to the boundary of South Australia, and to connect these two railways. On June 30, 1921, the public debt was 3,968,297l.

Administrator.—F. C. Urquhart.

Government Secretary.—C. B. Story.

Area and Population.

The Northern Territory is bounded by the 26th parallel of south latitude, and the 129th and 138th degrees of east longitude. Its area is 523,620 square miles. The area alienated on June 30, 1921, amounted to 747 square miles absolutely; 231,137 were held under leases and licences; and the remainder, 291,736 square miles, was unoccupied. The coast line is about 1,040 miles in length. The Territory possesses many fine rivers and several good harbours, the principal harbour being Port Darwin, where Darwin is situated. The greater part of the interior consists of a tableland rising gradually from the coast to a height of about 1,700 feet. On this tableland there are large areas of excellent pasturage. The southern part of the territory is generally sandy with a small rainfall, but it can be watered by means of artesian bores. The climate is tropical, but varies considerably over the whole Territory. The proximity of the sea in the north keeps it fairly equable in the coastal region, but further south the climate is of a continental type, showing a great variation between the hottest and coldest months.

Population.—The population, excluding aborigines, has varied as follows:—

Year	Europeans	Others	Totals
1881	670	2,781	3,451
1891	1,144	3,754	4,898
1901	1,055	3,756	4,811
1911 (Census)	1,418	1,892	3,310
1916 (31st Dec.)	3,839	928	4,767
1920 (30th June)	2,770	1,161	3,931
1921 (Census)	2,462	1,408	3,870

Of the 1921 Census total 1,049 were females. In June 1918, Asiatics in the Territory numbered 1,177. The aborigines are estimated to number about 20,000.

The tribes inhabiting the Northern Territory are Larakaya and Worgait at Port Darwin, Melville Island Tribe, Port Essington Tribe, Djanan Tribe at Katherine Creek, Yangman Tribe round Elsey Creek, Mungarai Tribe along the upper part of the Roper River, Nullakun Tribe middle part of the Roper River, and the Mara Tribe south of the Roper River.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure ¹	Year	Revenue	Expenditure ¹
	£	£		£	£
1913-14	73,657	532,535	1918-19	39,541	497,301
1916-17	102,980	805,365	1919-20	86,734	462,264
1917-18	101,483	535,456	1920-21	73,858	353,557

¹ Includes Commonwealth expenditure in connection with Port Augusta Railway up to 1920 (inclusive).

The chief sources of revenue for the year ending June 30, 1921, were the Customs and Excise, 4,450*l.*; Railways, 12,761*l.*; and Postal revenue, 8,584*l.* The chief items of expenditure (excluding interest, loans, &c.) were as follows:—Buildings, roads, bridges, farms, &c., 22,144*l.*; railways, 27,601*l.* The Commonwealth is also liable for interest on loans and redemption, in respect of Northern Territory and the Port Augusta Railway. The deficiency for the year was 279,699*l.*

Production and Industry.

The soils of the Territory differ greatly, but it is stated that most products known to the tropical and semi-tropical zones can be grown successfully. At present, however, agriculture is insignificant. In most parts the natural grasses are extremely rich in nutriment, and provide food for cattle, horses, sheep, and other stock. The numbers of stock on June 30, 1921, were :—Cattle, 659,840 ; horses, 37,837 ; sheep, 6,062 ; pigs, 1,322.

The Territory is rich in mineral resources, though these are very little developed. The aggregate value of the minerals produced to June 30, 1921, and in the year 1920-21, was as follows :—

—	Total to June 30, 1921	1920-21	—	Total to June 30, 1921	1920-21
	£	£		£	£
Gold . .	2,267,634	1,042	Silver & lead .	62,515	nil
Copper . .	231,710	nil	Other Minerals	235,262	9,911
Tin . .	520,189	7,793			
			Total .	3,317,310	18,746

Commerce.

The overseas imports and exports are given as follows :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913	20,977	67,911	1919-20	29,056	277,627
1917-18	32,287	268,419	1920-21	19,857	14,752
1918-19	25,140	377,258	1921-22	12,812	5,445

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See also under Australia.

TERRITORIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. TERRITORY OF PAPUA (BRITISH NEW GUINEA).

This possession is the south-eastern part of the island of New Guinea, with the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups and all islands between 8° and 12° S. latitude, and 141° and 155° E. longitude. Area 90,540 square miles, of which about 87,786 are on the mainland of

New Guinea, and 2,754 on the islands above mentioned. On April 4, 1922, the population was as follows:—European, 1,104; coloured (other than Papuan), 784; Papuans (estimated), 275,000. (For the part of New Guinea lately possessed by Germany and now administered by Australia, *see* below).

The acquisition of that portion of the island of New Guinea not claimed by Holland was long urged by Australian statesmen, and the growing influence of France and Germany in the Pacific created some alarm lest a country so near to Australia should pass into the hands of a foreign power. To prevent this the Government of Queensland annexed the south-eastern part of the island in 1883. This step was not ratified by the Imperial Government, but in 1887 that colony undertook to defray the cost of administration, and the territory was annexed to the Crown the following year. The Federal Government took over the control in 1901; the political transfer was completed by the *Papua Act* of the Federal Parliament in November, 1905, and on September 1, 1906, a proclamation was issued by the Governor-General of Australia declaring that British New Guinea was to be known henceforth as the Territory of Papua. There is an executive council composed of 6 official members, and a legislative council composed of the executive councillors and three non-official members nominated by the Governor-General of Australia.

Lieut. Governor and Chief Judicial Officer—J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G.

Government Secretary.—Herbert William Champion.

Tribes have in large areas settled down to peaceful habits. Four missionary bodies are at work; many hundreds of natives are being taught by these bodies. Approximately 229,283 acres of land have been leased, chiefly by planters, the principal cultures being coconuts (46,239 acres at December 31, 1921), rubber (7,545 acres), sisal hemp (5,822 acres). On December 31, 1920, there were 60,118 acres of plantations. By the *Papua Act*, 1905, freehold alienation is prohibited, but leases may be obtained at low rentals for long terms. Indigenous sago is plentiful in the western portion of the Territory, and there are considerable numbers of native-owned coconut trees. The forests contain valuable timbers, in most cases easily accessible by river. A regulation, which is strictly enforced, requires that each native shall plant a certain number of coconut trees or other economic trees or plants if his land is suitable.

There are three ports of entry—Port Moresby, Samarai, and Daru.

There are 8 magisterial districts, each in charge of a resident magistrate. There are also 2 relieving and 20 assistant resident magistrates, and 9 patrol officers. There is a Central Court at Port Moresby, but it holds sittings wherever and whenever necessary. For native government some simple regulations have been passed. There were (1922) 821 village policemen; armed constabulary, 307 (exclusive of Europeans who are officers of armed constabulary).

Throughout the Territory there are numerous schools belonging to the various Christian missions; the attendance of native children at these schools is compulsory if English is taught. The Native Taxes Ordinance came into force on January 15, 1919, imposing a tax not exceeding 10s. per head on indentured native labourers, and not exceeding 20s. per head on other natives. After expenses of collection are paid the balance is to be devoted firstly, to native education, and secondly, to other purposes having for their object the direct benefit of the natives. The education will be chiefly undertaken by the missions aided by grants from the taxation fund.

Years ended 30 June	Local Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	£	Tons
1918	72,594	103,176	285,792	220,599	121,727
1919	73,121	102,962	258,112	176,247	60,108
1920	85,537	118,437	422,741	270,481	59,189
1921	82,316	146,827	484,770	172,672	74,206
1922	68,138	124,912	—	—	—

Revenue is mainly from customs duties. An annual subsidy of 50,000*l.* is given by the Australian Government. In addition, 27,500*l.* has been loaned to the Territory for the establishment of Government plantations, to be repaid from profits on the plantations. On December 31, 1922, the Government plantations covered 2,474 acres. Commonwealth grants are also made for various purposes. It is hoped that Papua will soon be self-supporting.

The minerals include gold, copper, tin, lead, zinc, cinnabar, iron, osmiridium, gypsum, manganese, sulphur, graphite, chromite, brown coal, and petroleum. There are 8 proclaimed mineral fields, seven of which are gold fields, and 1 copper. Mining is one of the most important industries. Gold is obtained in the Louisiade Islands, on the mainland, and on Woodlark Island. A large area near Port Moresby with promising copper deposits has been proclaimed a mineral field, and this is being vigorously developed by a strong company. A railway from the field to the coast has been constructed and smelters are being erected. Electric power from the Rouna Falls is also to be developed. In 1921 work was temporarily suspended, more money raised and assistance given by the Commonwealth Government, but work is now proceeding again. Copper ore exports in 1917-18, 1,112 tons, valued at 11,572*l.*; in 1918-19, 224 tons valued at 1,613*l.* In 1919-20 no copper ore was exported; but in 1920-21, 255 tons, valued at 1,830*l.* In 1917-18 the gold output was valued at 32,931*l.*; 1918-19, 21,550*l.*; 1919-20, 21,747*l.*; and in 1920-21, 9,890*l.* Indications of petroleum have been found over an area of 1,000 sq. miles, and boring by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company is still proceeding on behalf of the Australian Government. The trade is principally with Queensland and New South Wales. The chief imports are food-stuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware; exports 1920-21, copra (2,984 tons, 68,579*l.*); gold (5,984 oz., 11,158*l.*); hemp (188 tons, 7,723*l.*); pearls (11,416 cts., 14,950*l.*); osmiridium (208 oz., 6,245*l.*); rubber (220 tons, 28,966*l.*); pearl shell (6 tons, 1,162*l.*); trochus shell (60 tons, 3,302*l.*). Number of horses (1921), 368; cattle, 2,344; mules, 123.

Steamers trade between Sydney and Port Moresby every three weeks, and small coastal vessels run at frequent intervals between the various inter-territorial ports. Ocean-going shipping entered and cleared 1920-21, 74,206 tons. There are wireless telegraph stations at Port Moresby, Samarai, Misima, and Popo.

There are branches of the Bank of New South Wales at Port Moresby and Samarai. Commonwealth Government notes are legal tender. The currency and its legal tender are the same as in the United Kingdom and Australia.

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NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand was first discovered in 1642 by Tasman, and the coast was explored by Captain Cook in 1769, and in subsequent years. It became a resort for whalers and traders, chiefly from Australia. In 1840 the native chiefs ceded the sovereignty to the British Crown and the islands became a British Colony.

The aborigines, called Maoris, are a branch of the Polynesian race; they are divided into about twenty clans, analogous to those of the Scottish Highlands. Between 1845 and 1848, and again between 1860 and 1870 about half of these clans were in revolt against British rule, but peace was permanently established in 1871.

Government and Constitution.

By Order in Council of September 9, 1907, and by Proclamation, the designation of the Colony of New Zealand was changed to the Dominion of New Zealand, on and from September 26, 1907. The present form of government was established by Statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72, passed in 1852. The Colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine, reduced later to eight, and again increased to nine. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. xxi., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor. (Governor-General from June 1917), or by local boards. The legislative power is vested in the Governor-General and a "General Assembly" consisting of two Chambers—a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or he may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure. He

summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament. He can send drafts of bills to either House for consideration, but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriations can become law. He can return bills for amendment to either House.

The Legislative Council consists (June, 1922) of thirty-nine members, who are paid at the rate of 315*l.* per annum. Members hold their seats for seven years only, unless reappointed. Provision has been made for the Legislative Council to be made effective at a date to be fixed by Proclamation. Twenty-four members are to be elected at the first election and 40 at subsequent elections. Three Maori members may be appointed by the Governor-General. Present sitting members hold office till the end of the term of their appointment.

The House of Representatives consists of eighty members, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years. They are paid at the rate of 450*l.* per annum. Every man registered as an elector is eligible as a member of the House of Representatives. Women are also eligible. For European representation every adult person (of either sex), if resident one year in the Dominion and one month in an electoral district, can be registered an elector for such Electoral District. No person may be registered on more than one electoral roll. Every adult Maori resident in any of the four Maori electoral districts can vote, provided he (or she) be not registered on any European roll. Registration is not required in Native districts.

The result of the general election of December, 1922, was: Reform Party, 38; Liberals and Independent Liberals, 25; Labour Party, 17.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.—His Excellency Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. Salary 5,000*l.*, and 2,500*l.* allowances.

The Cabinet (October, 1922) is as follows :—

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Stamp Duties, Land and Income Tax, State Advances, Valuation, Electoral and Imperial Government Supplies.—Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C.

Member of the Executive Council without Portfolio.—Hon Sir W. H. Herries, K.C.M.G.

Attorney-General and Leader of Legislative Council.—Hon. Sir Francis Bell, K.C.M.G., K.C.

Member of Executive Council without Portfolio.—Hon. Sir W. Fraser, K.C.V.O.

Minister of Railways, Minister of Lands, Lands for Settlement, Discharged Soldiers' Settlement, Scenery Preservation and Repatriation.—Hon. D. H. Guthrie.

Minister of Agriculture, Immigration, in Charge of Tourists and Health Resorts and Legislative Departments.—Hon. W. Nosworthy.

Minister of Public Works, Postmaster-General, Minister of Telegraphs, Native Minister, Minister in Charge of Public Trust, Native Trust, Roads, Public Buildings, and Government Life and Accident Insurance Departments.—Hon. J. G. Coates, M.C.

Minister of Justice, External Affairs, in Charge of Industries and Commerce, Police, and Prisons.—Hon. E. P. Lee.

Minister of Education, Public Health, in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid and Mental Hospitals Departments.—Hon. C. J. Parr, C.M.G.

Minister of Labour, Mines and Marine, Minister in Charge of Printing and Stationery, Inspection of Machinery, Pensions, Friendly Societies and State Fire Insurance Departments.—Hon. G. J. Anderson.

Minister of Defence, Commissioner of State Forests and Minister in Charge of War Pensions.—Hon. Sir R. H. Rhodes, K.B.E.

Minister of Customs, Minister of Internal Affairs, High Commissioner's, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General, Census and Statistics Laboratory, Advertising and National Provident Fund.—Hon. W. D. Stewart.

Member of Executive Council representing Native Race, Minister in Charge of Cook Islands.—Hon. Sir M. Pomare, C.M.G., K.B.E.

Each member has a salary of 1,170*l.*, with the exception of the Prime Minister, who has 1,800*l.*, and Minister representing Native Race, 990*l.*, with House Allowance of 200*l.* if no Government residence is provided.

Department of the High Commissioner in London :—

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., 415 Strand, London, W.C. 2.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs. The counties are subdivided into ridings. County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made. Besides the road districts, which are very numerous, there are town, drainage, electric supply, water supply, river, tramway, local railway, and harbour districts.

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district.

Area and Population.

There are two principal islands, the North and South Islands, besides Stewart Island, and small outlying islands, including (since 1901), the Cook and some other islands in the Pacific Ocean. The group is 1,000 miles long, and 180 miles across at the broadest part; coast line 3,000 miles. New Zealand is about 1,200 miles east of Australia. Area, excluding islands annexed in 1901, 103,568 square miles. North Island, 44,130 square miles, South Island 58,120, Stewart Island 662 square miles. Acreage 66,292,232 acres, exclusive of the Cook and other islands (179,200 acres), and up to March, 1921, 27,390,625 acres had been alienated, including lands reserved and set apart by the State for special purposes (9,978,608 acres), but excluding State Forests (7,094,317 acres). Estimated population, June 30, 1922, 1,250,942, exclusive of Maoris, 52,751, and residents of Cook and other annexed Islands, 13,209 in 1921. Census population, exclusive of aborigines :—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent. per annum
1881	269,606	220,328	489,933	6.1
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	3.6
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	1.7
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	2.3
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	1.9
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	2.8
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	2.7
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	1.8
1921	623,243	595,670	1,218,913	2.2

Area and population of each provincial district at the census of April 17, 1921 :—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Population at the Census of April 17, 1921		
		Males	Females	Totals
Auckland	25,364	191,735	177,883	369,618
Taranaki	3,732	32,398	29,513	61,911
Hawke's Bay	4,241	31,217	29,708	60,925
Wellington	10,807	127,064	121,737	248,801
Marlborough	4,225	9,415	8,373	17,788
Nelson	10,875	25,049	22,579	47,628
Westland	4,881	7,561	6,620	14,181
Canterbury	13,858	98,883	100,151	199,034
Otago :—				
Otago Portion	13,957	67,758	69,280	137,038
Southland Portion	11,355	32,163	29,826	61,989
Total		623,243	595,670	1,218,913

Population of the North Island, 1921, 741,255 ; South Island (including Stewart Island and Chatham Islands), 477,658.

In 1921, 536,925 lived in the rural districts ; 681,988 in boroughs.

The estimated populations of the chief cities and towns of New Zealand at 1st April, 1922, were as follows:—Urban areas: Auckland, 164,450 ; Wellington, 110,680 ; Christchurch, 110,201 ; Dunedin, 73,470 ; Hamilton, 14,950 ; Gisborne, 14,920 ; Napier, 17,670 ; Hastings, 13,530 ; New Plymouth, 13,510 ; Wanganui, 24,170 ; Palmerston, North, 17,510 ; Nelson, 10,880 ; Grey Valley Boroughs, 8,400 ; Timaru, 16,040 ; Invercargill, 19,590.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1914	28,338	1,302	10,148	9,280	18,190
1918	25,860	1,179	16,864 ¹	6,227	9,496
1919	24,483	1,138	10,808	9,519	13,675
1920	29,921	1,424	12,109	12,175	17,812
1921	28,567	1,258	10,682	10,635	17,885

¹ Abnormally high owing to influenza epidemic.

Birth-rate, 1921, 23·34 per 1,000 : death-rate, 8·73 per 1,000 ; marriage rate, 8·69.

Immigration and Emigration.

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1914	37,646	32,500	5,140
1918	11,906	11,660	246
1919	20,931	19,877	1,054
1920	44,062	32,924	11,138
1921	41,882	28,559	13,323

Religion.

No State aid is given to any form of religion. For the Church of England the Dominion is divided into six dioceses. The Roman Catholic Church is under an Archbishop residing at Wellington, assisted by a coadjutor Archbishop and three bishops.

Denomination	Number of Clergy June, 1922	Total places of worship. Census 1921	Number of members or adherents. Census 1921	Proportion per cent. of specified religions
Church of England	436	1,144	514,607	42.22
Presbyterian	383	1,062	299,545	24.57
Roman Catholic	281	519	163,308	13.40
Methodists	253	659	112,344	9.22
Baptists	62	73	19,926	1.63
Salvation Army	146	100	11,591	0.95
Brethren	—	135	11,055	0.91
Church of Christ	87	52	8,640	0.71
Congregationalists	29	34	7,977	0.65
Hebrews	6	4	2,380	0.29
Other Bodies	78	146	67,545	5.54
Total	1,711	3,928	1,218,913	100.00

Instruction.

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, with an annual grant of 4,000*l*. The number of graduates admitted after examination was, in 1921, 2,697. There are four affiliated colleges—the Otago University at Dunedin, with 55 professors and lecturers; the Canterbury College at Christchurch, with 29 professors and lecturers; the Auckland University College, with 24 professors and lecturers; and the Victoria University College at Wellington, with 24 professors and lecturers; students attending lectures in the four affiliated colleges (1921), 3,924. They are all endowed with lands. The Canterbury Agricultural College is a recognised school of agriculture.

At the end of 1921 there were 35 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 405 (excluding part-time) teachers and 10,030 pupils (excluding 774 in lower departments). Of the total income more than half is from endowments and Government payments. There are also 57 District High Schools with 103 teachers and 2,176 scholars. Children receiving secondary instruction at Technical High Schools (thirteen) numbered 3,349 in 1921. Of private secondary schools there were 20 registered, with 1,634 pupils. Ten secondary schools for Maoris had 418 pupils.

For primary schools there is an Education Department (which also exercises certain functions in regard to both university and secondary schools). There are 9 Local Education Boards. At the end of 1921 there were 2,437 public primary schools, 6,508 teachers (including 692 probationers), 207,357 scholars on the rolls; average attendance (1921), 182,306. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. Where there are no schools classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which special subsidies are given.

The Education Department's functions include: (a), maintenance, etc., of destitute children; (b), care of epidemic orphans; (c), training of uncon-

trollable and delinquent children ; (d), supervision of adopted children, and juvenile offenders placed on probation by the courts ; (e), education, etc., of all afflicted children (deaf, blind, and feeble-minded). There are 7 schools of mines ; 4 normal schools ; 5 central schools of art ; 13 industrial schools, with 3,830 (1921) children or young persons ; a school for the deaf ; an institute for the blind (at Auckland) ; special schools for mentally backward boys in Otago and Nelson ; and a similar school for girls at Richmond, Nelson. There were also, at the end of 1921, 235 registered primary private schools, with 23,924 pupils.

There were 123 Native village schools, with 263 teachers and 5,882 scholars, including 779 Europeans. Total net expenditure by the State on Native schools in 1921-22 was 77,603*l*. Total expenditure out of public funds in 1921-22 upon education of all kinds 3,497,000*l*.

Justice and Crime.

There are eight supreme court judges, and thirty-three stipendiary magistrates. There are numerous magistrates' courts and justices of the peace.

In 1921 there were 35,446 summary convictions, and 1,419 convictions in supreme courts, including 1,002 cases sent up from lower courts for sentence. These figures do not include Maoris. At the end of 1921 the gaols contained 1,099 prisoners.

Pauperism, Pensions, etc.

The Dominion is divided into districts, with elective boards for the administration of the public hospitals and charitable relief. The Government subsidises bequests at the rate of 10*s*. in the pound ; voluntary contributions, 24*s*. in the pound ; and contributions by local authorities, according to a sliding scale, ranging from 12*s*. 3*d*. in the pound to 24*s*. 3*d*. in the pound, according to the value of rateable property within the district. The total expenditure on Charitable Aid during the year ended March 31, 1921, was 190,041*l*. During 1921 the benevolent and orphan asylums accommodated 6,411 inmates ; and 3,830 children (2,199 boys and 1,631 girls) were wholly or partly maintained by the State in industrial schools and other institutions in 1921.

In 1898 an Act, amended in 1905 and consolidated and amended in 1913, provided for old-age pensions. Every person, not an alien or an Asiatic, who fulfils certain conditions is entitled to a pension of 26*l*. a year. The joint annual income of a married couple in receipt of pensions must not exceed 100*l*. (including pensions). An Act of 1917 increased the rates of pensions payable during the period of the war and twelve months after. Pensions are also granted to widows, to miners incapacitated as a result of miners' phthisis, and to veterans of the Maori war. In addition are those pensions granted in respect of the recent war.

Class of Pension	Number in force, July, 1922	Annual Value	Average Pension
		£	£
Old Age	20,611	762,607	37
Widows'	3,325	206,150	62
Military (Maori War)	711	34,839	49
War	28,400	1,476,800	52
Miners'	518	81,984	62
Epidemic (i.e. influenza epidemic, 1918)	636	50,880	80

Finance.

The following table of revenue is exclusive of sales and rents of land :—

Year ended March 31	Customs	Stamps, in- cluding Post and Telegr.	Railways	Land Tax	Income Tax	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	3,366,171	2,479,508	4,028,739	767,451	554,271	11,961,493
1918	3,364,303	3,728,270	4,668,223	1,385,708	5,619,561	19,860,884
1919	3,830,681	4,039,584	4,975,445	1,512,693	6,216,336	21,994,886
1920	4,830,324	5,441,690	5,766,016	1,557,903	6,369,763	23,744,369
1921	8,408,726	6,386,060	6,918,412	1,688,978	8,246,945	34,260,962
1922	5,095,346	6,192,985	6,683,236	1,637,816	6,002,957	28,127,700

The number of income-tax payers in 1920-21 was 44,597, and of land-tax payers 54,363. The postal and telegraph receipts in 1921-22 were 2,748,481*l*.

The following expenditure table is exclusive of sums paid to the Public Works Fund :—

Year ended March 31	Public Debt Charges	Railways	Education	Post and Telegraph	Constabulary and Defence	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	2,887,980	3,004,181	1,206,678	1,170,883	753,471	11,825,864
1918	4,430,779	3,067,658	1,640,988	1,487,145	731,361	15,120,289
1919	6,036,769	3,415,595	1,737,036	1,699,701	751,328	18,673,599
1920	7,249,426	4,905,965	2,190,587	1,941,494	835,614	23,781,524
1921	7,831,595	6,211,001	2,633,977	2,588,360	985,939	28,068,730
1922	8,442,278	6,473,234	2,652,299	2,448,688	1,130,023	28,466,838

¹ Not including special war expenditure.

Estimates 1922-23 : Revenue, 26,250,000*l* ; expenditure, 29,438,215*l*.

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1922, was 80,166,585*l*., including charges and expenses for raising loans.

The average taxation per head of the population, excluding Maoris, in 1921-22 was 13*l*. 5*s*. 5*d*.

The public debt at March 31, 1922, was : debentures and stock, 219,054,885*l*. ; of which war expenditure (1914-19) represented 80,000,000*l*. Much of the total debt represents reproductive expenditure.

LOCAL FINANCE.

The following table shows receipts and expenditure of the local governing bodies :—

Year ended March 31	Receipts		Expenditure	Outstanding Loans (Gross) (not Government loans)
	From Rates	From other Sources		
	£	£	£	£
1914	2,005,638	5,130,687	6,796,314	18,923,482
1918	2,674,541	4,533,796	7,103,073	22,260,537
1919	2,939,606	4,394,851	7,320,277	22,673,712
1920	3,144,213	7,815,585	10,883,586	24,608,293
1921	3,549,590	8,766,036	12,761,690	26,186,960

The following figures for 1911 and 1921 deal with the land:—

	1911	1921	Increase, 1911 to 1921.	
			Amount	Rate per cent.
	£	£	£	
Unimproved value . . .	184,062,798	317,631,245	133,568,447	72.57
Value of improvements . . .	109,054,267	200,953,673	91,898,806	84.27
Total	293,117,065	518,584,318	225,467,253	76.92

Defence.

In 1909 New Zealand passed a Defence Act, amended 1910, which provided for the gradual military training of every male New Zealander between the ages of 12 and 25, with further service in the Reserve up to age of 30. Under this Act a boy serves from 12 to 14 as a junior cadet, from 14 to 18 as a senior cadet, from 18 to 25 he becomes a soldier in the Territorial Force, and from 25 to 30 he serves in the Reserve. Senior cadets do 50 drills and a musketry course annually. The soldier in the Territorial Force does 30 drills, 6 whole-day parades, and 7 days continuous annual training. The pre-war strength of the Territorial Force was about 30,000, and the present strength is 25,200.

The New Zealand military forces are under a general officer commanding, who has at his disposal a general headquarters divided into the general staff and administrative services and departments. New Zealand is organised into 3 military commands, the Western, Central, and Southern, each command being under an officer commanding. Each command furnishes 1 mounted rifle brigade, 1 field artillery brigade, and 1 infantry brigade, and has attached to it a varying number of coast and pack artillery batteries, and certain depots. The forces are so organised as to be rapidly mobilised as a complete division and a mounted division.

The Naval Defence Act, 1920, provided for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force, to be raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment only, enlistment being for a prescribed period not less than two years. In time of war the Naval Force (including vessels acquired for defence purposes) is at the disposal of the British Government. The Naval force consists of training ship *Philomel* and cruiser *Chatham* which was recently presented by the Imperial Government. The establishment of a New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve is also provided for under the Act. A Naval Board was constituted in June 1921, which is charged with the control of all matters relating to the Naval Forces, of which it has executive command.

Production and Industry.

AGRICULTURE.

Two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand are suitable for agriculture and grazing. About 17,000,000 acres are still under forest. The total area under cultivation (including 16,112,598 acres in sown grasses and 147,678 in fallow) in 1922 was 18,381,363 acres. The area of Crown lands surveyed and open for selection on March 31, 1921, was 426,245 acres.

The largest freehold estates are held in the South Island. The extent of

occupied holdings of or over one acre in 1921 (exclusive of holdings within borough boundaries) was as follows :—

Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres	Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres
1 to 10 acres	15,629	73,445	5,001 to 10,000 acres	565	3,891,874
11 „ 50 „	13,898	392,768	10,001 „ 20,000 „	301	4,232,754
51 „ 100 „	11,973	860,009	20,001 „ 50,000 „	168	5,094,888
101 „ 200 „	14,015	2,072,357	50,001 acres and over	59	5,042,065
201 „ 320 „	8,739	2,240,664			
321 „ 640 „	10,378	4,737,640			
641 „ 1,000 „	4,230	3,417,338			
1,001 „ 5,000 „	5,844	11,453,385	Total . . .	84,899	43,528,337

In 1922 there were 135,395 persons (101,839 males and 33,556 females) engaged in agricultural, pastoral, and dairying pursuits.

The acreage and produce for each of the principal crops are given as follows (area and yield for threshing only, not including that grown for chaff, hay, ensilage, &c.) :—

Crop Years	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre
1914	166,774	5,232	31.37	361,741	14,741	40.75	32,022	1,206	37.65
1918	280,978	6,807	24.23	156,202	4,943	31.64	18,860	569	30.15
1919	208,030	6,568	31.57	172,686	6,885	39.88	18,753	711	37.91
1920	139,611	4,560	32.66	179,800	6,968	38.75	22,907	816	35.61
1921	219,985	6,872	31.24	147,559	5,225	35.41	46,802	1,587	33.90
1922	352,918	10,565	29.94	170,655	6,753	39.56	33,078	1,151	34.81

Live-stock in 1922 : 332,105 horses, 3,323,223 cattle, 22,222,259 sheep, and 384,333 pigs. Wool exported or used for home consumption twelve months ended September 30, 1920, 174,420,720 lbs. Exports, 1917-18, 110,054,315 lbs. ; 1918-19, 258,363,524 lbs. ; 1919-20, 165,821,508 lbs. ; 1920-21, 174,950,190 lbs.

II. MANUFACTURES.

Statistics of the leading manufactories (excluding mines and quarries) :—

Years	Number of manufactories and works	Hands employed	Estimated Capital	Estimated Produce
			£	£
1890	2,254	25,633	5,261,826	8,773,837
1900	3,163	41,726	7,959,631	17,141,149
1910	4,402	56,234	16,731,359	31,729,002
1915	4,670	57,823	21,951,576	45,454,184
1920	4,357	64,951	33,436,120	69,780,296
1921	4,804	70,255	39,564,837	82,473,569

The following statement of the value of the products (including repairs) of the principal industries for the year ended March, 1921, is taken from the results of the annual collection by Census and Statistics Office:—

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Value of Products	Manufactories, Works, &c.	Value of Products
	£		£
Total value of production in 1920-21 ¹	82,473,569	Jewellery	160,963
<i>Principal Industries.</i>		Engineering	1,837,651
Meat freezing and preserving	13,669,102	Electrical engineering	147,527
Ham and bacon curing	599,131	Range-making works	161,409
Butter and cheese factories	19,002,017	Printing and bookbinding	3,395,276
Grain mills	3,426,965	Agricultural machinery	800,673
Biscuit factories	1,270,996	Coach building	700,236
Fruit preserving & jam making	316,675	Motor and cycle works	975,937
Breweries and malthouses	1,463,588	Saddlery and harness	264,150
Aerated water	370,613	Tanning, fellmongering and wool-scouring	3,435,212
Soap and candle works	536,402	Ship and boat-building yards	495,748
Bottling-down works & manure works	1,090,879	Sails, tents and oilskins	261,863
Sawmills, sash and door factories, woodware	4,712,003	Furniture and cabinet-making	1,288,539
Gasworks	1,438,441	Woollen mills	1,332,451
Electric light supply works	900,858	Tailoring	1,386,405
Lime and cement	638,685	Dress-making and millinery	723,069
Brick, tile and pottery	494,597	Chemical works	98,293
Tinned-ware and sheet metal works	670,655	Boot and shoe factories	1,496,474
Iron and brass foundries, boilermaking, &c.	856,222	Hosiery	146,750
		Clothing and waterproof factories	2,850,439
		Rope and twine	281,953
		Flax mills	344,086

¹ Excluding the value of the output of the Government railway workshops and those industries of which there were less than four works, and 'one man' factories.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal minerals exported from the Dominion in 1921, and the quantity and value of the coal consumed in the country in that year, the totals for 1920 being added for purposes of comparison:—

		1920		1921	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Gold	oz.	212,973	883,748	149,595	612,168
Silver	„	369,400	87,065	480,023	65,647
Tungsten-ore	tons	10	1,878	—	—
Coal { Exported	„	80,088	128,509	53,183	109,510
{ Consumed	„	1,763,617	1,763,617	1,755,912	1,755,912

Commerce.

In 1921 the imports duty-free amounted to 24,100,009*l.*; subject to duty, 18,842,434*l.*; total 42,942,443*l.*

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Domestic Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1913	22,288,302	22,577,890	408,832	22,986,722
1918	24,234,007	27,937,010	579,178	28,516,188
1919	30,671,608	53,304,384	665,691	53,970,075
1920	61,595,828	45,592,294	849,652	46,441,946
1921	42,942,443	43,615,017	1,213,780	44,828,827

The value of imports is taken as the fair market value in the country exporting same, plus a uniform charge of ten per cent. for freight, &c. For exports the 'free-on-board in New Zealand' value is given; but, as regards the main items, the Collector of Customs examines carefully the amounts stated and compares them with current price lists, to prevent any over-estimate. Beginning with 1914 the country of origin of imports is obtained, as well as country of shipment. The country of shipment is obtained in cases of exports, but this may or may not be the country of ultimate destination. Very little cargo *in transitu* passes through New Zealand.

The principal imports and exports in 1921 are given as follows:—

Articles of Import 1921	Value £	Articles of Export 1921	Value £
Apparel	2,122,061	Produce of the Dominion:—	
Boots and shoes	531,135	Wool	5,221,479
Drapery and textiles	4,854,881	Agricultural produce	490,094
Hosiery	355,702	Frozen meat	11,164,345
Silk	328,960	Kauri gum	367,197
Iron and steel	2,565,108	Tallow	867,298
Machinery and machines	3,735,184	Butter	11,169,530
Other metal manufactures	4,356,148	Cheese	8,199,183
Motor cars, motor cycles, and materials	2,227,030	Milk (preserved)	1,109,331
Sugar	2,066,683	Preserved meats	273,591
Tea	388,853	Sausage-skins	447,873
Spirits, wines, and beer	987,501	Hides, and skins	575,222
Tobacco, cigars, &c.	1,048,633	Sheep skins and pelts	956,774
Books, paper, & stationery	2,041,434	Phormium (fibre and tow)	319,604
Drugs, chemicals and drug- gists' wares	1,082,436	Coal	109,510
Fruit, fresh and preserved	611,271	Timber	503,785
Leather, and leather manu- factures	412,896	Gold	612,168
Oils	2,804,709	British and foreign produce	1,213,002
Total, including others not specified.	42,942,443	Total, including articles not specified	44,828,827

Exports of certain trade products:—

Years	Wool	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Butter	Cheese
	Lbs.	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Cwts.
1913	136,533,036	2,578,093	8,780	372,258	611,668
1917	178,274,486	2,446,945	4,594	254,397	855,743
1918	108,724,575	2,036,904	2,419	431,023	883,430
1919	274,246,613	3,822,683	4,123	345,618	1,572,311
1920	162,327,176	4,628,282	6,481	312,009	1,222,050
1921	158,714,823	4,322,754	3,901	898,478	1,368,786

The total value of gold exported to December 31, 1921, was 89,624,275*l*.

The following table shows the trade with different countries :—

Countries	Imports ¹ from				Exports to			
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	8,977,725	11,839,430	29,806,416	21,448,817	18,244,350	44,312,048	34,362,948	38,716,593
Australia	5,133,412	5,081,968	10,555,667	6,486,847	1,803,739	2,249,827	2,343,075	2,070,011
Fiji	989,341	980,186	1,824,012	1,909,102	136,076	140,835	203,589	151,965
India and Ceylon	1,032,131	1,156,047	1,625,855	909,964	58,285	329,353	60,130	70,830
Canada	930,964	1,622,234	2,386,915	1,687,595	1,793,576	980,190	1,357,744	454,597
United States	4,980,748	7,576,314	11,100,259	7,746,457	4,045,648	4,200,861	7,456,041	2,702,104
France	33,783	41,123	92,873	184,470	810,007	98,573	203	14,893
Japan	1,214,865	1,258,016	1,470,071	593,343	5,415	8,178	4,904	20,145
Others	991,086	1,116,380	2,733,760	1,975,848	1,618,891	1,650,210	653,282	627,577
Totals	24,234,007	30,671,698	61,595,828	42,942,443	28,516,188	53,970,075	46,441,916	44,828,827

¹ From countries whence the goods were derived, not necessarily the actual country of origin.

According to the British Board of Trade returns, the principal imports into and exports from the United Kingdom, from and to New Zealand, in recent years were as follows:—

	1913 (pre-war)	1919	1920	1921
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Imports into U.K.:—				
Butter	1,351	3,910	3,828	8,494
Cheese	1,685	8,455	9,280	8,729
Milk, preserved	—	407	851	895
Beef, frozen	393	1,771	3,694	2,190
Beef, canned, etc.	30	683	389	115
Mutton, frozen	4,965	8,481	12,575	16,442
Sheep skins	642	633	804	367
Rabbit skins	92	94	227	352
Tallow	717	2,422	1,332	898
Hemp	649	670	255	152
Wool	8,165	21,899	12,546	8,327
Totals for all Imports	20,338	52,704	47,493	48,736
Exports (British produce) from U.K.:—				
Spirits	285	297	902	715
Tobacco	202	353	1,157	397
Apparel (including hats and boots)	1,544	831	2,890	1,060
Cotton manufactures	1,048	1,761	4,552	1,659
Machinery	547	352	796	1,008
Iron and Steel manufactures	1,736	1,735	3,521	2,337
Paper	217	93	583	403
Motor Cars and Cycles	444	148	821	234
Woollen Goods	525	615	2,936	953
Total Exports of all British produce	10,838	9,593	26,628	14,889
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce	952	321	1,351	580

Total imports into U.K., 1922, 48,522,000£; exports from U.K., 15,868,000£.

Shipping and Communications.

At the end of 1921 the registered vessels were 161 sailing vessels of 23,201 tons (net), and 401 steamers of 68,705 tons; total 562 vessels of 91,906 tons (net).

Many of the principal vessels on the New Zealand Register were transferred to the London Register after the outbreak of war, to take advantage of the Imperial War Insurance rates. Shipping inwards and outwards for six years (excluding coastwise shipping):—

Years	Vessels Inwards				Vessels Outwards			
	With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast		With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1913	590	1,592,153	645	1,738,985	467	1,287,837	635	1,699,807
1917	470	1,136,670	543	1,405,776	402	987,642	547	1,381,882
1918	469	921,172	543	1,279,548	411	957,709	544	1,310,627
1919	514	1,240,033	564	1,480,383	407	1,129,019	574	1,505,256
1920	689	1,786,212	744	2,062,370	477	1,384,740	707	1,976,255
1921	626	1,693,135	678	1,940,236	423	1,300,790	678	1,944,341

Of vessels entered inward (1921), 633 of 1,825,147 tons were British and 45 of 115,089 tons were foreign; of vessels cleared outwards (1921), 623 of 1,805,933 tons were British, and 55 of 138,408 tons were foreign.

RAILWAYS.

On March 31, 1922, there were 1,282 miles of Government railways in the North Island, and 1,739 in the South Island, besides 135 miles of private lines—3,156 miles in all. Revenue from Government railways, 1921-22, 6,643,591*l.*, expenditure 6,237,727*l.*; net revenue, 405,864*l.* Total expenditure on construction of all Government lines, open and unopen, to March 31, 1922, 44,689,748*l.* In 1921-22 the tonnage of goods carried was 6,329,834, and the passengers numbered 14,262,440, exclusive of 472,865 season ticket holders.

All the chief towns are provided with tramway systems.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Postal statistics—Articles posted and delivered:—

Years	Letters and Letter-cards	Post Cards	Books, &c.	News-papers	Parcels	Money Orders Nos.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Issued	Paid
1917	245,796,945	7,549,867	44,934,218	40,366,792	6,314,875	642,683	554,370
1918	242,527,360	7,145,606	42,301,230	35,476,212	6,370,469	638,560	552,764
1919	247,143,183	7,292,922	44,320,385	35,498,263	6,193,475	600,291	594,940
1920	259,743,234	6,937,554	49,619,161	37,859,247	6,588,293	699,674	605,600
1921	253,707,131	6,548,656	53,633,951	38,680,982	6,464,244	609,383	570,150

Receipts of Post and Telegraph Department for year ended March 31, 1922, 2,811,535*l.*; working expenses, 2,451,571*l.* The officials numbered 8,087 on March 31, 1922.

The telegraph system is Governmental. On March 31, 1922, there were 13,767 miles of line and 52,177 of wire. Number of telegrams despatched during the year, 12,934,465. The telephone (Governmental) is very generally used. The telegraph and telephone revenue for the year 1921-22 was 1,314,068*l*.

Money and Credit.

There were, in December, 1921, six banks of issue doing business. Two of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital of 4,375,000*l*., besides which the Bank of New Zealand has 529,988*l*. of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock. The total average liabilities for 1921, in respect of New Zealand transactions, were 58,808,439*l*., and the average assets 63,701,282*l*. The average amount on deposit was 49,397,411*l*. The value of the notes in circulation in June, 1922, was 7,315,753*l*. Gold has almost entirely disappeared from circulation.

There are the post-office savings-bank and 5 private savings banks. The former had, March 31, 1922, 831 branches; the latter have not more than one or two branches each; number of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks at 31st March, 1922, 678,930; amount deposited during year, 29,125,998*l*.; withdrawn, 30,236,231*l*.; amount on deposit at end of year, 43,841,704*l*. At 31st March, 1921, 3,917,429*l*. was on deposit in private savings banks to the credit of 104,395 depositors.

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands:

Auckland Islands, 50° 31' S., 166° 19' E., 200 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 330 square miles. Uninhabited. The New Zealand Government maintains a depôt of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners on the largest island of the group.

Chatham Islands, 43° 50' S., 177° W., 536 miles E. of New Zealand. Area 375 square miles; population (April, 1921) 445 (210 Europeans and 235 Maoris and Morioris).

The Cook and other South Pacific Islands were annexed to New Zealand in June, 1901. They lie between 8° and 23° S. lat., 157° and 170° W. long. The names of the islands with their populations (1921) are as follows:—

	Population		Population
Rarotonga	3,503	Palmerston Is. . . .	83
Mangaia	1,230	Penrhyn (Tongareva) . .	376
Atiu	837	Manahiki	432
Aitutaki	1,373	Rakaanga	310
Mauke (Parry Is.) . .	578	Danger (Pukapuka) . .	530
Mitiaro	207	Suvarrow	—
Hervey Islands	—		
Niue (Savage Is.) . .	3,750	Total	13,200

Total area of the Cook and other islands about 280 square miles.

Rarotonga is 20 miles in circumference; Atiu, 20 miles; Aitutaki, 21 miles; Niue (or Savage Island), 40 miles. Laws for the Cook Islands have been made since 1890 by a general Legislature, and are administered by an Executive Council, of which the Arikis, or native chiefs, are members. At Rarotonga and Niue there are (New Zealand) Resident Commissioners, whose approval is required for all enactments. The customs tariff of New Zealand is enforced. In 1915 an Act was passed by the New Zealand Parliament consolidating the laws relating to the Islands, and providing for the appointment of a member of the Executive Council of New Zealand

as Minister of the Cook Islands. The Minister is charged with the administration of the Islands. The Act provides for the constitution of Island Councils, lower and higher Courts of Justice, and native land court, as well as for the establishment of public schools, &c. In 1921 the numbers of births, marriages, and deaths were respectively 411, 222, and 260. Education: there are 10 primary schools and one technical school in the group, with an attendance of over 1,400 scholars. Revenue, financial year 1921-22, 22,011*l.*; expenditure, 32,422*l.* The trade for 1921 was:—Imports, 139,313*l.*, including 120,006*l.* from New Zealand and 3,451*l.* from United Kingdom; exports 86,082*l.*, including 74,129*l.* to New Zealand, 6,826*l.* to United States of America. Chief exports, 1921 (Rarotonga):—Bananas, 21,680*l.*; oranges, 22,343*l.*; tomatoes, 11,169*l.*; coconuts, 645*l.*; coffee, raw, 608*l.*; copra, 11,841*l.* A wireless station has been completed at Rarotonga, and is now in use.

Kermadec Islands, 36° S., 178° 30' W., 600 miles N.N.E. of New Zealand. Area 15 square miles. Now uninhabited. The largest of the group is Raoul or Sunday Island, 20 miles in circuit; Macaulay Island is 3 miles in circuit.

Small uninhabited islands are: The Campbell Islands, the Three Kings Islands, the Antipodes Islands, and the Bounty Islands.

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FIJI.

Constitution and Government.

The Fiji Islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643 and visited by Captain Cook in 1769. The sovereignty was offered by the natives to Great Britain in 1859, but declined. The question of annexation was brought forward some years later, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded by the chiefs and people on October 10, 1874. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, other official members appointed by the Governor, and two nominated members selected by the Governor from the elected members of the Legislative Council. Laws are passed by the Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president. It comprises eleven nominated official members, seven elected members, two nominated Fijian members, and one nominated Indian member.

Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.—Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (appointed, 1918). Salary 3,500*l.* as Governor of Fiji, and 1,350*l.* as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

There is a constabulary consisting of Fijians and Indians, and a Defence Force (Europeans, half-castes, and Fijians).

For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into 17 provinces, in 6 of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui, a form of rule which recognises to a large degree the principles of native administration by which the people formerly governed themselves. In seven of the provinces there are European commissioners. About 180 native officials are employed in subordinate administrative capacities. There are also 30 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 19 District Commissioners in the administration of justice. A European commissioner, who is also Government medical officer, resides in Rotuma.

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of about 250 islands (about 80 inhabited) lying between 15° and 21° south latitudes and 177° east and 178° west longitude. The largest is Viti Levu, area 4,053 square miles; next is Vanua Levu, area 2,130 square miles. The island of Rotuma, between 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 177° east longitude, was added to the colony in 1880. Total area, including Rotuma, 7,083 square miles.

At the census of April 24, 1921, the population was 157,266; the Europeans, 3,878 (2,297 males, 1,581 females); Fijians, 84,475 (44,022 males, 40,453 females); Indians, 60,634 (37,015 males, 23,619 females);

Chinese, 910 (845 males, 65 females); half-castes, 2,781 (1,454 males, 1,327 females); others, 4,588 (2,831 males, 1,757 females).

Among Europeans the birth-rate in 1921 was 26·06 per 1000 and deaths 7·33; among Fijians, birth-rate, 31·96, death-rate, 27·61; among Indians, birth-rate, 38·00, death-rate, 7·5; half-castes, birth-rate, 17·22, death-rate, 3·91.

Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu: European population (census of April 24, 1921), 1,443, suburbs, 298, total, 1,741.

Religion and Instruction.

Attending at Methodist native churches in 1921, 78,944: Roman Catholic Mission, 11,564. The Methodist Mission comprises 20 European missionaries, 20 European mission sisters, 110 native ministers, 193 catechists, 757 teachers, and 3,851 local preachers, 4,422 class leaders, with 691 churches, and 366 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 30 European ministers and 287 native teachers, 50 European sisters, 57 churches and chapels, 3 native training institutions.

There are two government grammar schools at Suva, one for boys and one for girls; one for both sexes at Levuka, and one for both sexes at Rarawai. In 1921 there were 447 scholars. The Queen Victoria School, also State-supported, is a boarding school for Fijian boys. There were 72 pupils in 1921. The Government pays grants-in-aid to 25 assisted primary schools and to 22 assisted vernacular schools. During 1920 the Wesleyan Mission had 362 schools with 13,409 scholars; the Roman Catholic had 122 schools with 2,700 scholars. The Roman Catholic Mission maintains 3 schools for Europeans, with 195 children in 1919. Expenditure on education, 1921, 25,491*l*.

Finance.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913	266,037	258,792	1919	415,432	440,232
1917	335,064	322,332	1920	488,753	611,944
1918	371,189	342,140	1921	569,722	752,038

The principal sources of revenue in 1921 were:—Customs, 282,000*l*., wharf and shipping dues, 12,600*l*.; native taxes, 15,300*l*.; licences, excise, &c., 179,000*l*.; fees of court, &c., 46,000*l*.; post office, 20,000*l*. The expenditure on public works extraordinary was 63,000*l*. The public debt on Dec. 31, 1921, stood at 350,000*l*.

Production, Industry and Commerce.

There are 6 sugar mills, 1 tea factory, 4 saw mills, 2 fibre mills, 2 rice mills, 1 butter factory, 15 copra dryers, and 2 rubber mills. In 1921 there were under cultivation by European and Indian settlers:—Bananas, 1,627 acres; coconuts, 51,361 acres; maize, 2,414 acres: sugar-cane, 53,008 acres; yams, 200 acres; tobacco, 221 acres; tea, 200 acres; rice, 11,329 acres; rubber, 2,638 acres; beans, 1,138 acres; sisal hemp, 333 acres. In 1921 there were approximately 7,639 horses and mules, 58,800 cattle, 2,100 sheep, 13,388 goats and 1,902 pigs.

Imports subject to duty, 1921, 1,067,000*l.*, duty-free 443,000*l.*

Year	Imports			Exports		
	From British Possessions	From other Countries	Total	To British Possessions	To other Countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	824,772	79,196	903,968	1,416,419	9,521	1,425,940
1917 ¹	887,459	105,410	992,969	1,734,398	334,003	2,068,401
1918 ¹	983,784	162,723	1,146,507	1,189,614	466,450	1,656,065
1919 ¹	912,660	129,730	1,042,390	1,249,891	621,171	1,871,062
1920	1,453,557	219,564	1,673,121	2,338,559	557,839	2,896,448
1921	1,318,046	191,686	1,509,732	2,335,969	121,882	2,457,851

¹ Excluding parcel post (18,539*l.* in 1917, 19,860*l.* in 1918, and 17,924*l.* in 1919).

Quantities and values of imports are ascertained by invoice and declaration, or by examination by Customs officers. The countries recorded are the countries of consignment, as disclosed by the shipping documents. In the case of exports, the values are declared by the exporter as the true values of the goods as they lie in the port of shipment, including cost of packages.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1921, 368,000*l.*; exports thereto, 164,000*l.*

The principal imports during 1921 were: Drapery, 269,000*l.*; biscuits, 26,000*l.*; flour, sharps, and pollard, 77,000*l.*; hardware, 118,000*l.*; oils, 64,000*l.*; bags and sacks, 55,000*l.*; timber, 30,000*l.*; machinery, 100,000*l.*; coal, 47,000*l.*; meats, 24,000*l.*; manure, 23,000*l.*; butter and ghee 22,000*l.*; fish, 19,000*l.*; rice, 12,000*l.*; vegetables and fruit, 22,000*l.*; tobacco, 39,000*l.*; live-stock, 4,000*l.*; spirits, 31,000*l.* Principal exports: sugar, raw (72,634 tons), 2,053,000*l.*; copra (14,530 tons), 283,000*l.*; green fruit, 73,600*l.*; rubber (66,211 lbs.), 4,053*l.*; molasses (13,375 tons), 13,375*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

Fiji is in regular steam communication with New Zealand, Australia, Tonga and Samoa, Honolulu, Canada and England. During 1921 the number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry was 109 steamers of 322,000 tons, and 16 sailing vessels of 9,434 tons. Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1921, 662,880 (British, 644,511).

There is a private small-gauge railway of 120 miles from Tavua to Sigatoka.

The volume of transactions in postal matter during 1921 was as follows: letters and postcards, 1,353,000; newspapers, books, and book-packets, 820,000; parcels, 33,000. There is a Money Order system with the United Kingdom, Canada, the Australian States, New Zealand, Tonga, and India. There is telegraphic communication between Suva and Levuka, 54 miles, of which 11½ miles is by submarine cable. There is an overland telephone from Suva to Lautoka, 125 miles. Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Suva, Labasa, Tavuni and Savusavu.

The Government Savings Bank had, at the end of 1921, 2,316 depositors, whose deposits amounted to 68,061*l.* The headquarters are at the Treasury Suva, and there are twelve branches throughout the Colony.

The Bank of New South Wales has three branches and the Bank of New Zealand has two in the Colony. Practically all of the notes issued by

these banks have now been withdrawn from circulation in favour of the Government notes issued by the Commissioners of Currency. The currency notes in circulation on December 31, 1921, amounted to 419,827/. The coin portion of the note guarantee fund amounted to 85,327/, and the securities forming the investment portion of the fund to 335,118/, while the amount in transit for investment was 8,000/.

Money, weights, and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS.

TONGA.

(FRIENDLY ISLANDS.)

The Tonga or Friendly Islands continued up to 1899 to be a neutral region in accordance with the Declaration of Berlin, April 6, 1886. By the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, subsequently accepted by the United States, the Tonga Islands were left practically under the Protectorate of Great Britain. A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga on May 19, 1900. In December, 1900, the British High Commissioner, with the assent of the King and native chiefs, assumed the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction over all subjects of Foreign Powers in Tonga, and the supervision of the financial administration.

Queen.—Saloto, succeeded on the death of her father, George II, on April 12, 1918.

There is a Legislative Assembly which meets annually, composed of seven nobles elected by their peers, seven elected representatives of the people, and the Ministers of the Crown, numbering seven, or twenty-one members in all. The elections are held triennially.

The kingdom consists of 3 groups of islands, called respectively Tonga, tabu, Haapai (which are low-lying groups of coral formation), and Vavau (which is high and mountainous), together with the outlying islands of Niuaatubutu, Taofahi, and Niuafoou, and lies between 15° and 23° 30' south, and 173° and 177° west, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji. There are two active volcanoes in the group, on the Islands of

Tofna and Kao. The main group was discovered by Tasman in 1643. The climate is exceedingly mild and healthy, fevers and other tropical diseases being unknown. The temperature during seven months of the year, from May to November, rarely exceeds 84° F. in the shade, and seldom, even in the hottest part of summer, exceeds 90° F. Total area, approximately 385 square miles; Capital, Nukualofa; population, census, April, 1911, 23,011 Tongans; 346 other Pacific islanders, and 380 Europeans. Estimated population 1919, 22,689 Tongans, 250 half-castes, 247 other Pacific islanders, and 376 Europeans; total, 23,562. The natives are Christian, there being about 16,000 adherents of the Free Church of Tonga, 4,000 Wesleyan Methodists, and 3,000 Roman Catholics. The native Tongans enjoy free education, and free medical attendance and dental treatment. At the end of 1919, there were 64 public primary schools, with 2,742 pupils on the roll. At Tonga College there were 8 teachers and 65 students on December 31, 1919. The revenue amounted in 1920-21 to 91,000*l.*, and the expenditure to 66,000*l.* Native produce consists almost entirely of copra; the export in 1921 amounted to 9,600 tons, of which 5,000 tons went to America. Total imports, 1918 177,000*l.*; exports, 170,000*l.* The imports include drapery, flour, biscuits, fish, hardware, timber, sugar, meats; and the exports, copra, fungus, live-stock. The trade is with New Zealand, Australia and the United States of America. Steamer communication with the outside world since the war has been limited practically to one vessel of the Union Company's Fleet which maintains a four-weekly service with New Zealand, *via* Fiji and Samoa. There is a wireless station at Nukualofa which keeps up telegraphic communication through Samoa or Fiji.

Since May 1, 1905, British coin is the only legal tender. The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain. Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific.—Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G.

Agent and Consul.—Islay McOwan.

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, assisted by deputies, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1893, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, and the various small groups in Melanesia.

In the sections devoted to New South Wales and New Zealand mention is made of various annexed Pacific Islands. The following summary (omitting islands described elsewhere) gives the names and positions of islands which are unattached:—

Ducie Island, 24° 40' S. lat., 124° 48' W. long. **Pitcairn Island**, 25° 5' S., 130° 5' W.; area 2 sq. m.; pop. in 1914, 140 (35 adult males, 39 adult females, 66 children). The affairs of the island are conducted by a Council of 7 members, with a President, who acts also as Chief Magistrate, and a Vice-President, who is also Government Secretary, subject to the control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. In religion the islanders (descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*) are 'Seventh Day Adventists.' The products of the island are sweet potatoes, beans, sugar cane, yams, taro, melons, pumpkins, oranges, bananas, pineapples, and arrowroot, which is

prepared in limited quantities with antiquated appliances. Excellent coffee also grows, and its cultivation will probably extend. On the Island there are about 200 wild goats and a small stock of chickens. **Phoenix Group** between $2^{\circ} 30'$ and $4^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat., and 171° and $174^{\circ} 30'$ W. long. Eight islands: Mary, Enderbury, Phoenix, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hull, Sydney; area of group, 16 sq. m., pop. 59.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. The islands in this group were proclaimed as Protectorates in 1892 and annexed (at the request of the native governments) as Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, on November 10, 1915. The Colony includes several groups of islands. (1) The **Union, or Tokelau Group**, between $8^{\circ} 30'$ and 11° S. lat., and 171° and 172° W. long. Five clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakaofu or Bowditch, Nukunono or Duke of Clarence, Atafu or Duke of York; area of group, 7 sq. m.; pop. 1,000 natives approximately. (2) The **Ellice Islands**, between $5^{\circ} 30'$ and $11^{\circ} 20'$ S. lat., and 176° and 180° E. long. The principal islands are Funafuti, Nukufetan, Vaitupu, Nui (or Netherland), Niutao (or Lynx or Speiden), Nanumaga (or Hudson), Nanomea (or St Augustine), Nukulaelae (or Mitchell); area of group, 14 sq. m.; pop. (1919), 3,500. (3) **Fanning Island**, $3^{\circ} 50'$ N., 159° W.; area 15 sq. m., pop. 150, and **Washington Island**, $4^{\circ} 40'$ N., $160^{\circ} 20'$ W., area 6 sq. m., and **Ocean Island**. The last-named island is the Colony headquarters. It is situated $0^{\circ} 52'$ S., and $169^{\circ} 35'$ E., is six miles in circumference, and was annexed by Great Britain in 1901. The island is exceedingly rich in high-grade phosphate, which is worked by the British Phosphate Commission, who purchased the rights of the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1921. Population: native, 450, European, 80, Chinese and Pacific Islands' labourers, 500. A wireless station on the island maintains telegraphic communication *via* Fiji and Australia. (4) **Christmas Island**, situated roughly 2° N. lat., and 157° W. long, discovered by Cook in 1777, annexed by Great Britain in 1888, and included in the Colony in November, 1919, is the largest atoll in the Pacific, being over 100 miles in circumference. It is leased to the Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Ltd., for a term of 87 years from January 1, 1914. Population, European, 2, Tahitians, 40. (5) The **Gilbert Islands** on the equator. The principal islands are Butaritari, Makin, Tarawa, Abaian, Marakei, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Ananuka Nonouti, Tapiteuea, Beru, Nikunan, Onotoa, Tamana, and Arorae. Area, 166 sq. m.; estimated pop. (1919), 30,000 natives and 400 foreigners. Education is in the hands of various missions. Revenue of the Colony for the year ended June 30, 1921, 54,079*l.*, of which the principal items were: Customs, 16,974*l.*; native taxes, 19,049*l.*; licences, &c., 10,383*l.*; royalty on phosphates, 3,977*l.*; interest on deposits and investments, 1,198*l.*; miscellaneous, 2,498*l.* The expenditure for the same period amounted to 45,380*l.* Principal crops: pandanus fruit and coconuts. The trade in 1919-20 amounted to 129,788*l.* for imports, and 213,042*l.* for exports (phosphates, 158,751*l.*, and copra, 54,010*l.*). The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Ocean Island.

Resident Commissioner.—H. R. McClure.

British Solomon Islands, about 8° S. and 160° W., are Guadalcanar, Malaita, Isabel, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Shortland, Mono (or Treasury), Vella Lavella, Ronongo, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida, Rennell, and numerous small islands (the Lord Howe Group or Ontong Java, the Santa Cruz Islands, Tucopia and Mitre Islands, and the Duff, or Wilson Group, are also included in the Solomon Islands Protectorate). Area 11,000 sq. miles; European population (1919), 675; native population, about 150,000.

Asiatics, 75. They are under British Protection. Revenue, for the year ended March 31, 1922, 56,433*l.*; expenditure, 45,451*l.* About 30,000 acres planted by white planters were under coconuts in March, 1914, and about 300 acres under rubber; sweet potatoes, pineapples, bananas are grown. Copra exported, 1919-20, 8,160 tons. The value of imports in 1921-22 was 251,564*l.*; and of exports, 182,887*l.* (mainly copra, 12,109 tons, 173,916*l.*). Foreign-going vessels entered, 1919-20, 12,435 tons; cleared, 12,387 tons. A paper currency was issued in 1917-18. Little gold is in circulation, and only 4,600*l.* Protectorate paper money. The chief medium of exchange is Commonwealth bank notes. There is a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Tulagi, a small island off the south coast of Florida. (For part of the Solomon Islands lately owned by Germany and now administered by Australia, see section on late German New Guinea below.)

Resident Commissioner.—R. R. Kane, M.C.

Starbuck Island, 5° 30' S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 1 sq. m., uninhabited. **Malden Island**, 4° S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 35 sq. m., contains a considerable deposit of guano, and is leased to the Malden Island Proprietary, Ltd., for a period of 21 years from January 1, 1922. **Jarvis Island**, on the equator, 159° W., area 1½ sq. m., pop. 30. **Palmyra**, 6° N., 162° 30' W., area 1½ sq. m. **Baker Islands**, on the equator.

These islands are mostly of coral formation; most of them grow coconut trees, and some of them are valuable for their guano.

The **New Hebrides**, however, are under the joint administration of English and French officials, as arranged by the Anglo-French Convention of February, 1906, ratified October, 1906. This convention guarantees the interests of French, British, and natives, respectively; fixes the conditions of land-holding in the Islands; and provides for the regulation of the recruitment of native labourers. Within the Islands Great Britain is represented by a Resident Commissioner, who reports to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. The larger islands of the group are Espiritu Santo, Mallicolo, Epi, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna, Futuna or Erronan, and Aneityum. Area, 5,500 square miles; population about 60,000. At the end of 1920 there were within the group 317 British and 1,300 French subjects. There are 3 French Catholic mission schools, and many Presbyterian. Settlers have acquired large areas within the islands; and though there are many disputes as to rightful possession, and much of the land is still uncleared, coconuts (for copra), maize, millet, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and bananas are grown, and a timber factory on Aneityum prepares Kauri wood for export. The distillation and importation of spirits are prohibited. The joint revenue in 1921 amounted to 25,892*l.*, and the joint expenditure to 18,947*l.* An expenditure of 12,262*l.* on purely British services was also incurred. There are several French and British trading companies. Imports, 1920, 159,174*l.*; exports, 215,187*l.* The trade is mostly with Sydney and Nouméa (New Caledonia). The imports are provisions and foodstuffs, clothing, metal-work, and furniture; the exports are maize (1,200 tons in 1916), copra (4,100 tons), coffee (260 tons), cotton (1,700 tons), sandalwood (110 tons), cocoa (228 tons), and other island products. Vessels visit the islands frequently, including the repeated voyages of one British and two French companies, whose steamers provide for communication with Sydney, Nouméa, the Solomon Islands, and sometimes the Gilbert Islands.

British Resident.—M. King, C.M.G. *French Resident.*—M. d'Arboussier.

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MANDATED TERRITORIES IN THE PACIFIC: NEW GUINEA, WESTERN SAMOA, AND NAURU ISLAND.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

(LATE GERMAN NEW GUINEA.)

German New Guinea was the name given to all those territories held by Germany in the Western Pacific which were governed from Rabaul, the capital of these Possessions. It included : Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (acquired in 1884), Bismarck Archipelago (acquired in 1884), The German Solomon Islands, Nauru, the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Marianne or Ladrone Islands (excepting the Island of Guam). The possessions were territories protected by the German Imperial Authorities (Schutzgebiete). There were no local legislators, and the Governor appointed by the Imperial

Crown was all-powerful. These Possessions were occupied by an Australian Force on September 12, 1914. The islands north of the Equator, namely, the Marshall, Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone (Marianne) Islands, are administered by Japan as 'mandatory. Those south of the Equator, namely, the Bismarck Archipelago, those of the Solomon Islands formerly owned by Germany, and (late) German New Guinea, are assigned to Australia. (German Samoa is assigned to New Zealand.) The mandate from the League of Nations is dated December 17, 1920, and on May 9, 1921, the Australian Government established its civil administration in the Territory. The laws of the Commonwealth, subject to local modifications as necessary, may be applied to the mandated territories. The military training of the natives, except for local police or defence purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established.

Nauru, a small islet just south of the Equator, is assigned to the British Empire as mandatory (*see* p. 461).

The non-indigenous population at the last census, April 4, 1921, was 3,173, of which the British numbered 715, Chinese 1,402, Dutch 215, German 579, Japanese 87, and United States of America 60. The number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits was 460, and those practising religion professionally numbered 256.

The present Administrator of the Territory of New Guinea is Brigadier-General E. A. Wisdom, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., the seat of Administration being at Rabaul.

The territory is divided into 10 Administrative Districts, viz.: Rabaul, comprising the north-eastern portion of New Britain; Talasea, comprising the northern and north-western portion of New Britain; Gasmatta, comprising southern and western New Britain; Kæwieng, comprising the northern portion of New Ireland, and including New Hanover and St. Mathias Islands; Namatanai, comprising the southern portion of New Ireland, and groups of islands to the east and north-east thereof; Kieta, which includes the islands of Bonganville and Buka, and groups to north and north-east; Manus, comprising the Admiralty Islands, Hermit Islands, and Ninigo Group; and Morobe, Madang, and Eitape on the mainland of New Guinea, which districts include the whole of the mainland of late German New Guinea and off-lying islands.

1. **NEW GUINEA.**—Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, was declared a German protectorate in 1884. It lies between 2° 15' and 8° south latitude, and 141° 30' and 148° east longitude. The area, including Vulcan or Manam, Dampier or Karkar, Long, Bagabag or Rich, Schouten, Le Maire, and some smaller islands, is 70,000 square miles. The native population has been variously estimated at from 110,000 to 350,000, but so little is known of the interior that any figures are very conjectural. The coastal districts have a native population of two to the square mile. The territory was under the control and development of the New Guinea Company from 1885 to 1899. The first settlement was formed at Finschhafen, which is situated about 80 miles north of the Papuan border. Out-stations were formed at Konstantine and Hatzfeldt harbours. The principal station on the mainland is at Frederick Wilhelm's Haven, now called Madang. The coast-line is very little broken, and there are few good harbours. From the 141st to 144th meridian there are no good harbours with the exception of Angriff's Haven (Wanimo), and the only anchorages are open roadsteads under the lee of islands. There are high ranges running parallel with the coast plain, which is from 20 to 100 miles wide and broken with steep spurs in some places extending to the actual coast-line. The

ranges in the interior have been little explored, and some of their summits are known to exceed 12,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Kaiserin Augusta, or Sepik, which is navigable for over 250 miles. It rises in the Dutch territory and flows east. The Ramu, or Ottillie, rises in the south-east, and flows into the sea about 20 miles south-east of the mouth of the Sepik. The Markham is another large river, which flows into Huon Gulf. The climate is hot and the rainfall large. There are three missionary societies at work in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land: the Nenendettelsauer Mission (Lutheran), the Rheinische Mission (Lutheran Calvinistic), and the Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost Society. These missions are also planters and traders. The chief harbours are: Frederick Wilhelm's Haven (now Madang), Finsch Haven, Erima Haven, Adolph Haven (now Morobe), and Angriff's Haven (now Wanimo). Frederick Wilhelm's Haven is close to, and Erima Haven is in Astrolabe Bay. Inter-island trade is carried on by small steamships and motor-schooners. There is a five-weekly service from Australia to Madang.

The area of cultivation in 1914 was 16,800 acres, which showed a decrease on the previous two years. The greater part of this area is planted with coconuts (about 14,000 acres). Rubber and cocoa are also grown. Tropical fruits grow very abundantly. The staple articles of food of the natives are yams, taro, sago, and bananas. There is very little land used for pasture in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. The land is rich in mineral wealth, but no minerals are worked on account of the difficulty of transporting mining machinery. Native labour is used to work the plantations, and the natives are recruited either from the adjacent villages or from other parts of the Possessions. There are upwards of 6,000 native labourers so recruited for plantation purposes.

The chief towns are: Madang and district (non-indigenous population, 272); Morobe and district (non-indigenous population, 139); Eitape and district (non-indigenous population, 103).

2. BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO.—In November, 1884, a German Protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, and in May, 1885, they were renamed the Bismarck Archipelago. The chief islands are New Britain (formerly called Neu Pommeru), area 10,000 square miles; New Ireland (formerly called Neu Mecklenburg), area 4,600 square miles; Neu Hannover, 530 square miles; Neu Lauenburg, or Duke of York Islands, area 22 square miles; the Admiralty Islands (principal island, Manus), area 600 square miles. The Archipelago lies between $141^{\circ} 30'$ and 156° east longitude, and the Equator and 8° south latitude. The other groups included in this Archipelago are St. Matthias Islands, Gardner Islands, Abgaris or Fead Islands, Nissan or Sir Charles Hardy Islands, The French Islands, Rook Islands, Hermit Islands, Ninigo Group, Anchorite and Commerson Islands. In these various groups there are upwards of 100 small islands. The total native population of the Archipelago has been estimated at 188,000.

New Britain, the largest island of this group, is a long island of crescent shape lying east and west. It has a mean breadth of 50 miles and a length of 300 miles. The island is practically undeveloped except for the peninsula in the north, which is called Gazelle Peninsula, and four plantations on the northern coast, and six plantations on the southern coast, west of Henry Reid Bay. A Government station has been established about midway along the southern coast and is named Gasmatta (non-indigenous population 16), Talasea (non-indigenous population 34), is situated on the north coast. The interior of the island is little known. The native

population numbers about 50,000. A mountain chain traverses the entire length of the island, and in the centre consists of several irregular ranges. There are several active volcanoes, and the range shows signs of great volcanic activity in the past. The highest known peak is the Father, about 7,500 feet high, which is an active volcano. This island has very fine harbours; the best is Simpson's Harbour in Blanche Bay, which affords a good anchorage in all weathers. Others are, Matupi Harbour, Jacquinot Bay, Rugen Haven, Arawe, Lindenhafen, and Powell Haven on the east and south coasts; and Rein Bay, Talasea Harbour, and Garua Haven on the north coast. The only one visited by oversea shipping is Simpson Harbour. The principal settlement is around the shores of Blanche Bay; the chief crop is coconuts. There are two missionary societies at work in this island: the Wesleyan, with headquarters near Rabaul, and the Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart, with headquarters at Kokopo. The chief town is Rabaul (non-indigenous population, 1,350), which since 1910 is the seat of the Government. The old capital was at Kokopo (non-indigenous population, 369), which is situated 14 miles south-east of Rabaul. At Rabaul there is an anchorage for all ships and a fine jetty has been built. Rabaul is well laid out and has a fine public garden.

New Ireland, the second in size and importance of the Bismarck Archipelago, is situated north of New Britain, from which it is separated by St. George's Channel. The chief town is Kaewieng (non-indigenous population, 356), at the north-west extremity of the island. The only other town is Namatanai (non-indigenous population, about 148), on the south-east coast. The island has a long range of mountains running through it. It is of older formation than New Britain, and does not show any signs of recent volcanic activity. The principal harbour is Nusa, on the north coast of which Kaewieng, the seat of the local administration, is situated. The interior of the island, with the exception of the extreme southern end, is fairly well known. The native population is about 28,000. The soil is fertile and the climate similar to that of New Britain. The chief industry is coconut growing. There are numerous plantations around the coast near Kaewieng.

The Admiralty Islands are the most important of the small groups. The chief island is Manus, sometimes called Great Admiralty Island. The chief town is Lorengau (population, including district, about 40) on the north-east coast. The native population of the group is 4,000 and the non-indigenous population 132. Coconuts are the chief article of cultivation, and there are valuable pearl and other shell fisheries.

3. SOLOMON ISLANDS.—Germany owned part of this group, including the islands of Bougainville (area 3,500 square miles, native population 15,000) and Buka (area 300 square miles, native population 2,000), but Choiseul, Isabel or Mahaga, and various smaller islands to the east of Bougainville were transferred to Great Britain in 1899. These islands are very mountainous. Of the several volcanic cones, Bagano (in the Crown Prince range) is the only active volcano. The highest mountain is the dormant volcano Mount Balbi (in the Emperor range), 10,170 feet high situated in the centre of the island. The principal harbour is Kieta, situated on the east coast of Bougainville, where there is a Government station. Other good harbours are: Rawa and Tinputz on the north-east coast of Bougainville. There is a good harbour on the west side of Buka, named Carola Hafen. Missionary work amongst the natives is carried on by the Marist Brothers of the Roman Catholic Mission. As the plantations are new there is comparatively little export trade. The natives grow bananas, coconuts, taro, and sweet potatoes. The non-indigenous population is 148.

The following figures relate to the Territory of New Guinea :—

	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£
Import Duty	35,161	58,669	59,865	53,852
Export Duty	18,597	38,247	33,035	33,119
Total Revenue	53,760	101,095	97,184	91,644
Chief Imports :—				
Groceries	67,410	190,442	241,280	113,238
Hardware and machinery	48,942	64,912	69,386	27,749
Drapery and boots	74,806	76,935	125,177	37,842
Tobacco	16,163	36,166	44,139	33,303
Wine, spirits and beer	16,022	31,744	39,841	29,704
Oils and kerosene	14,033	23,834	39,047	26,506
Total Imports	271,861	506,767	661,441	468,711
Chief Exports :—				
Copra	244,314	745,057	641,045	474,110
Shell	14,066	51,843	12,921	11,632
Birds of Paradise	100	34,133	5,670	2,027
Cocoa	8,464	15,530	9,105	9,465
Total Exports	269,666	849,422	673,992	499,197

The quantities exported in 1921-22 were : copra, 25,894 tons ; shell, 363 tons ; cocoa, 152 tons ; trepang, 17 tons (1,390%).

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TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA.

The former German Samoan Islands, now the Territory of Western Samoa, include Savaii and Upolu, the largest of the Samoan or Navigators' Islands. Samoa is a group of islands in the Western Pacific, lying in 13½ deg. to 14 deg. S. lat., and 168 deg. to 173 deg. W. long. The islands are some 130 miles N. of Tonga and between 400 and 500 miles N.E. of Fiji. The group consists of nine islands, in addition to rocks and islets. They are all, with the exception of Rose Island, of volcanic formation, and are, for the most part, surrounded with coral reefs. The four largest islands are Savaii, Upolu, Tutuila and Manua. By the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, ratified by the United States in January, 1900, Great Britain renounced all rights over the islands in favour of Germany as regards Savaii, Upolu, Apolima and Manono, and in favour of the United States as regards Tutuila and other islands. Under the German Imperial Governor there was a native High Chief with a native council, the several districts being administered by chiefs. Justice was administered by native as well as European judges and magistrates.

On August 29, 1914, the British occupied German Samoa. By the Treaty of Peace, 1919, Germany surrendered her possessions abroad, and Samoa is assigned under a mandate from the League of Nations to His Majesty the King in right of his Dominion of New Zealand, which has been empowered to govern Western Samoa. The mandate is dated December 17, 1920, and under

that authority the Governor-General of New Zealand in Council has made laws for Western Samoa. The military training of the natives, except for local police or defence purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established.

Provision has been made for a nominated Legislative Council, consisting of not less than four official members, and unofficial members not exceeding in number the official members. The Administrator is entitled to preside over every meeting of the Council. No person is qualified for appointment to the Legislative Council unless he is either a natural born British subject or a Samoan, or was born in Samoa. The civil administration was inaugurated on May 1, 1920.

Savaii, with a length of 48 miles and a breadth of 25 miles, has an area of about 660 square miles; Upolu has an area of between 550 and 600 square miles. Both islands are mountainous, fertile, and well watered. Several adjacent islets, exceedingly fertile, were included in the German dependency. The port of Apia is in Upolu. The inhabitants of the islands are Polynesians, professing Christianity (Protestants, Catholics, and Mormons). Population of Western Samoa, as recorded at June 30, 1922, was:—European, 2,074; Samoan natives, 33,953; coolie labourers, 1,547; other islanders, 217; total, 37,791. There are three Government schools, and also schools conducted by the London Missionary Society, the Methodist Mission, the Catholic Mission, and the Lutter Day Saints' Mission—the number of scholars recorded being 12,193. There are 60 miles of good roads. The chief product is copra, and other products are cocoa, rubber, cardamoms, sugar. The revenue collected in Western Samoa for the year ended March 31, 1922, was 135,569*l.* (mainly customs, 85,129*l.*; Court fees, &c., 10,747*l.*; native taxes, 8,725*l.*; wireless station, 2,905*l.*; post office, 5,064*l.*); the ordinary expenditure was 137,181*l.* There was an excess of assets over liabilities of 25,717*l.* on March 31, 1922. Imports for 1921, 408,892*l.* (from United Kingdom, 56,032*l.*, New Zealand, 132,830*l.*, Australia, 109,226*l.*, United States, 73,310*l.*); exports, 241,539*l.* (to United Kingdom, 28,318*l.*, United States, 173,351*l.*). The exports are mainly copra (7,428 tons, 190,520*l.* in 1921) and cocoa-beans (750 tons, 36,363*l.* in 1921). In 1921, 77 vessels (73,074 tons, of which 60 vessels of 66,664 tons were British) entered at the port of Apia and 78 vessels (71,523 tons, of which 60 vessels of 66,664 tons were British), cleared. There is regular steam communication with New Zealand. A wireless station has been erected at Apia.

The currency before the British occupation was in marks, but English and American gold and silver coin were legal tender. Since the occupation the German currency has been replaced by sterling. A branch of the Bank of New Zealand was opened at Apia in April, 1915.

The Hon. E. P. Lee, Minister of External Affairs for New Zealand, is in charge of Samoa and other late German Islands assigned to New Zealand.

Administrator.—Major-General G. S. Richardson.

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NAURU ISLAND.

Nauru was surrendered by the Germans on September 9, 1914; it was, however, not until November 6 of the same year that it was effectively occupied by troops (Australian) from Rabaul. In accordance with the terms of the capitulation, local laws and customs were continued, as far as practicable, and a Civil Administration was established on January 1, 1915. The change from German to British rule was effected without any break in the ordinary life of the island—the main difference between the two systems, from a native point of view, being that whereas under the German rule, the people were left entirely to themselves, provided the poll-tax was paid regularly, under the new régime they found themselves called upon to take part in the improvement of the island hygienically, socially, and administratively. The mandate for its administration has been conferred on the British Empire. The mandate, as approved by the League of Nations, is dated December 17, 1920. The military training of the natives, except for local police or defence purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established. Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand agreed that Australia should appoint the first Administrator for a term of five years, and the expenses of administration are to be defrayed out of the proceeds of the sale of phosphates if the ordinary revenue is not sufficient to meet the expenditure.

The island lies just south of the Equator, about 400 miles from the nearest Marshall Islands. It is a circular atoll of approximately 12 miles in circumference, surrounded by a reef. There is no anchorage adjacent to the island. There is an extensive plateau bearing phosphate of a high grade, the mining rights of which are vested in the British Phosphate Commission subject to the rights of the native landowners. It is chiefly on the fertile section of land between the sandy beach and the plateau that the natives have established themselves, and from which they obtain the necessary food for themselves and families. With the exception of a small fringe round a shallow lagoon, about one mile inland, the plateau which contains the phosphate deposits has but few inhabitants.

Population, 1922: 110 Europeans, 514 Chinese, 1,113 Nauruans, 392 other South Sea Islanders; total, 2,129.

Education.—Attendance at school both for European and Native children is compulsory. The Native schools are subsidised by the Government and are in the hands of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Missions. Daily average number of children attending these schools: Roman Catholic Mission, 72; Protestant Mission, 170.

The school for European children is in the hands of the Government, and a teacher has been obtained on loan from the Victorian Education Department to act as master, and as inspector of the native schools.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure of the island, from January 1, 1915, have been as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1916	8,403	5,872	1919	6,761	4,727
1917	9,474	16,531	1920	10,611	4,818
1918	8,557	5,042	1921	9,519	11,851

Assets, December 31, 1921, 14,226*l.*; liabilities, 48*l.* An amount, which cannot be estimated, still remains to be paid by the Nauru Administration, in connection with the maintenance of the Wireless Station at Nauru, as its share of expenditure since 1917.

Import duties are imposed on beer, spirits, wines, and tobacco, and a 10% *ad valorem* duty on practically all other goods except food supplies which are admitted free. By a concession obtained in 1905 from the German Government, the Phosphate Commission receives exemption for all materials and plant used for the exploitation of phosphates, as well as for provisions required for its employees. An export duty of 10*s.* per ton is charged on copra. A poll-tax of 15*s.* per year is collected from all adult male natives. A Royalty of 6*d.* per ton to the Government, and 3*d.* per ton to the native landowners is paid for every ton of phosphate shipped. Of the 3*d.* per ton to the native landowners, 1*d.* is paid into a Trust Fund held by the Administrator for the benefit of the Nauruans generally. The Phosphate Commission contributes also 1,000*l.* a year to the upkeep of the police.

Commerce.—The export trade of the island consists, with the exception of a small quantity of copra, almost entirely of phosphate, mined on the island by the British Phosphate Commission, and shipped by the Commission to Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and other countries. Phosphate exported (in tons): 1917, 101,267; 1918, 76,440; 1919, 69,336; 1920, 149,609; and 1921, 236,435.

The imports consist almost entirely of food supplies, and machinery for the British Phosphate Commission, for use in connection with their works. Value of imports: 1918, 55,840*l.*; 1919, 45,977*l.*; 1920, 109,119*l.*; 1921, 140,302*l.*

Shipping.—Practically the whole of the shipping coming to the island consists of steamers under charter to the British Phosphate Commission to carry phosphate to Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, and occasionally to Japan. Numbers of vessels entered and cleared: in 1919, 34 of 89,575 tons; in 1920, 52 of 129,289 tons; and in 1921, 64 of 206,159 tons.

Communications.—Mail communication to and from Australia and other parts of the world is almost solely by the chartered vessels of the British Phosphate Commission; generally speaking, there is a fortnightly service between Nauru and Australia, but there is no regular service.

Wireless Station.—The outstanding feature of Nauru, apart from the phosphate works, is the Wireless Station, which was erected by the Germans to link up the island with their other Pacific possessions and Tsingtau. It was opened in December 1913, and though partially dismantled shortly after the outbreak of war, was soon restored, and has been in use ever since.

Administrator.—Brigadier-General T. Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

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PART THE SECOND

THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States of which the American Union then consisted was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, and on September 3, 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded.

The form of government of the United States is based on the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added Dec 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, Jan. 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, Sept. 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, Dec. 18, 1865 (slavery abolished); a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870 (equal rights for white and coloured citizens); a sixteenth amendment, February 25, 1913 (income tax authorised); a seventeenth amendment, May 31, 1913; an eighteenth amendment, January 29, 1919 (liquor prohibition amendment); and a nineteenth amendment, August 26, 1920 (woman suffrage).

By the Constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice-President chosen for the same term, in the mode prescribed as follows:—‘Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.’ The practice is that in every State the electors allotted to the State are chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general ticket, on the system known in France as *scrutin de liste*. The Constitution enacts that ‘the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States’; and further, that ‘no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.’

The quadrennial election is held every fourth (leap) year. Electors are chosen in the several States on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November; the electors meet and give their votes at their respective State capitals on the second Monday in January next following their appointment; and the votes of the electors of all the States are opened and counted in the presence of both Houses of Congress on the second Wednesday in February. The presidential term begins on March 4, in the year following leap years.

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. The Vice-President is *ex-officio* President of the Senate; and in the case of the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term.

President of the United States.—Warren Gamaliel *Harding*, of Ohio, born near Blooming Grove, Morrow County, in Ohio, November 2, 1865; educated

at Ohio Central College; journalist since 1884; senator in the legislature of Ohio, 1899-1903; Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, 1904-1906; defeated candidate for Governor, 1910; United States Senator from Ohio, 1915-1920.

Vice-President of the United States.—Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, born at Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872; graduated at Amherst College, 1895; admitted to the Bar, 1897; member of the State Senate, 1912-1915; President of the Senate, 1914 and 1915. Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, 1916-1918; Governor, 1919 and 1920.

Since the adoption of the Constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows:—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington . . .	Virginia . . .	1789-1797	1732	1799
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1797-1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Virginia . . .	1801-1809	1743	1826
James Madison . . .	Virginia . . .	1809-1817	1751	1836
James Monroe . . .	Virginia . . .	1817-1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1825-1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1829-1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren . . .	New York . . .	1837-1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison . . .	Ohio . . .	March-April, 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	1841-1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk . . .	Tennessee . . .	1845-1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor . . .	Louisiana . . .	1849-1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1850-1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce . . .	New Hampshire . . .	1853-1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan . . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1857-1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln . . .	Illinois . . .	1861-1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1865-1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant . . .	Illinois . . .	1869-1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes . . .	Ohio . . .	1877-1881	1822	1893
James A. Garfield . . .	Ohio . . .	March-Sept., 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur . . .	New York . . .	1881-1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland . . .	New York . . .	1885-1889	1837	1908
Benjamin Harrison . . .	Indiana . . .	1889-1893	1833	1901
Grover Cleveland . . .	New York . . .	1893-1897	1837	1908
William McKinley . . .	Ohio . . .	1897-1901	1844	1901
Theodore Roosevelt . . .	New York . . .	1901-1909	1858	1919
William H. Taft . . .	Ohio . . .	1909-1913	1857	—
Woodrow Wilson . . .	New Jersey . . .	1913-1921	1856	—
Warren Gamaliel Harding . . .	Ohio . . .	1921-1924	1865	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Virginia . . .	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr . . .	New York . . .	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton . . .	New York . . .	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins . . .	New York . . .	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun . . .	South Carolina . . .	1825-1832	1782	1850

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
Martin Van Buren	New York	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler	Virginia	March-Apr. 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	1845-1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore	New York	1849-1850	1800	1874
William R. King	Alabama	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge	Kentucky	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	1861-1865	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	March-Apr. 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1869-1873	1823	1885
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler	New York	1877-1881	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur	New York	March-Sept. 1881	1830	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks	Indiana	Mar.-Nov. 25, 1885	1819	1885
Levi P. Morton	New York	1889-1893	1824	1920
Adlai E. Stevenson	Illinois	1893-1897	1835	1914
Garret A. Hobart	New Jersey	1897-1899	1844	1899
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	March-Sept., 1901	1858	1919
Charles W. Fairbanks	Indiana	1905-1909	1855	1920
James S. Sherman	New York	1909-1912	1855	1912
Thomas R. Marshall	Indiana	1913-1921	1854	—
Calvin Coolidge	Massachusetts	1921-1924	1872	—

By a law which came into force Jan. 19, 1886, in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and after him, in the order of the establishment of their departments, other members of the Cabinet, shall act as President until the disability of the President is removed or a President shall be elected. On the death of a Vice-President the duties of the office shall fall to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, who receives the salary of the Vice-President.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by ten chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and acts under the immediate authority of the President. They are, in the order prescribed by law for their succession to the Presidency, in case both the President and the Vice-President die or become unable to take office:—

1. *Secretary of State*.—Charles Evans Hughes, of New York, born in New York, 1862; graduated at Brown University, 1881; admitted to the Bar in New York, 1884; Lecturer and Professor of Law in Columbia and Cornell Universities, 1891-1900; Governor of New York, 1907-1910; Associate Justice Supreme Court of the United States, 1910-1916; defeated candidate for President, 1916. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

2. *Secretary of the Treasury*.—Andrew William Mellon, of Pennsylvania, born in Pennsylvania, 1852; educated at the University of Pittsburgh; prominent in the development of coal, coke, and iron industries, and in banking. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

3. *Secretary of War*.—John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts, born in New Hampshire, 1860; graduated at Annapolis Naval Academy, 1881; member of Congress, 1905-1913; Senator from Massachusetts, 1913-1919. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

4. *Attorney-General*.—Harry M. *Daugherty*, of Ohio, born in Ohio, 1860; university education; admitted to the Bar, 1881; member of the Ohio legislature, 1888–1893. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

5. *Postmaster-General*.—Dr. Hubert *Work*, of Colorado, born in Pennsylvania, 1860; graduated at the University of Michigan, and (in medicine) at the University of Pennsylvania; President 1912, of the American Medico-Psychological Society; First Assistant Postmaster-General, 1921; present appointment, March 4, 1922.

6. *Secretary of the Navy*.—Edwin *Denby*, of Michigan, born in Indiana, 1870; graduated at the University of Michigan Law School, 1896; admitted to the Bar, 1896; gunner's mate, U.S. Navy, in the Spanish War, 1898; member of the Michigan legislature, 1902–1903; member of Congress, 1905–1911; enlisted private U.S. Marine Corps, 1917; promoted sergeant and major, 1919. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

7. *Secretary of the Interior*.—Albert Bacon *Fall*, of New Mexico, born in Kentucky, 1861; Associate Justice and Attorney-General of New Mexico (Territory); United States Senator from New Mexico (State), 1912–1921. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

8. *Secretary of Agriculture*.—Henry Cantwell *Wallace*, of Iowa, born in Illinois, 1866; educated at Iowa State College; editor of papers devoted to agriculture; Chairman of war work, and member of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

9. *Secretary of Commerce*.—Herbert Clark *Hoover*, of California, born in Iowa, 1874; graduated civil engineer, Leland Stanford Jr. University, 1895; engaged in mine development in America, Australia, and China; Chairman (in London) of the American War Relief Committee, 1914–1915; American Food Administrator, 1917–1919; Administrator of Food Relief for Belgium, 1915–1918; Commander of the French Legion d'honneur. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

10. *Secretary of Labour*.—James John *Davis*, of Illinois, born in Wales, 1873; prominent officer in Labour organisations. Present appointment, March 4, 1921.

The Ministry for Labour was created in 1913.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 dollars, and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by popular vote for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the States for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign Powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification. The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President; and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case extends only to removal from office and disqualification. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of citizens who, according to the laws of their respective States, are qualified to vote for members of the State legislature. By amendments of the Constitution, disqualification on the ground of race, colour, or sex, is forbidden. Accordingly the electorate consists practically of all citizens of both sexes over 21 years of age. But the franchise is not

universal. There are requirements of residence varying in the several States as to length from three months to two years; differing requirements as to registration; in some States the payment of taxes is necessary to qualify for the suffrage; in others the ability to read—in Massachusetts the ability to read English. Some of the Western States admit to the franchise unnaturalised persons who have formally declared their intention to become citizens. Several of the Southern States have adopted methods—which differ from one another—too complicated for explanation here, with the expressed avowed purpose of excluding the negroes from the franchise and yet avoiding the constitutional consequences of discriminating 'on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.' Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters; in Massachusetts voters are required to be able to read English. In some Southern States they are required to give a reasonable explanation of what they read. Women by the Federal Constitution 19th amendment, 1920, have the vote and eligibility for both the Federal and the State Legislatures on the same terms as men.

The number of members of the House of Representatives to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By the Apportionment Act consequent on the census of 1910 the number of representatives is 435.

In 1912 with the admission of Arizona and New Mexico it became 435, distributed as follows:—

Alabama . . . 10	Maryland . . . 6	Oregon . . . 3
Arizona . . . 1	Massachusetts . . 16	Pennsylvania . . 36
Arkansas . . . 7	Michigan . . . 13	Rhode Island . . 3
California . . . 11	Minnesota . . . 10	South Carolina . . 7
Colorado . . . 4	Mississippi . . . 8	South Dakota . . 3
Connecticut . . 5	Missouri . . . 16	Tennessee . . . 10
Delaware . . . 1	Montana . . . 2	Texas . . . 18
Florida . . . 4	Nebraska . . . 6	Utah . . . 2
Georgia . . . 12	Nevada . . . 1	Vermont . . . 2
Idaho . . . 2	New Hampshire . . 2	Virginia . . . 10
Illinois . . . 27	New Jersey . . . 12	Washington . . . 5
Indiana . . . 13	New Mexico . . . 1	West Virginia . . 6
Iowa . . . 11	New York . . . 43	Wisconsin . . . 11
Kansas . . . 8	North Carolina . . 10	Wyoming . . . 1
Kentucky . . . 11	North Dakota . . 3	
Louisiana . . . 8	Ohio . . . 22	
Maine . . . 4	Oklahoma . . . 8	
		Total . 435

On the basis of the census of 1910 there is one representative to every 210,415 inhabitants. Although the census of 1920 provides the numbers necessary to make a fresh apportionment of representatives, Congress has not yet (March, 1923), made such an apportionment. The House of Representatives has passed a Bill fixing the number at 435 representatives, as at present, and distributing them among the States, but the Senate has not acted upon the Bill.

The popular vote for President in 1920 was 26,661,606, or about one in four of the entire population.

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised Territory, who has the right to speak

on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote. The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members'; and each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

The salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 7,500 dollars per annum, with an allowance, based on distance, for travelling expenses. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 12,000 dollars per annum.

No senator or representative can, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office. No religious test is required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States, or in any State.

The period usually termed 'a Congress' in legislative language continues for two years; as, for example, from noon, March 4, 1923, until noon, March 4, 1925, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 68th Congress will expire, and the term of the new House of Representatives will begin. The term of one-third of the Senators expires at the same time.

The 68th Congress (1923-25), elected November, 1922, is constituted as follows: Senate, 53 Republicans, 42 Democrats, 1 Farm Labour; House of Representatives, 225 Republicans, 207 Democrats, 1 Socialist, 1 Farm Labour, and 1 Independent.

The National Government has authority in matters of general taxation, treaties and other dealings with foreign powers, army, navy, and (to a certain extent) militia, commerce, foreign and inter-State, postal service, coinage, weights and measures, and the trial and punishment of crime against the United States.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed December 18, 1865. The vast change in the political and social organisation of the Republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Union comprises 13 original States, 7 States which were admitted without having been previously organised as Territories, and 28 States which had been Territories—48 States in all. Each State has its own constitution, which must be republican in form, and each constitution derives its authority, not from Congress, but from the people of the State. Admission of States into the Union is granted by special Acts of Congress, either (1) in the form of 'enabling Acts,' providing for the drafting and ratification of a State constitution by the people, in which case the Territory becomes a

State as soon as the conditions are fulfilled, or (2) accepting a constitution already framed, and at once granting admission.

Each State is provided with a Legislature of two Houses, a Governor, and other executive officials, and a judicial system. Both Houses of the Legislature are elective, but the Senators (having larger electoral districts) are less numerous than the members of the House of Representatives, while in some States their terms are longer and, in a few, the Senate is only partially renewed at each election. Members of both Houses are paid at the same rate, which varies from 150 to 1,500 dollars per session, or from 1 to 8 dollars per day during session. The duties of the two Houses are similar, but in many States money bills must be introduced first in the House of Representatives. The Senate has to sit as a court for the trial of officials impeached by the other House, and besides, has often the power to confirm or reject appointments made by the Governor. In most of the States the sessions are biennial, the Governor having power to summon an extraordinary session, but not to dissolve or adjourn. State Legislatures are competent to deal with all matters not reserved for the Federal Government by the Federal constitution, or falling within restrictions imposed by the State constitutions. Among their powers are the determination of the qualifications for the right of suffrage, and the control of all elections to public office, including elections of members of Congress and electors of President and Vice-President; the criminal law, both in its enactment and in its execution, with unimportant exceptions, and the administration of prisons; the civil law, including all matters pertaining to the possession and transfer of, and succession to, property; marriage and divorce, and all other civil relations; the chartering and control of all manufacturing, trading, transportation, and other corporations, subject only to the right of Congress to regulate commerce passing from one State to another; the regulation of labour; education; charities; licensing, including regulation of the liquor traffic; fisheries, and game laws. The revenues of the States are derived chiefly from a direct tax upon property, in some cases both real and personal, in others on land and buildings only. The prohibition upon Congress to levy direct taxes save in proportion to population, contained originally in the national constitution, left this source of revenue to the States exclusively until 1913, when an amendment was adopted authorising the imposition of an income tax by Congress.

The Governor is chosen by direct vote of the people over the whole State. His term of office varies from 1 year to 4 years and his salary from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars. His duty is to see to the faithful administration of the law, and he has command of the military forces of the State. His power of appointment to State offices is usually unimportant. He may recommend measures, but does not present bills to the legislature. In some States he presents estimates. In all but two of the States the Governor has a veto upon legislation, which may, however, be overridden by the two houses, in some States by a simple majority, in others by a three-fifths or two-thirds majority.

The officials by whom the administration of State affairs is carried on (secretaries, treasurers, members of boards of commissioners, &c.) are usually chosen by the people at the General State elections for terms similar to those for which governors hold office, the party in power appointing its own adherents.

In the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska there is a local legislature, the form of which has been prescribed by the National Government. These bodies have powers similar to those of the States, but any of their acts may be modified or annulled by Congress. The Governor of a Territory is appointed for 4 years by the President to whom he makes an annual report. The President appoints also the Territorial secretaries and other officials, together with the Territorial judges. Porto Rico,

although not designated as a 'territory' in the technical sense, is self-governing. Its government is organised on a system almost identical with that of the territories. The Philippine Islands are governed by a civil Governor and elected Upper and Lower Legislative Chambers.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government, provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791. It is co-extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 60 square miles. The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns. By an Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President.

The unit of local government in the North, especially in the New England States, is the rural township, governed directly by the voters who assemble annually or oftener if necessary, and legislate in local affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations, and appoint and instruct the local officials (select men, clerk, school-committee, &c.). Where cities exist the township government is superseded by the city government. Townships are grouped to form counties, each with its commissioners and other paid officials who have charge of public buildings, lay out highways, grant licences, and estimate and apportion the taxation necessary for county purposes. In the South the counties are themselves the units, though subdivided for educational or other special purposes. Their officials have in general additional functions, as the care of the poor and the superintendence of schools. In the Middle and North-Western States the two systems of local government are mixed. In the West all the public land is already divided into townships six miles square.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Population of the United States at each census from 1790. Residents of Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Panama Canal zone, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad are not included in the figures of this table. The residents of Indian reservations are not included prior to 1890.

Year	White	Coloured or Free Negroes	Slave	Total	Increase per cent. per ann.
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	108,435	893,602	5,308,483	3·51
1810	5,862,073	186,446	1,191,362	7,239,881	3·64
1820	7,866,797	233,634	1,538,022	9,638,453	3·31
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	3·35
1840	14,195,805	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453	3·27
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	3·59
1860	26,922,537	488,070	3,953,760	31,443,321	3·56
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	—	38,558,371	2·26
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	—	50,155,783	3·01
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	—	62,947,714	2·55
1900	66,809,196	8,838,994	—	75,994,575	2·07
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	—	91,972,266	2·10
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	—	105,710,620	1·49

There are also included in the total for 1860, 34,933 Chinese and 44,021 Indians; for 1870, 63,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese, and 25,781 Indians; for

1880, 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese, and 66,407 Indians; for 1890, 107,488 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 248,253 Indians; for 1900, 89,863 Chinese, 24,326 Japanese, and 237,196 Indians; for 1910, 71,531 Chinese, 72,157 Japanese, 3,175 other races, and 265,683 Indians; for 1920, 61,639 Chinese, 111,010 Japanese, 244,437 Indians, and 9,488 all others.

In the following table of population statistics for 1920 and 1910, the dates indicate the year in which the constitution was ratified by each of the original thirteen States, the year of the admission of each of the other States into the Union, and the years of organisation of Territories:—

Geographical Divisions and States	Land Area : English sq. miles, 1920	Population in 1910	Population in 1920	Pop. per sq. mile 1920
<i>Continental United States</i>	2,973,774	91,972,266	105,710,620	35.5
<i>New England</i>	61,976	6,552,681	7,400,909	119.4
Maine (1820)	29,895	742,371	768,014	25.7
New Hampshire (1788)	9,031	430,572	443,083	49.1
Vermont (1791)	9,124	355,956	352,428	38.6
Massachusetts (1788)	8,089	3,366,416	3,852,356	479.2
Rhode Island (1790)	1,067	542,610	604,397	566.4
Connecticut (1788)	4,820	1,114,756	1,380,631	286.4
<i>Middle Atlantic</i>	100,000	19,315,892	22,261,144	222.6
New York (1788)	47,654	9,113,614	10,385,227	217.9
New Jersey (1787)	7,514	2,537,167	3,155,900	420.0
Pennsylvania (1787)	44,832	7,665,111	8,720,017	194.5
<i>East North Central</i>	245,564	18,250,621	21,475,543	87.5
Ohio (1803)	40,740	4,767,121	5,759,394	141.4
Indiana (1816)	36,045	2,700,876	2,930,390	81.3
Illinois (1818)	56,043	5,638,591	6,485,230	115.7
Michigan (1837)	57,480	2,810,173	3,668,412	63.8
Wisconsin (1848)	55,256	2,333,860	2,632,067	47.6
<i>West North Central</i>	510,804	11,637,921	12,544,249	24.6
Minnesota (1858)	80,858	2,075,708	2,387,125	29.5
Iowa (1846)	55,586	2,224,771	2,404,021	43.2
Missouri (1821)	68,727	3,293,335	3,404,055	49.5
North Dakota (1889)	70,183	572,056	646,872	9.2
South Dakota (1889)	76,868	583,888	626,547	8.3
Nebraska (1867)	76,808	1,192,214	1,296,372	16.9
Kansas (1861)	81,774	1,690,949	1,769,257	21.6
<i>South Atlantic</i>	269,071	12,194,895	13,990,272	52.0
Delaware (1787)	1,965	202,322	223,003	113.5
Maryland (1788)	9,941	1,295,346	1,449,661	145.8
District of Columbia (1791)	60	331,069	437,571	7292.9
Virginia (1788)	40,262	2,061,612	2,309,187	57.4
West Virginia (1863)	24,022	1,221,119	1,463,701	60.9
North Carolina (1789)	48,740	2,206,287	2,559,123	52.5
South Carolina (1788)	30,495	1,515,400	1,683,734	55.2
Georgia (1788)	58,725	2,609,121	2,895,832	49.3
Florida (1845)	54,861	752,619	968,470	17.7
<i>East South Central</i>	179,509	8,409,901	8,893,307	49.5
Kentucky (1792)	40,181	2,289,905	2,416,630	60.1
Tennessee (1796)	41,679	2,184,789	2,387,885	56.1
Alabama (1819)	51,279	2,138,093	2,344,174	45.8
Mississippi (1817)	46,862	1,797,114	1,790,618	38.6

Geographic Divisions	Land Area: English sq. miles, 1920	Population in 1910	Population in 1920	Pop. per sq. mile, 1920
<i>West South Central</i>	429,746	8,784,534	10,242,224	23.8
Arkansas (1836)	52,525	1,574,449	1,752,204	33.4
Louisiana (1812)	45,409	1,656,388	1,798,509	39.6
Oklahoma (1907) ¹	69,414	1,657,155	2,028,283	29.2
Texas (1845)	262,398	3,896,542	4,663,228	17.8
<i>Mountain</i>	859,009	2,633,517	3,336,101	3.9
Montana (1889)	146,131	376,053	548,809	3.8
Idaho (1890)	83,354	325,594	431,866	5.2
Wyoming (1890)	97,548	145,965	194,402	2.0
Colorado (1876)	103,658	799,024	939,629	9.1
New Mexico (1912)	122,503	327,301	360,350	2.9
Arizona (1912)	113,810	204,354	334,162	2.9
Utah (1896)	82,184	373,851	449,395	5.5
Nevada (1864)	109,821	81,875	77,407	0.7
<i>Pacific</i>	318,095	4,192,304	5,566,871	17.5
Washington (1889)	68,836	1,141,990	1,356,621	20.3
Oregon (1859)	95,607	672,765	783,389	8.2
California (1850)	153,652	2,377,549	3,426,861	22.0
<i>Non-contiguous Territory</i>	716,740 ²	9,174,264	12,148,875	18.3
Alaska (1867)	590,884 ³	64,356	55,036	0.09
Hawaii (Ter.) (1898)	6,449 ⁴	191,909	255,912	39.7
Porto Rico (1899)	3,435 ⁵	1,118,012	1,299,809	378.4
Philippine Islands (1899)	115,026 ⁶	7,635,426 ⁷	10,350,640 ⁸	89.9
Virgin Islands (1917)	132 ⁹	27,006 ¹⁰	26,051 ¹¹	197.4
Samoa (1900)	77 ¹²	7,251 ¹³	8,056	104.6
Guam (1899)	216 ¹⁴	11,806	13,275	63.2
Panama Canal Zone (1904)	527 ¹⁵	62,810 ¹⁶	22,858	43.4
Soldiers, etc., abroad	—	55,608	117,238	—
Grand Total	3,748,529²	101,146,530	117,859,495	31

Oklahoma and Indian Territory entered the Union as the State of Oklahoma, November 16, 1907. Total population, as shown by special census taken as of July 1, 1907, was 1,414,177; Oklahoma, 733,062, and Indian Territory, 681,115.

² Including both the land and water area.

³ Population in 1918.

⁴ Population in 1917.

⁵ Population in 1911.

⁶ Population in 1912.

⁷ Gross Area (Land and Water)—Continental United States, 3,026,789; Non-contiguous Territory, 716,740.

The total population in 1920 comprised 53,900,431 males, and 51,810,189 females. Of this total, 54,304,603, or 51.4 per cent., were urban, and 51,406,017, or 48.6 per cent. were rural.

Occupations of persons 10 years of age and over in United States proper, not including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico: 1920.

Class of occupations	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	9,869,030	1,084,128	10,953,158
Extraction of minerals	1,087,359	2,864	1,090,223
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	10,888,183	1,930,341	12,818,524
Transportation	2,850,528	213,054	3,063,582
Trade	3,375,187	667,792	4,042,979
Public service not elsewhere classified	748,666	21,794	770,460
Professional service ¹	1,127,391	1,016,498	2,143,889
Domestic and personal service	1,217,968	2,186,924	3,404,892
Clerical occupations	1,700,425	1,426,116	3,126,541
Total employed	33,064,737	8,549,511	41,614,248

The total area of Indian reservations in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was on June 30, 1921, 55,471 square miles (in 1900, 121,665 square miles), with an Indian population of 340,838 (in 1900, 270,544).

In 1920 (not including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other non-contiguous possessions, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad) 91,789,928, or 86·8 per cent. were natives and 13,920,692, or 13·2 per cent., foreign-born.

Origin of the foreign-born white population, 1920 census :—

England	812,828	Greece	175,972
Scotland	254,567	Albania	5,608
Wales	67,066	Italy	1,610,109
Ireland	1,037,233	Spain	49,247
Norway	363,862	Portugal	67,453
Sweden	625,580	Other Europe ¹	5,901
Denmark	189,154		
Netherlands	131,766	Armenia	38,626
Belgium	62,686	Asia Minor	2,404
Luxemburg	12,585	Palestine	3,202
Switzerland	118,659	Syria	51,900
France	118,569	Turkey in Asia	8,610
(Alsace-Lorraine	34,321	Other Asia ²	7,708
Germany	1,686,102		
Poland	1,139,978	Canada	1,117,878
Czechoslovakia	362,436	Newfoundland	13,242
Austria	575,625	Mexico	478,383
Hungary	397,232	West Indies ³	26,369
Yugo-Slavia	169,437	Central & South America	20,929
Russia	1,400,489		
Lithuania	135,068	Atlantic Islands ⁴	38,984
Finland	149,824	Australia	10,801
Rumania	102,823	All other ⁵	17,727
Bulgaria	10,477		
Turkey in Europe	5,284	Total	13,712,754

¹ Includes Danzig, Fiume, Saar Basin, and Europe not specified.

² Includes Hedjaz, India, China, Japan, and Asia not specified.

³ Except Porto Rico

⁴ Includes Azores and Cape Verde.

⁵ Includes Africa, Pacific Islands, country not specified, and at sea.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The registration area for births was established in 1915, and the birth rates are computed from returns for certain areas for which the registration of births is accepted by the Bureau of the Census as approximately complete. In 1920 these areas included Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin, California, Oregon, South Carolina, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia. The estimated population of this area was 63,659,441, or 59·8 per cent. of the total estimated population of the United States, and the number of births (exclusive of stillbirths) returned was 1,508,874, or 23·7 per 1,000 population.

Death rates are computed from returns for states and cities which were admitted to the registration area for deaths on the basis of approximately complete registration. In 1920 these areas included California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi,

Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, and the territory of Hawaii, and 16 cities in non-registration states. The estimated population for the registration area was 87,745,921, or 82·3 per cent. of the total estimated population of Continental United States and the territory of Hawaii; and the number of deaths returned from this area was 1,147,158, corresponding to a death rate of 13·1 per 1,000 population.

Marriage rate per 10,000 (for 1916), based on total population, 105. Divorce rate per 10,000, based on total population, 112.

It is estimated that, from the foundation of the Government up to 1820, about 250,000 alien passengers arrived.

The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1921 (June 30) was 34,435,332. In the following statement, immigrants from Canada and Mexico are included in the total:—

Year	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria and Hungary	Italy	Russia and Finland	France	Total Immigrants
1917	16,141	1,857	13,771	1,258	34,596	12,716	3,187	295,403
1918	2,447	447	6,506	61	5,250	4,242	1,798	110,618
1919	7,271	52	5,500	53	1,884	1,403	3,379	141,132
1920	48,062	1,001	13,444	352	95,145	1,751	8,945	480,061
1921	79,577	6,803	22,854	12,649	222,260	10,193	9,552	805,228

Of the total number in 1921, 449,422 were males, and 355,806 were females.

The total number of immigrants from China between 1820 and 1921 was 352,236. In the year 1920 there were 2,148 Chinese immigrants; in the year 1921, 4,017. In 1912 there were 6,172 Japanese immigrants; in 1919, 10,056; in 1920, 9,279; and in 1921, 7,531.

Increase of native white, and foreign-born white population from 1850 to 1920, by decades:—

Year.	Native White			Foreign-born White		
	Total	Increase	Per cent. increase	Total	Increase	Per cent. increase
1850	17,312,533	—	—	2,240,535	—	—
1860	22,825,784	5,513,251	31·8	4,096,753	1,856,218	82·8
1870	28,095,665	5,269,881	23·1	5,498,712	1,396,959	34·1
1880	36,843,291	8,747,626	31·1	6,559,679	1,065,967	19·4
1890	45,979,391	9,136,100	24·8	9,121,867	2,562,188	39·1
1900	56,595,379	10,615,988	23·1	10,213,817	1,091,950	12·0
1910	68,386,412	11,791,033	20·8	13,345,545	3,131,728	30·7
1920	81,108,161	12,721,749	18·6	13,712,754	367,209	2·8

Of the total increase of 13,738,354 in the population of the country between 1910 and 1920, whites contributed 13,088,958; negroes, 695,868; and other races, 14,028. The increase in the native population was 13,393,648, and that in the foreign-born 404,806.

The percentage of increase for the whites was 18·6, and for the negroes, 6·5. The native white population increased 18·6 per cent., and the foreign-born white, 2·8 per cent.

* In 1920 whites constituted 89·7 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 88·9 per cent. in 1910. Native whites constituted 76·7 per cent. of the total in the later year and 74·4 in 1910, while foreign-born whites formed 13 per cent. of the total in 1920, as compared with 14·5 per cent. ten years earlier.

III. PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Cities with	No. of Cities			Combined Population		
	1920	1910	1900	1920	1910	1900
250,000 or more	25	19	15	20,910,159	15,461,680	10,935,867
100,000—250,000	43	31	23	6,519,187	4,840,458	3,272,490
50,000—100,000	76	59 ¹	40	5,265,747	4,178,915	2,709,338
25,000— 50,000	143	119	82 ¹	5,075,041	4,026,045	2,800,627
25,000 or more	287	228 ¹	160 ¹	37,770,114	28,507,098 ¹	19,718,312 ¹

¹ Exclusive of Honolulu, Hawaii.

The population of large cities on Jan. 1, 1920, was as follows:—

Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1920	Popula- tion, Jan. 1, 1920	Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1920	Popula- tion, Jan. 1, 1920
New York	191,360·0	5,620,048	San Antonio, Texas.	22,860·5	161,379
Borough:			Dallas, Texas . . .	14,957·4	158,976
Manhattan	14,080·0	2,284,103	Dayton, Ohio . . .	10,107·0	152,559
Bronx	26,240·0	732,016	Bridgeport, Conn. .	9,370·0	143,555
Brooklyn	45,440·0	2,018,356	Houston, Texas . . .	23,398·0	138,276
Queens	69,120·0	469,042	Hartford, Conn. . .	10,162·9	138,036
Richmond	36,480·0	116,531	Scranton, Pa. . . .	12,361·7	137,783
Chicago, Ill.	123,382·9	2,701,705	Grand Rapids, Mich.	11,211·0	137,634
Philadelphia, Pa. . .	81,920·0	1,823,779	Paterson, N.J. . . .	5,157·0	135,875
Detroit, Mich. . . .	49,838·5	993,678	Youngstown, Ohio .	15,902·0	132,358
Cleveland, Ohio. . .	36,089·0	796,841	Springfield, Mass. .	20,286·6	129,614
St. Louis, Mo. . . .	39,040·0	772,897	Des Moines, Iowa . .	33,597·2	126,468
Boston, Mass. . . .	27,634·8	748,060	New Bedford, Mass. .	12,152·9	121,217
Baltimore, Md. . . .	50,560·0	733,820	Fall River, Mass. . .	21,051·5	120,485
Pittsburgh, Pa. . . .	25,529·5	588,343	Trenton, N.J.	4,707·0	119,289
Los Angeles, Cal. . .	232,908·0	576,673	Nashville, Tenn. . .	11,563·0	118,342
Buffalo, N.Y.	24,894·0	506,775	Salt Lake City, Utah	32,701·3	118,110
San Francisco, Cal. .	26,880·0	506,676	Camden, N.J.	4,915·0	116,309
Milwaukee, Wis. . . .	16,290·3	457,147	Norfolk, Va.	4,800·0	115,777
Washington, D.C. . .	38,408·4	437,571	Albany, N.Y.	11,924·1	113,344
Newark, N.J.	14,912·0	414,524	Lowell, Mass.	8,565·8	112,759
Cincinnati, Ohio. . .	45,529·6	401,247	Wilmington, Del. . .	4,495·1	110,168
New Orleans, La. . .	113,920·0	387,219	Cambridge, Mass. . .	4,092·4	109,694
Minneapolis, Minn. .	31,834·0	380,582	Reading, Pa.	6,090·7	107,784
Kansas City, Mo. . .	37,395·0	324,410	Fort Worth, Texas . .	10,553·4	106,482
Seattle, Wash.	37,478·4	315,312	Spokane, Wash. . . .	24,819·0	104,437
Indianapolis, Ind. . .	27,893·9	314,194	Kansas City, Kans. .	10,600·0	101,177
Jersey City, N.J. . . .	8,320·0	298,103	Yonkers, N.Y.	12,880·0	100,176
Rochester, N.Y. . . .	20,565·8	295,750	Lynn, Mass.	6,705·3	99,148
Portland, Oregon . . .	40,442·0	258,288	Duluth, Minn.	39,916·8	98,917
Denver, Colo.	37,085·0	256,491	Tacoma, Wash. . . .	25,168·0	96,965
Toledo, Ohio.	18,010·0	243,164	Elizabeth, N.J. . . .	6,191·0	95,783
Providence, R.I. . . .	11,388·0	237,595	Lawrence, Mass. . . .	4,316·9	94,270
Columbus, Ohio. . . .	14,427·2	237,031	Utica, N.Y.	10,404·0	94,156
Louisville, Ky.	14,348·8	234,591	Erie, Pa.	12,486·7	93,372
St. Paul, Minn.	33,385·0	234,698	Somerville, Mass. . .	2,517·8	93,091
Oakland, Cal.	31,591·0	216,261	Waterbury, Conn. . .	17,981·0	91,715
Akron, Ohio.	16,120·0	208,435	Flint, Mich.	18,140·0	91,599
Atlanta, Ga.	17,131·4	200,616	Jacksonville, Fla. . .	9,824·0	91,558
Omaha, Nebr.	23,634·0	191,601	Oklahoma City, Okla.	10,866·8	91,295
Worcester, Mass. . . .	23,781·8	179,754	Schenectady, N.Y. . .	5,018·7	89,723
Birmingham, Ala. . .	31,946·6	178,806	Canton, Ohio	7,894·4	87,091
Syracuse, N.Y.	11,849·0	171,717	Fort Wayne, Ind. . . .	9,953·0	86,549
Richmond, Va.	15,360·0	141,667	Evansville, Ind. . . .	5,477·0	85,284
New Haven, Conn. . .	11,460·0	162,537	Savannah, Ga. . . .	4,473·0	83,252
Memphis, Tenn. . . .	14,994·0	162,351			

Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1920	Popula- tion, Jan. 1, 1920	Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1920	Popula- tion, Jan. 1, 1920
Manchester, N.H. . .	20,520 0	78,384	Charleston, S.C. . .	2,873 6	67,967
St. Joseph, Mo. . .	8,480 0	77,939	Johnstown, Pa. . .	3,480 0	67,327
Knoxville, Tenn. . .	17,094 4	77,818	Binghamton, N.Y. . .	5,991 0	66,800
El Paso, Tex. . .	7,742 0	77,560	East St. Louis, Ill. . .	8,672 0	66,767
Bayonne, N.J. . .	2,544 0	76,754	Brockton, Mass. . .	13,677 9	66,254
Peoria, Ill. . .	6,027 5	76,121	Terre Haute, Ind. . .	5,377 0	66,083
Harrisburg, Pa. . .	3,765 5	75,917	Sacramento, Cal. . .	8,774 0	65,908
San Diego, Cal. . .	50,458 1	74,683	Rockford, Ill. . .	6,838 9	65,651
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . .	3,325 6	73,833	Little Rock, Ark. . .	10,154 4	65,142
Allentown, Pa. . .	6,280 4	73,562	Pawtucket, R.I. . .	5,494 0	64,248
Wichita, Kans. . .	12,526 0	72,217	Passaic, N.J. . .	2,001 7	63,841
Tulsa, Okla. . .	5,002 4	72,075	Saginaw, Mich. . .	10,368 0	61,903
Troy, N.Y. . .	6,630 4	72,013	Springfield, Ohio . .	7,296 0	60,840
Sioux City, Iowa . .	24,020 0	71,227	Mobile, Ala. . .	8,915 2	60,777
South Bend, Ind. . .	9,839 7	70,983	Altoona, Pa. . .	2,316 9	60,331
Portland, Me. . .	13,808 0	69,272	Holyoke, Mass. . .	13,544 9	60,203
Hoboken, N.J. . .	830 0	68,166			

Religion.

Denominations	Organiza- tions re- porting. Number	Members or Communi- cants. Number	
	1917	1910	1917
Protestant bodies:			
Adventist bodies	2,694	91,951	118,225
Baptist bodies	58,790	5,510,590	7,230,650
Christian (Christian Connection)	1,274	85,717	117,853
Church of Christ Scientists	5,598	85,096	319,211
Congregationalists	5,844	732,500	790,163
Disciples or Christians	8,255	1,430,015	1,231,404
Evangelical bodies	1,637	180,315	120,756
Friends	1,068	119,601	114,714
German Evangelical Synod of North America.	1,349	249,137	342,788
Lutheran bodies	13,916	2,173,047	2,463,265
Mennonite bodies	840	55,007	79,591
Methodist bodies	65,537	6,477,224	7,165,986
Presbyterian bodies	15,812	1,848,046	2,257,439
Protestant Episcopal Church	7,425	921,713	1,094,173
Reformed bodies	2,711	445,569	533,856
United Brethren bodies	3,881	304,656	367,620
United Evangelicals	954	—	90,007
Roman Catholic Church	7,621	12,217,373	15,742,262
Jewish Congregations	1,897	143,000	359,998
Latter-day Saints	1,531	400,650	462,332
Eastern Orthodox Churches	202	335,000	24,084

Instruction.

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law. The work of these is largely supplemented by private and parochial schools. In 1880 the percentage of illiterates in the population above ten years of age was 17 per cent., in 1890 12.3 per cent., in 1900 10.7 per cent., in 1910 7.7 per cent., in 1920 6 per cent. The following statistics are for 1920.

	Total Population	Per cent. of total population	Population 10 years of age and over		
			Total	Unable to Read and Write	
				Number	Per cent.
Native Whites	81,108,161	76.7	60,861,863	1,242,572	2.0
Foreign Whites	13,712,754	13.0	13,497,886	1,763,740	13.1
Coloured	10,889,705	10.3	8,053,225	1,842,161	22.9
Total	105,710,620	—	82,739,315	4,931,905	6.0

Since the admission of the State of Ohio in 1803, the United States Government, upon the organization of all new States excepting a few in which no lands of the public domain were available, has set aside for the benefit of the public schools therein from one to four 'sections' (square miles) of land in each township of six miles square. The proceeds of the sale of this land make the principal part of the permanent school funds of such States. The income of permanent school funds and unsold school lands constitutes about 2.7 per cent. of the revenue receipts of the schools of the country. Taxation and appropriation yield about 92.1 per cent. of the total revenue receipts, and other sources yield about 5.2 per cent. In 1920 the amount expended on public schools of elementary and secondary grades was \$82,608,357 dollars. In 1920 the 670 universities, colleges, and professional schools, including the 400 co-educational colleges, the 153 colleges for men only, and the 117 colleges for women only, had an income of 189,235,242 dollars from productive funds, from fees, and from United States Government, State, and Municipal appropriations, and from all other sources.

Summary of Statistics of Schools, Teachers, and Pupils, 1919-20 :—

Kinds of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Teachers			Boys	Pupils	
		Men	Women	Total		Girls	Total
Public, elementary, & secondary schools	1271,319	95,422	583,013	678,435	10,773,753	10,792,036	21,565,789
Public high schools (included above)	14,326	32,386	69,572	101,958	991,455	1,195,407	2,186,862
Private high schools and academies	2,093	5,698	9,248	14,946	84,222	99,931	184,153
Public teachers' colleges & normal schools	375	2,963	5,161	8,124	25,242	123,124	148,366
Private teachers' colleges & normal schools	66	597	866	1,463	8,007	10,523	14,450
Universities, colleges & professional schools	670	34,111	8,771	42,882	249,775	172,778	422,553
Preparatory departments of universities and colleges	—	—	—	—	38,398	20,911	59,309
Schools of theology	—	—	—	—	6,342	874	7,216
Schools of law	—	—	—	—	19,821	1,171	20,992
Schools of medicine	—	—	—	—	13,354	888	14,242
Schools of dentistry	—	—	—	—	8,628	181	8,809
Schools of pharmacy	—	—	—	—	4,326	705	5,026
Schools of veterinary medicine	—	—	—	—	907	1	908

¹ Number of school buildings.

² Students in professional schools and in preparatory departments not included.

Kinds of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils.		
		Men. ¹	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Private, business, and commercial schools	902	2,976	3,189	6,165	139,551	196,481	336,032
Industrial schools for delinquents ¹	135	482	655	1,137	49,660	14,102	63,762
Schools for the deaf ^{1,2}	155	400	1,411	1,811	7,696	6,746	14,442
Schools for the blind ^{1,3}	62	201	527	728	2,867	2,519	5,386
Schools for the feeble-minded ^{1,4}	206	135	1,545	1,680	30,757	24,327	55,084

¹ Figures for 1917-18. No statistics of these schools compiled for 1919-20.

² Includes 69 schools maintained as public day schools.

³ Includes 10 schools maintained as public day schools.

⁴ Includes 131 schools maintained as public day schools.

School and college enrolment in 1919-1920:—

Kinds of Schools	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Elementary schools (kindergarten, primary and grammar)	19,378,927	1,515,244	20,894,171
Secondary schools (high schools and academies)	2,186,862	184,153	2,371,015
Secondary schools (preparatory departments of higher institutions) ¹	14,416	44,893	59,309
Universities and colleges ¹	158,693	253,860	422,553
Professional schools ¹	15,122	42,000	57,131
Teachers' colleges and normal schools	148,366	14,430	162,796
City evening schools	586,843	—	586,843
Commercial and business schools	—	336,032	336,032
Nurse-training schools	—	54,953	54,953
Industrial schools for delinquents ¹	63,762	—	63,762
Schools for the deaf ¹	13,798	644	14,442
Schools for the blind ¹	5,386	—	5,386
Schools for the feeble-minded ¹	54,101	983	55,084
Government Indian schools	25,396	—	25,396
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government	3,457	—	3,457
Other public schools in Alaska	3,360	—	3,360
Private kindergartens (individually reported)	—	29,683	29,683

¹ 17,239 duplicates in universities, colleges, and professional schools, including 2,355 duplicates in public institutions and 14,884 duplicates in private institutions

² Figures for 1917-18. No statistics of these schools compiled for 1919-20.

In 1920 there were in the United States 2,398 daily newspapers, 14,008 weeklies, 487 semi-weeklies, 3,156 monthlies, 293 semi-monthlies, and 670 other periodicals. The total number of periodicals was in 1916, 23,024 (in 1918, 22,842); in 1870 the total number was 5,871; in 1900, 20,806; and in 1911, 22,806.

Justice and Crime.

The judicial system, like the executive and legislative systems, is dual. The Federal or National Government maintains courts for the trial of civil and criminal cases under national laws which include Admiralty, Patent, Banking, Bankruptcy, and other laws, both civil and criminal, of the United States; the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts includes cases between citizens of different States when the amount involved is in excess of 3,000 dollars; and of crimes against the laws of the United States. The State Courts have jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases arising under State laws which do not conflict with the National Constitution and laws enacted by Congress. The State Courts also have jurisdiction of proceedings in probate and divorce

In the separate States the lowest courts are those of Justices of the Peace, but in many towns and cities of fairly substantial population, Police Judges have jurisdiction as Examining Magistrates in criminal matters and to hear and determine misdemeanours for violation of the municipal laws. In all matters, except in misdemeanours for violation of the municipal laws, the Justices of the Peace have also jurisdiction in such towns or cities as examining magistrates, as well as to hear and determine civil cases involving usually not more than 200 dollars, and also to hear, determine and sentence for certain petty crimes which are not heinous.

The States are divided into counties and the latter into towns, cities, villages and townships, and there is usually a circuit or district court for each county, in some of which there are one or more judges for the county, while in others the judge's jurisdiction embraces the courts of two or more counties and he goes from county to county to hold terms of court therein. These are the highest State Courts of original jurisdiction and they have grand and petit juries.

The highest court in each State is the Supreme or Appellate Court with a Chief Justice and Associate Justices and, in some States, commissioners who hear and determine cases under assignment of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices are usually elected by the people, but sometimes are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the State Senate; they usually hold office for a term of years, but sometimes for life or during good behaviour. Their salaries range from 2,500 to 17,500 dollars.

The Judges of the United States Courts, which include the District Courts, the Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the Supreme Court of the United States, are appointed for life, but retire, with full pay, at the age of 70 years, if they so desire, and if they have served the full period of ten years.

The United States District Courts are the lowest of the Federal Courts. There are 81 of these, each State forming one or more districts. These Courts appoint Commissioners, who have the power of Examining Magistrates, but may not finally adjudge and determine, except in the Territory of Alaska, where they have jurisdiction equivalent to that of the Justices of the Peace and Probate Courts of the counties of the States. The United States District Courts try all criminal cases arising under the Laws of the United States, as indicated above, including capital offences, which are punishable by death when the crime is committed on land or territory owned by the Federal Government.

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The United States is divided into 9 circuits, to each of which the Chief Justice or an Associate Justice is assigned, and such Chief Justice or Associate Justice, respectively, has primary jurisdiction of applications for peremptory orders in any such district respectively. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction of cases on appeal or in error from the inferior Courts, and has original jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign Ministers and those between the different States. The salary of the Chief Justice is 15,000 dollars, and that of each of the Associate Justices 14,500 dollars.

The District of Columbia, in which the seat of the National Government is located, has a Municipal Court, a Supreme Court, and a Court of Appeals. The Municipal Court has jurisdiction in matters equivalent to those of the Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates of cities and towns; the Supreme Court is the highest Court of original jurisdiction, and is equivalent to the District or Circuit Courts of the States, and the District Courts of the United States. The Circuit Court of Appeals has jurisdiction in cases of appeal or in error from the Supreme Court of the District, and is equivalent to the

Supreme Court or Court of Appeals of the various States, and the Circuit Courts of Appeals of the United States.

The territories and insular possessions have different judicial systems, generally following the State organizations, but having as well jurisdiction of cases under the Federal Laws, except Porto Rico, which has a United States District Court, separate and distinct from the Municipal, Circuit, and Territorial Supreme Courts.

Pauperism.

The following table shows the number of paupers enumerated in almshouses in 1903 and 1910 (the latest available figures).

	Dec. 31, 1903		Jan. 1, 1910 ¹					
	Number	Number per 100,000 of population	Number	Number per 100,000 of population	Native white	Foreign-born white	White, nativity unknown	Coloured
Total for U S	81,764	101.4	84,198	91.5	44,254	33,125	355	6,464
Geographic divisions ² —								
New England	11,495	194.5	11,886	181.4	5,959	5,706	38	183
Middle Atlantic	21,783	132.5	23,772	123.1	11,324	11,712	45	691
East North Central	21,127	125.3	21,358	117.0	12,125	8,388	113	732
West North Central	6,618	61.0	6,366	54.7	3,603	2,371	41	351
South Atlantic	8,298	75.4	7,706	63.2	4,423	664	35	2,584
East South Central	4,768	60.0	4,266	50.7	2,634	232	42	1,358
West South Central	1,689	20.7	1,630	18.6	968	268	15	370
Mountain	1,283	69.7	1,652	62.7	813	791	16	32
Pacific	4,703	180.5	5,562	132.7	2,405	2,993	10	154

¹ Figures based on estimated population, Dec. 31, 1903.

² For states included in each division, see p. 473.

Finance

The following table gives what the Treasury terms 'Ordinary receipts and expenditures.' 'Ordinary receipts' include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and 'Miscellaneous,' but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, or Treasury notes, or revenues of Post-Office Department. 'Ordinary expenses' include disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and 'Miscellaneous,' but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof.

On June 10, 1921, the President approved An Act to provide a National Budget System and an independent Audit of Government Accounts. This provides for an annual budget system for the first time in the history of the United States.

I. FEDERAL.

Year ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	Thousands of Dollars	Thousands of Dollars		Thousands of Dollars	Thousands of Dollars
1919	4,654,380	15,837,566	1922	4,103,596	3,360,196
1920	6,704,414	17,036,444	1923 ¹	3,429,862	3,274,238
1921	5,584,517	5,094,717	1924 ¹	3,361,812	3,078,940

¹ Estimates.

These figures are exclusive of postal revenues and expenditures as well of loans and payments on account of the principal of the public debt.

Actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure June 30, 1922, and estimates for 1923 and 1924 :—

<i>Revenue</i>	1922	<i>Expenditure</i>	1922
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	357,544,712	Civil Establishment.	16,725,922
Income and profits taxes	2,086,918,464	Legislative	216,524
Sales of public lands	895,391	Executive	10,359,591
Interest on loans to foreign governments	6,607,723	Dept. of State	263,407,605
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, &c.	21,660,921	Treasury Dept.	5,027,817
Tax on circulation of national banks	4,537,773	War Dept.	2,098,140
Interest on public deposits	7,388,278	Navy Dept.	47,578,768
Customs fees, fines, penalties, &c.	1,032,589	Interior Dept.	67,824,070
Navy hospital and clothing funds, fines and forfeitures, &c.	12,547,632	Post Office Dept.	113,984,462
Sales of ordnance material, &c.	33,959	Dept. of Agriculture	21,170,146
Land fees	1,139,880	Dept. of Commerce	6,229,602
Fees on letters patent	2,875,013	Dept. of Labour	17,850,283
Forest-reserve fund	5,125,668	Dept. of Justice	134,184,996
Immigrant fund	2,517,823	Independent bureaux and offices ¹	23,989,185
Naturalisation fees	657,190	District of Columbia	118,066,698
Proceeds of seal & fox skins.	292,998	Military Establishment:	50,692,348
Alaska Fund	136,053	Quartermaster Corps	17,399,637
Judicial fees, fines, penalties, &c.	5,132,937	Pay, &c., of the Army	37,079,036
Sales of Government property	22,838,951	Improving rivers and harbours	23,363,506
District of Columbia, general receipts	14,777,218	Aviation	402,058,449
Trust Funds:			
Department of State	16,045	Naval Establishment:	
War Department	2,449,355	Increase of the Navy	143,028,025
Navy Department	1,005,127	Pay of the Navy	170,660,523
Interior Department	22,294,874	Aviation	13,611,862
District of Columbia	921,862	Total Naval Establishment	458,794,812
Total (with miscellaneous revenues)	4,103,741,926	Indian service	38,500,413
Deduct moneys covered by warrant in year subsequent to the deposit thereof	146,592	Pensions	252,576,847
Add moneys received in fiscal year but not covered by warrant	1,196	Interest on public debt	989,485,409
Ordinary receipts	4,103,596,531	Total Ordinary disbursements	3,195,684,847
Panama Canal tolls, &c.	12,049,660	Total Public debt disbursements	7,030,189,462
Public debt receipts	6,018,017,902	Total, exclusive of postal	10,390,385,827
Total receipts, exclusive of postal (all items)	10,121,614,433	Postal service, payable from postal revenues	484,853,340
Postal revenues	484,853,540	Total disbursements, including postal	10,875,239,867
Total receipts, including postal	10,606,467,973		

¹ Included among others are Interstate Commerce Commission, Smithsonian Institute and National Museum.

² Exclusive of the principal of the public debt and postal service.

Estimates for the year ending June 30, 1923 and 1924 (in thousands of dollars) :—

Revenue	1923	1924	Expenditure	1923	1924
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars		1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
From Customs	450,000	425,000	Legislative	14,504	14,418
From Internal Revenue :			Executive	396	407
Miscellaneous	900,000	925,000	Dept. of State	15,058	11,095
Income and profits tax .	1,500,000	1,500,000	Treasury Dept.	160,627	118,888
From sales of public land .	725	600	War Department	346,894	326,516
From miscellaneous sources .	579,137	511,212	Navy Dept.	298,324	296,934
Grand total estimated receipts.	3,429,862	3,361,812	Dept. of the Interior	327,925	316,207
			Dept. of Agriculture	62,412	81,251
			Dept. of Commerce	20,618	19,715
			Dept. of Labour	7,490	6,203
			Dept. of Justice	18,681	18,751
			Interstate Commerce Commission	5,361	4,514
			District of Columbia	25,971	25,943
			Interest on the public debt	1,100,000	950,000
			Ordinary (all items).	3,274,238	3,078,940

On June 30, 1922, the cash balance in the Treasury, inclusive of reserve fund (152,979,026 dollars) and trust funds (1,000,577,625 dollars), after deducting current liabilities, amounted to 264,126,936 dollars.

National debt on the 1st of July at various periods from 1870 :—

Year	Capital of Debt	Year	Capital of Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1880	2,120,415,370	1919	25,482,034,418
1900	2,136,961,092	1920	24,297,918,411
1910	2,652,665,838	1921	23,976,250,698
1915	3,057,836,873	1922	22,964,079,191

The gross debt was made up as follows:—Debt bearing no interest, 227,792,723 dollars ; matured debt on which interest has ceased, 25,250,880 dollars ; and interest-bearing debt (between 2 and 6 per cent) 22,711,035,587 dollars. The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 22,996,416,115 dollars on June 30, 1922.

In 1900 the true value of property was estimated at 88,517,366,775 dollars ; in 1904, at 107,104,192,410 dollars, and in 1912 at 187,739,071,090 dollars.

STATE FINANCE.

The revenues required for the administration of the separate States are derived from direct taxation, chiefly in the form of a tax on property real and personal ; and the greater part of such revenue is collected and expended by the local authorities, county, township, or school district.

For details see the separate States.

Defence.

I. ARMY.

The Army of the United States, as authorised under the Act of Congress of June 4, 1920, consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and the Organised Reserves, including the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Original enlistment in the Regular Army is for a period of one or three years at the option of the soldier, and re-enlistments are for a period of three years. Enlisted men are classified in seven grades. The pay of the lowest grade, or private, is 21 dollars per month (about 4 shillings a day at normal exchange rates), and that of the highest grade, or master sergeant, is 126 dollars per month. In addition enlisted men receive an increase of 5 per cent. of their base pay for each 4 years of service in the army, the total increase not to exceed 25 per cent. Certain enlisted men also receive additional pay as specialists, the maximum addition under this head being 30 dollars per month.

The strength of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, as authorised by the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1922, is as shown in the following table:—

	Officers	Enlisted men	Total
Infantry	2,941	48,857	51,798
Field Artillery	1,331	18,176	19,507
Coast Artillery	841	13,626	14,467
Quartermaster Corps	739	8,474	9,213
Cavalry	666	10,584	11,250
Air Service	1,062	8,500	9,562
Medical Department	1,339	7,235	8,574
Corps of Engineers	422	5,350	5,772
Signal Corps	211	2,336	2,547
Ordnance Dept.	248	2,356	2,604
Chemical Warfare Service	71	445	516
Miscellaneous and Detached	2,029	5,808	7,837
Finance Department	100	401	501
Warrant Officers	—	600	600
Total	12,000 ¹	132,748	144,748

¹ Authorised strength on and after January 1, 1923.

The actual strength at the end of June, 1922, was 146,506, including 13,247 officers, 1,123 warrant officers, and 132,136 enlisted men.

The war organisation and establishments of the Regular Army on mobilisation are as follows:—

Army Corps	83,850	Infantry Brigade	6,408
Infantry Division	19,997	Artillery Brigade	3,400
Cavalry Division	7,463		

At the end of June, 1922, the Regular Army troops stationed abroad were as follows:—

Philippines	13,869	Porto Rico	1,450
Germany	1,231	Alaska	584
Hawaii	10,869	Miscellaneous ¹	1,009
Panama	8,334		
China	671		
France	7	Total	37,524

¹ Including troops en route, military attachés, etc.

The Officers' Reserve Corps consists of officers of all grades, including general officers, organised into sections corresponding to the various branches of the Regular Army. In the higher grades it is at present composed principally of men who served as officers during the World War, and on June 30, 1922, had a strength of 67,390. These officers may be called for training not exceeding 15 days each year, and with their own consent may be ordered to active service at any time and for any period, provided that the appropriations for the purpose are not exceeded.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps, maintained for the purpose of keeping up the strength of the Officers' Reserve Corps, is organised into units at civil educational establishments. It is divided into a Senior Division, formed mainly at the universities, and a Junior Division, formed mainly at the secondary schools. On June 30, 1922, 88,967 students were enrolled in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, of whom 51,742 were enrolled in senior units and 37,225 in junior units. Students of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps before being commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps must graduate from Reserve Officers' Training Corps camps, to be maintained each summer for a period of six weeks.

The Enlisted Reserve Corps consists of men voluntarily enlisted therein who have qualifications making them eligible for enlistment in the Regular Army. Provided the appropriations for the purpose are not exceeded, enlisted reservists may be called up for training not exceeding fifteen days each year, and with their own consent may be ordered to active service at any time and for any period.

The National Guard, or organised militia, is maintained by the several States with the aid of grants from the Federal Government. It is organised into the same arms of the service as the Regular Army, and is supplied by the Federal Government with uniforms, arms, and equipment of the same type as issued to the Regular Army. Service in the National Guard is purely voluntary. When Congress shall have authorised the use of the armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the President may draft into the military service of the United States any or all members of the National Guard, to serve for the period of the war or emergency. The present authorised enlisted strength of the National Guard is about 424,000, but only about 160,000 had been organised up to June 30, 1922. Enlistment is for three years. Minimum training required includes 48 drill periods of one and one half hours each year, in addition to fifteen days' training in encampments or manoeuvres. For these drill periods, pay for each drill attended is provided, under certain instructions, for officers and men at approximately one-thirtieth of the monthly pay for like grades in the Regular Army.

Citizens' military training camps are operated during the summer months, at which thousands of young men acquire military training each year, without cost to themselves. Three courses are provided, the highest of which has as its object the training of non-commissioned officers and specialists of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Organised Reserves with a view to qualifying them for service as officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Civilians attending the highest course must have had prior military training equal to that obtainable in the lowest of the three courses.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both the Army and the Navy. The Secretary of War controls the Army with the aid of an Assistant Secretary and a Chief of Staff. The former has supervision of the procurement of all military supplies, and is charged with the mobilisation of industrial

establishments for wartime needs, while the latter is entrusted with the general supervision of the Army.

Although the infantry during the war were chiefly armed with a modified Enfield rifle, the Springfield rifle, of American design, remains the standard small arm. The 75 mm. field gun and 155 mm. howitzer have been adopted as the principal light mobile artillery weapons.

II. NAVY.

The United States Navy will not be affected by the Washington Treaty, as is the British Navy. Fifteen old ships are to be scrapped, not one of them a Dreadnought and none of them will be scrapped until France and Italy have ratified the Treaty. The only modern ship to be scrapped is the battleship Washington, which was about three-parts completed. The great schemes of naval expansion, which involved enormous and crushing expenditure, have been abandoned. The 1916 programme included 4 battleships and 4 battle-cruisers, and that of January 1919 6 additional battleships and 2 battle-cruisers. None of these will be constructed. When the Colorado and West Virginia battleships join the Fleet, the Delaware and North Dakota, completed in 1909, are to be scrapped, but there will be no further scrapping until 1934. The replacement tonnage of capital ships is to be the same as in the British Navy, viz. 525,000 tons. Attention is now chiefly devoted to the completion of ten light cruisers and the expansion of the flotillas, but a bill has been introduced for the modernizing of 13 existing battleships at an ultimate cost of 6,480,000/. The Secretary's report, December 1922, states that there is deficiency in fast cruisers, aircraft-carriers, submarines and aircraft.

The gross appropriations have recently been as follows: 1920-21, 134,468,717/.; 1921-22, 184,352,204/. During these two years the amounts for naval new construction have been severally 21,370,597/. and 18,493,784/. The Naval Appropriation Act, 1923-24, passed Congress with a total sum of 69,550,000/., and a request that the President will negotiate for further naval reduction.

The total number of enlisted men and marines voted in 1921-22 was 139,000. This establishment was to be reduced as a consequence of the Washington Treaty, to 115,000, but in 1922-23 there was a reduction to 86,000 enlisted men and 19,500 marines. These figures remain in the new Act. The establishment of permanent officers has been little reduced.

The administration of the American Navy is in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, acting directly under the President; and the Secretary is solely responsible. The system has been developed by the institution of a Naval Department Council, advising the Secretary. Its most important member is the Chief of Operations, who is in practice Chief of the Staff, and is concerned with every part of the work and operations of the Fleet: education, training, and the sufficiency of bases, supplies, &c. The other members of the Council are the Chief of the Department of the Personnel (under the name of Bureau of Navigation), and the Chiefs of the following Bureaux: Construction and Repair; Engineering; Aeronautics (newly constituted 1921-22); Supplies and Accounts; Yards and Docks; Ordnance; and Medicine and Surgery; also the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Judge Advocate-General. The Chief of Operations is also President of the Naval General Board, which is an advisory body of senior officers, *ex-officio*, and other, who are consulted on large questions of policy, including the shipbuilding programme.

The Government Naval Stations and construction and repairing establishments are at Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; League Island, Pa.; Washington, D.C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.;

Mare Island, Cal.; and Puget Sound; and naval stations are at Newport, R.I.; New London Conn.; Charleston, S.C.; Port Royal, S.C.; Key West, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Guantanamo, Cuba; Hawaii; Tutuila, Samoa; Cavite, P.I. A naval base is being established on San Francisco Bay.

The Atlantic and Pacific Fleets have now been united in a single command as the "United States Fleet."

The following is a classified statement of the strength of the United States Navy on December 31, 1920, 1921, and 1922. A new system of classification came into force, the whole Fleet being separated into the First Line and Second Line, the latter comprising the older ships which had little fighting value. Battleships of the class are omitted in the following summary, and vessels unserviceable for war purposes, gunboats, yachts, tugs, training-ships, &c., are not included :—

	Effective at end of		
	1920	1921	1922
First Line Battleships	19	18	18
Second Line Battleships	19	17	— 1
Light Cruisers, First Line	—	3	3
Cruisers, Second Line	8	8	8
Light Cruisers, Second Line	10	12	12
Monitors	6	6	—
Destroyers, First Line	250	284	302
Submarines (102, First Line, 1922) . .	110	120	144

¹ Nine second line battleships may be temporarily retained.

The following table shows the existing American Navy, with indications of how it is to be changed and reduced. The second line battleships, now on the list for scrapping, have been omitted here. They are the Kentucky and Alabama, 1896; Ohio, 1900; New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, and Rhode Island, 1902; and also the Illinois, 1897; Louisiana and Connecticut, 1903; Kansas, Vermont, Minnesota and New Hampshire, 1905; and South Carolina and Michigan, 1906, which last-named nine ships have not yet been condemned.

In the armament column, guns of lesser calibre than 3 inch are not given.

Ships in italics are not expected to be completed by the end of the present year.

First Line Battleships.

Date of intended scrapping	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Big guns				
		Tons	ins.	ins.				knots
1922-3	{ Delaware N. Dakota . . . }	20,000	11	12	10 12in.; 14 5in.	2	28,578	21
(Under the Treaty agreement the Delaware and N. Dakota are to be scrapped, as is indicated above, when the post-Jutland ships, Colorado and West Virginia, have been completed, leaving the United States 18 modern capital ships.)								
1934	{ Utah Florida }	21,825	11	12	10 12in.; 16 5in.	2	28,000	20.75
1934	Wyoming	26,000	11	11	12 12in.; 16 5in.	2	28,000	20.5
1935	Arkansas							

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Big guns				
1985	{ Texas New York . . }	27,000	12	14	10 14in.; 16 5in.	4	35,000	21
1936	{ Nevada . . . Oklahoma . . }	27,500	13½	18	10 14in.; 12 5in.	4	24,800	20·5
1937	{ Pennsylvania . Arizona . . . }	31,400	14	18	12 14in.; 14 5in.	4	34,000	21
1938	Mississippi .	32,000	14	18	12 14in.; 14 5in.	4	34,000	21
1939	New Mexico .							
1939	Idaho . . .							
1940	Tennessee .	32,300	—	—	12 14in.; 14 5in.	4	35,000	21
1941	California .							
1942	W. Virginia .	32,600	—	—	8 16in.; 14 5in.	2	40,000	21
—	Colorado ¹ .							
—	Maryland .							

¹ The Colorado is on the point of completion.

The battleships which will not be completed are the Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Montana, N. Carolina, and S. Dakota: 43,200 tons, 12 16-in. guns.

The battle-cruisers all partially built, but to be discontinued, are the Lexington, Constellation, Saratoga, Ranger, Constitution, and United States: 43,500 tons, 8 16-in. and 16 6-in. guns. It is intended to modernize the 13 vessels named above which have 14-in. guns.

Cruisers (Second Line).²

Cruisers (Second Line).

Laid down								
'01-02	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Pittsburg . Huntington . Frederick . Pueblo . Huron . </div> </div>	13,400	6	6	4 8in.; 14 6in.	2	23,000	22
1903	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Seattle . </div> </div>	14,500	5	9	4 10in.; 16 6in.	4	25,000	22
1905	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Missoula . Charlotte . </div> </div>							

² These have little value; also the Rochester, St. Louis and Charleston (1890-1902).

Light Cruisers (Second Line).

1905	{ Chester . . . Birmingham . Salem . . . }	3,750	2 belt 1½ deck	2 5in.; 2 13-pr.	2	16,000	24
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In addition, there are 9 old cruisers laid down 1899-1901.

Scout Light Cruisers (First Line).

1918-1920	{ Omaha . . . Milwaukee . . Cincinnati . . Raleigh ¹ . . Detroit . . . Richmond . . Concord . . . Trenton . . . Marblehead . . Memphis . . }	7,500	2 belt 1½ deck	12 6in.; 2 3in.	2	90,000	33½
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¹ All these light cruisers are approaching completion.

Other vessels of the United States navy may be summarised. There are 3 old second line monitors; the air-craft carrier, Langley, completed; the discontinued battle-cruisers Lexington and Saratoga to be converted to the same use; the aircraft tender Wright; 4 mine-layers; about 50 small 'eagle' patrol vessels, and 60 submarine-chaser patrol vessels; about 30 old gunboats, cruisers, and yachts rated as patrol vessels; 9 tenders for destroyers and 7 for submarines; 4 repair ships; 12 colliers and 13 oilers; and a large number of auxiliary mine-sweepers and tugs.

The main strength of the destroyer flotillas lies in the first line boats, of which there are 161 35-knot boats, many of them reaching 1,300 tons, and carrying 4 4-in. guns, 1 3-in. anti-aircraft, and 4 21 in. triple torpedo-tubes; 97 earlier 35-knot boats (1918-19), many of them fitted for mine-laying; and 44 80-knot boats (1916-18). There are also 21 boats of the second line which are likely to be removed. The first line boats number 302. About a dozen are building.

The first line submarine flotilla comprises 16 of the O class, 500-625 tons; 27 of the R class for coastal uses, 569-680 tons; and 50 of the S class, 900-1,126 tons, many not yet completed, and 12 Fleet submarines, 1,100-2,000 tons, of which 6 are completed—a total of 105. There are also 43 second line submarines.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Public lands, unappropriated and unreserved, as reported by the United States General Land Office, on July 1, 1921, with the total land surface and total area, based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census.

States and Territories	Area Unappropriated and Unreserved	Total Land Surface	Total Including Water Surface
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	36,100	32,818,560	33,278,720
Alaska ¹	352,780,760	—	378,165,760
Arizona	16,209,426	72,838,400	72,931,840
Arkansas	264,157	33,616,000	34,134,400
California	18,883,542	99,617,280	101,310,080
Colorado	8,150,263	66,341,120	66,526,720
Connecticut	—	3,084,800	3,177,600
Delaware	—	1,257,600	1,516,800
District of Columbia	—	38,400	44,800
Florida	103,194	35,111,040	37,546,240
Georgia	—	23,584,000	37,929,600
Idaho	8,606,301	53,346,560	53,688,320
Illinois	—	35,867,520	36,265,600
Indiana	—	23,068,800	23,266,560
Iowa	—	35,575,040	35,934,080
Kansas	3,213	52,335,360	52,581,120
Kentucky	—	25,715,840	25,982,720
Louisiana	7,585	29,061,760	31,043,840
Maine	—	19,132,800	21,145,600
Maryland	—	6,362,240	7,889,280
Massachusetts	—	5,144,960	5,290,240
Michigan	72,246	36,787,200	37,107,200
Minnesota	255,106	51,749,120	54,196,480
Mississippi	32,031	29,671,680	29,993,600
Missouri	48	43,985,280	44,428,800
Montana	5,720,125	93,568,640	94,078,080
Nebraska	19,232	49,157,120	49,612,800
Nevada	52,742,711	70,285,440	70,841,600
New Hampshire	—	5,779,840	5,978,240
New Jersey	—	4,808,960	5,268,360
New Mexico	14,064,006	78,401,920	78,485,760
New York	—	30,498,560	31,490,560

¹ The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

States and Territories	Area Unappropriated and Unreserved	Total Land Surface	Total Including Water Surface
	Acres	Acres	Acres
North Carolina	—	31,193,600	33,552,640
North Dakota	91,297	44,917,120	45,335,680
Ohio	—	26,073,600	26,265,600
Oklahoma	19,228	41,421,960	41,836,480
Oregon	15,784,451	61,188,480	61,887,360
Pennsylvania	—	28,692,480	28,880,640
Rhode Island	—	682,880	798,720
South Carolina	—	19,516,800	19,832,960
South Dakota	212,912	49,195,520	49,673,600
Tennessee	—	26,679,680	26,894,080
Texas	—	167,934,720	170,173,440
Utah	27,038,183	52,597,760	54,393,600
Vermont	—	5,839,360	6,120,960
Virginia	—	25,767,680	27,281,280
Washington	1,038,410	42,775,040	44,241,280
West Virginia	—	15,374,080	15,468,800
Wisconsin	4,920	35,363,840	35,882,240
Wyoming	18,365,875	62,460,160	62,664,960
Total	542,510,252	1,903,289,600	2,315,310,720

The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre, the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, &c. Titles to these lands may be acquired by location under the homestead laws; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash. The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of a-dollar-and-a-quarter lands to any citizen or applicant for citizenship who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. The title is perfected by the issue of a patent after three years (law of June 6, 1912) of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions. On July 1, 1921, 542,510,252 acres were unappropriated and unreserved, of which 352,780,760 were in Alaska. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, the area patented was 10,117,810 acres, of which 8,181,226 acres were patented under the homestead laws. It is provided by law that one to four sections, of 640 acres of land, in each 'township,' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions.

The Reclamation Service (organised under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902) is engaged in the investigation, construction, and operation of irrigation works in the arid and semi-arid States of the West. Thirty projects have been authorised for construction or operation for irrigation of lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. These projects aggregate 3,200,000 acres, and the major works aid in securing an additional 1,000,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the Government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest, in accordance with the Reclamation Extension Act of August 13, 1914. The Service has built on the 30 projects over 12,000 miles of canals, ditches and drains, including 100,000 canal structures, and

involving the excavation of 174,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connection with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 13,700,000 cubic yards, including the Arrowrock dam, the highest in the world (349 feet), the Elephant Butte dam on the Rio Grande, forming the largest artificial irrigation reservoir in the United States. The net construction cost to June 30, 1922, was 135,000,000 dollars.

According to census returns the total acreage of farms and the improved acreage have been :—

Years	Farm area. Acres	Improved area. Acres	Value of farm property Dollars	Value of products in preceding year Dollars
1900	838,591,774	414,498,487	20,439,901,164	4,717,069,973
1910	878,798,325	478,451,750	40,991,449,090	8,498,311,413
1920	955,883,715	503,073,007	77,924,100,338	21,514,573,614

In the same years the numbers of farms of different sizes were :—

Acres	1900	1910	1920
Under 3 acres	41,385	18,033	20,350
3 and under 10	225,844	317,010	268,422
10 " 20	406,641	504,123	507,763
20 " 50	1,257,496	1,414,376	1,503,732
50 " 100	1,366,038	1,438,069	1,474,745
100 " 500	2,290,282	2,494,461	2,456,107
500 " 1,000	102,526	125,295	149,819
1,000 and over	47,160	50,135	67,405
Total	5,737,372	6,361,502	6,448,343

In 1920, 4,917,386 farms were occupied by native whites, 581,068 by foreign-born whites and 949,889 by negroes and other non-whites. Of the occupants, 3,925,090 were owners, 68,449 managers, 585,005 cash tenants, 1,678,812 share tenants, 127,822 share-cash tenants and 63,165 not reporting.

The estimated gross value at farm of all crops and animal products was, in 1918, 22,480,000,000 dollars; in 1919, 24,932,000,000 dollars; and in 1920 (preliminary estimate), 22,000,000,000 dollars.

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables.

Crops	1920			1921			1922		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre
Corn	101,699	3,208,584	31.5	103,740	3,068,589	29.6	102,428	2,890,712	28.2
Wheat	61,743	833,027	13.6	63,696	814,905	12.8	61,230	856,211	14.0
Opts	42,491	1,496,251	35.2	45,495	1,078,341	23.7	40,693	1,215,496	29.9
Total	205,933	5,537,802	—	212,931	4,961,815	—	204,351	4,962,410	—

The chief wheat-growing States (1922) are (yield in thousands of bushels): Kansas, yielding 122,887; North Dakota, 123,234; Nebraska, 50,838; Washington, 32,444; Oklahoma, 31,350; Illinois, 55,432; Missouri, 38,818; Ohio, 35,644; Montana, 40,370; Idaho, 24,275; South Dakota, 40,012; Minnesota, 27,036; Oregon, 19,744; Indiana, 29,798; Pennsylvania, 25,444; Colorado, 21,776.

Other crops in 1921 and 1922 were:—

Crops	1921			1922		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bushels per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bushels per Acre
Rye	4,528	61,675	13.6	6,210	95,497	15.4
Barley	7,414	154,946	20.9	7,390	186,118	25.2
Buckwheat	680	14,207	20.9	785	15,050	19.2
Flaxseed	1,103	8,029	7.2	1,308	12,238	9.4
Rice (rough)	921	37,612	40.8	1,055	41,965	39.8
Potatoes	3,941	361,659	91.8	4,331	451,185	104.2
Sweet Potatoes	1,066	98,654	92.5	1,116	109,534	98.1

The area on which tame hay was grown in 1922 was 61,208,000 acres; the crop weighed 96,687,000 tons, and was valued at 1,217,044,000 dollars. The area on which wild hay was grown in 1922 was 15,842,000 acres; the crop weighed 16,104,000 tons, and was valued at 114,635,000 dollars.

In 1922 the United States rice (rough) crop was as follows:—

States	Area	Production	States	Area	Production
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels		1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels
South Carolina	8	208	Louisiana	555	19,980
Georgia	3	72	Texas	191	5,959
Florida	3	75	Arkansas	154	7,392
Mississippi	1	19	California	140	8,260
			Total	1,055	41,965

The output of cane sugar in 1919-20 amounted to 244,250,000 pounds; and in 1920-21 352,228,000 pounds; and the preliminary estimate for 1921-22 was 540,541,000 pounds. The beet sugar production in 1919-20 was 1,452,902,000 pounds; and in 1920-21 was 2,180,242,000 pounds; and the preliminary estimate for 1921-22 was 2,024,764,000 pounds.

Cotton acreage and production (excluding "linters"), for the last six years were:—

Years	Acres harvested	Bales (500 lbs. gross)	Years	Acres harvested	Bales (500 lbs. gross)
1917	33,841,000	11,302,000	1920	35,878,000	13,489,603
1918	36,008,000	12,041,000	1921	31,427,000	8,340,000
1919	33,566,000	11,420,763	1922	33,742,000	9,964,000

The estimated cotton production in 1922 was grown in the following States: Texas, 3,290,000 bales; Mississippi, 1,010,000; Arkansas, 1,040,000; Georgia, 725,000; North Carolina, 852,000; South Carolina, 530,000;

Alabama, 835,000; Oklahoma, 635,000; Tennessee, 400,000; Louisiana; 357,000; Missouri, 149,000; California (including some grown in Mexico), 85,000; Arizona, 42,000; Virginia, 25,000; Florida, 25,000; all other, 15,000 bales.

In 1922 there were under tobacco 1,725,000 acres, which yielded 1,324,840,000 lbs. of tobacco. The chief tobacco-growing States were North Carolina, 515,000 acres, yielding 306,940,000 lbs.; Kentucky, 525,000 acres, yielding 446,250,000 lbs.; Virginia, 209,000 acres, yielding 156,750,000 lbs.; Tennessee, 130,000 acres, yielding 94,250,000 lbs.; South Carolina, 90,000 acres, yielding 57,600,000 lbs.; Wisconsin, 40,000 acres, yielding 45,600,000 lbs.; Ohio, 52,000 acres, yielding 46,800,000 lbs.; Pennsylvania, 43,000 acres, yielding 56,760,000 lbs.; Connecticut, 28,000 acres, yielding 35,000,000 lbs.; Maryland, 35,000 acres, yielding 26,950,000 lbs.; Georgia, 11,000 acres, yielding 5,940,000 lbs.; Indiana, 18,000 acres, yielding 16,200,000 lbs.; Massachusetts, 9,000 acres, yielding 11,925,000 lbs.

The following table exhibits the number of farm animals in 1910 (April 15), 1920 (January 1), and 1921 and 1922 (January 1):—

Live Stock	1910 (Census)	1920 (Census)	1921 (Estimate)	1922 (Estimate)
Horses . . .	19,833,113	19,767,161	19,208,000	19,099,000
Mules . . .	4,209,769	5,432,391	5,455,000	5,436,000
Cattle of all kinds	61,803,866	66,652,559	65,587,000	65,352,000
Sheep . . .	52,447,861	35,033,516	37,452,000	36,048,000
Swine . . .	58,135,676	59,346,409	56,097,000	56,996,000

The value of farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1922, was:—Cattle other than milch cows, 982,466,000 dollars; milch cows, 1,224,767,000 dollars; total value of all farm animals, 4,779,957,000 dollars.

In 1921 98,862,276,000 lbs. of milk were produced, 1,705,438,000 lbs. of butter, 355,838,000 lbs. of cheese, 1,464,163,000 lbs. of condensed milk.

In 1901 the estimated production of wool was 302,502,328 pounds; in 1918, 298,670,000 pounds; in 1919, 298,258,000 pounds; in 1920, 277,905,000 pounds; and in 1921, 273,064,000 pounds.

The census reports for 1914 show that the value of canned vegetables was 84,413,667 dollars; of canned fruits, 24,897,174 dollars; of dried fruits, 34,771,912 dollars; of canned soups, 7,877,057 dollars; and of all other products, including preserves, pickles, sauces, cider, and vinegar produced in canning establishments, 6,055,892 dollars. The total value of canned products, in 1914, was 158,015,702 dollars.

II. FORESTS AND FORESTRY.

The United States forests cover 463,000,000 acres, or about one-fifth of the whole country. The original forests of the United States covered 822,000,000 acres, with a stand of not less than 5,200 billion feet of merchantable timber, of which about 2,215 billion board feet still remains. Forests publicly owned contain a little over 27 per cent. of all timber standing, forests privately owned contain at least 70 per cent., and States and municipalities together hold less than 3 per cent. of the total stand.

There are five great forest regions—the northern, the southern, the central, the Rocky Mountain, and the Pacific. The standing timber in the United States is being cut and destroyed at the rate of 26 billion cubic feet per year, or more than four times as fast as new timber is growing.

The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry toward the South and West. In consequence, the State of Washington now leads in lumber production, followed closely by Oregon, Louisiana, Mississippi, and California.

The annual consumption, including waste in logging and in manufacture, is more than 24,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood. It includes over 110,000,000 cords of firewood, more than 40,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, 650,000,000 feet logs for veneer, 87,500,000 hewed ties, nearly 1,296,000,000 staves, over 82,000,000 sets of heading, over 333,000,000 barrel hoops, over 4,550,000 cords of native pulpwood, 250,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers, 900,000,000 fence posts, 1,550,000 cords of wood for distillation, 1,250,000 cords for tanning extract, 200,000 cords for excelsior, and 4,250,000 telegraph and telephone poles, 8,850,000,000 shingles, and 2,375,000,000 lath.

The present net area of the 147 national forests, including those in Alaska and Porto Rico and lands acquired by purchase in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian regions for national forest purposes, is 156,837,282 acres.

The operating costs of the national forests are about 4,000,000 dollars annually. For improvements (roads, trails, telephone lines, bridges, cabins, etc.) there is an annual appropriation of 400,000 dollars, plus ten per cent, of the receipts. In addition, the Federal Aid Roads Act in 1916, made available 1,000,000 dollars yearly for ten years, for roads and trails within or partly within the national forests. There was also included in the Post Office appropriation bill, which was approved February 28, 1919, an item of 9,000,000 dollars to be allotted during a three-year period, and available until expended for road work. On November 9, 1921, an Act was approved for an expenditure of 15,000,000 dollars for forests roads and trails, which appropriation is also available until expended. The total regular appropriation for the support of the Forest Service, including its diversified investigative and co-operative work, for the fiscal year 1922 is 6,899,302 dollars, including 300,000 dollars for fire-fighting and 400,000 dollars for co-operative fire protection.

The receipts from the several sources for the last three fiscal years were as follows:—

Fiscal Year	Timber	Grazing	Special Uses, &c.	All Sources
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1920	2,067,395	2,486,040	240,046	4,793,482
1921	1,775,901	485,079	243,955	2,504,935
1922	1,828,191	2,962,972	277,364	5,068,527

The receipts for the fiscal year 1921 were much less than for either 1920 or 1922. The principal reason for this is that the Agricultural Appropriation Act, approved March 3, 1921, contained a provision that the payment of grazing fees, to the amount of approximately 1,900,000 dollars, for the calendar year 1921, might be paid on December 1, in the fiscal year 1922.

Under the law 25 per cent. of the receipts is paid to the States in which the national forests are located, to be expended for roads and schools. This

is in addition to the 10 per cent. of the receipts already mentioned as available for improvements, which is expended under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture for road and trail building in national forests in co-operation with State authorities or otherwise.

The grazing receipts for the calendar year 1921 were paid by the holders of 31,027 permits to graze 1,999,580 cattle, 78,115 horses, and 2,453 swine, and of 6,214 permits to graze 6,936,377 sheep and 43,574 goats.

The following table shows, by States, the total cut under sale of timber from the national forests in the calendar year 1921:

State	Board Feet	State	Board Feet	State	Board Feet
Oregon . . .	137,054,000	South Dakota .	20,342,000	Nevada . . .	1,393,000
California . .	125,149,000	Alaska . . .	14,316,000	Florida . . .	1,017,000
Idaho . . .	85,446,000	Utah . . .	10,669,000	Michigan . . .	283,000
Washington . .	78,102,000	North Carolina .	10,230,000	West Virginia .	231,000
Montana . . .	43,576,000	Tennessee . . .	8,212,000	Alabama . . .	21,000
Wyoming . . .	40,494,000	Arkansas . . .	6,955,000		
Colorado . . .	35,874,000	Minnesota . . .	6,939,000	Total (C.Y. 1921)	687,922,000
Arizona . . .	28,660,000	Virginia . . .	4,804,000		
New Mexico . .	24,814,000	New Hampshire .	3,341,000		

Besides Government protection of national forests against fire, co-operation in fire protection on the forested watersheds of navigable streams is extended to individual States, under provisions of Federal law. In order to obtain this co-operation, the State must provide by law for a system of forest-fire protection and must expend each year at least as much as the Federal Government in maintaining the system. The number of States now co-operating is 26. Altogether, 166 million acres are fairly well protected against forest fires under this law by the combined private, State, and Federal appropriations, at an average cost of less than two cents per acre.

The movement for national forestry has been followed by a widespread development of State forest activities. To-day, 34 States have forest departments, and practically all show recognition of the need for a State forest policy. Many States have established Forest Reserves and Parks which are administered independently. There are approximately 350 such State forests and parks, with a total acreage of more than six million.

III. MINING.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1920 and 1921 (long tons, 2,240 lbs.; short tons, 2,000 lbs.). The values are: For iron, at point of production; for nickel and platinum, the values at New York City; for copper, lead and zinc, the values are those of sales; for quicksilver, the value at San Francisco.

Metallic Products.	Quantity (1920)	Value (1920)	Quantity (1921)	Value (1921)
		Dollars		Dollars
Pig-iron long tons	35,710,227	1,140,904,096	16,000,000	394,000,000
Silver (commercial value) troy oz.	55,261,573	60,801,955	53,052,441	53,052,441
Gold (value)	2,478,166	51,186,900	2,422,006	50,067,800
Copper pounds	1,209,061,040	122,467,000	505,588,098	65,221,000
Refined Lead short tons	476,849	76,296,000	398,22	35,810,000
Zinc	450,045	72,907,000	198 23	19,829,000

Metallic Products	Quantity (1920)	Value (1920)	Quantity (1921)	Value (1921)
		Dollars		Dollars
Quicksilver flasks ¹	13,392	1,066,807	6,339	300,595
Aluminum pounds	—	41,375,000	—	10,906,000
Tin (metallic equivalent) short tons	22	22,000	4	2,400
Platinum troy oz.	41,544	4,697,722	56,370	4,238,989
Antimonial lead short tons	12,535	1,963,275	10,064	870,059
Nickel „	365	293,250	111	86,000
Total value (including all others)	—	1,762,350,000	—	657,540,000

¹ Of 75 avoirdupois pounds net.

The following are statistics of the principal non-metallic minerals for two years:—

Non-Metallic Products	Quantity (1920)	Value (1920)	Quantity (1921)	Value (1921)
		Dollars		Dollars
Bituminous coal short tons	568,666,683	2,129,933,000	406,925,000	1,237,000,000
Pennsylvania anthracite long tons	79,998,437	434,252,198	80,779,867	452,334,903
Stone short tons	78,527,000	133,541,960	62,409,000	92,500,000
Petroleum barrels ¹	442,929,000	1,360,745,000	469,639,000	753,300,000
Natural Gas 1000 cubic feet	798,210,000	106,259,000	807,670,000	200,302,000
Cement barrels ²	97,079,200	195,589,915	95,820,997	178,981,533
Salt short tons	6,840,029	29,891,075	4,981,154	24,557,966
Phosphate rock long tons	4,103,982	25,079,572	2,064,025	12,270,070
Coke short tons	51,315,043	404,246,254 ³	25,479,000	— ⁴
Mineral waters gallons sold	36,218,260	4,860,911	32,000,000	3,750,000
Borates short tons	120,320	2,173,000	50,000	1,600,000
Arsenious oxide pounds	11,502	2,021,366	4,786	717,700
Total value (including all others)	—	5,184,240,000	—	3,395,460,000

¹ Of 42 gallons.

² Of 376 lbs. net.

³ Not included in total value.

⁴ Figures not yet available.

The total value of the mineral products in 1920 was 6,951,410,000 dollars; in 1921, 4,056,000,000 dollars.

The total production of coal from 1807, the date of the earliest record, to the close of 1921 was 14,479,195,100 short tons.

The precious metals are mined mainly in California, Colorado, Alaska, and Nevada for gold, and Montana, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Colorado for silver. The production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1921 was as follows:—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Ozs. troy	Dollars	Ozs. troy	Dollars
1792-1847	1,187,170	24,537,000	309,500	404,500
1848-1872	58,279,778	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,749,900
1873-1921	140,948,071	2,913,655,200	2,493,566,337	1,980,732,477
Total	200,415,019	4,142,942,200	2,612,444,037	2,138,886,877

Precious stones are found in considerable varieties in the United States, the total production was valued in 1916 at 217,793 dollars, in 1917 at 131,012 dollars, in 1918 at 106,523 dollars, in 1919 at 111,763 dollars, in 1920 at 265,205 dollars, and in 1921 at 518,280 dollars. The stones found are sapphires (in Montana), turquoise, tourmaline, garnets, beryl, agates, amethyst, ruby, topaz, &c.

IV MANUFACTURES.

The following table shows the condition of manufacturing industries in the United States as reported at each census from 1880 to 1919. The censuses of 1904, 1909, 1914, and 1919, unlike the earlier censuses, did not include hand and neighbourhood industries, but were confined to establishments conducted under the factory system or producing goods for the general market.

Census	Number of establishments	Capital	Persons employed	Value of products	Cost of materials
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1880 ¹	253,852	2,790,273,000	2,732,595	5,369,579,000	3,396,824,000
1890 ¹	355,415	6,525,156,000	4,712,622 ³	9,372,437,000	5,162,014,000
1900 ¹	512,254	9,817,435,000	5,705,165 ⁴	13,004,400,000	7,345,414,000
1900 ²	207,562	8,978,825,000	5,079,225 ⁴	11,411,121,000	6,577,614,000
1904 ²	216,262	12,686,266,000	5,990,072 ⁴	14,802,147,000	8,503,950,000
1909 ²	268,491	18,428,210,000	7,431,799 ⁴	20,672,052,000	12,142,791,000
1914 ²	275,791	22,790,980,000	8,000,554 ⁴	24,246,435,000	14,368,089,000
1919 ²	290,105	44,466,594,000	10,543,599 ⁴	62,418,079,000	37,376,380,000

¹ Including hand and neighbourhood industries.

² Excluding hand and neighbourhood industries.

³ Includes officers, firm members, clerks and wage earners.

⁴ Includes salaried officials, clerks, &c., and wage earners; does not include proprietors and firm members.

The censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1905 cover Alaska: the census of 1910 covers Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico; the censuses of 1914 and of 1919 cover Continental United States.

The censuses of manufactures for 1919 and 1914 (not including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico) were confined to establishments under the factory system, to the exclusion of neighbourhood industries and hand trades such as custom dress-making, tailoring, carpentering, grist and saw-milling. The census results were as follows:—

Summary for 14 General Groups of Industries						
Group	Census	Number of establishments	Wage-earners. Average number	Capital	Cost of materials	Value of products
Expressed in thousands of dollars						
				Dollars	Dollars.	Dollars
All industries	1919	290,105	9,096,372	44,466,594	37,376,280	62,418,079
	1914	275,791	7,036,337	22,790,980	14,368,089	24,246,435
	1909	268,491	6,615,046	18,428,270	12,142,791	20,672,052
1. Food and kindred products	1919	61,312	684,672	4,615,150	10,111,547	12,438,891
	1914	59,317	496,234	2,174,387	3,828,512	4,816,709

Summary for 14 General Groups of Industries						
Group	Census	Number of establishments	Wage-earners. Average number	Capital	Cost of materials	Value of Products
				Expressed in thousands of dollars		
				Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
2. Textiles and their products . . .	1919	28,552	1,611,309	6,096,161	5,382,079	9,216,103
	1914	23,344	1,507,374	2,836,279	2,015,501	3,447,997
3. Iron and steel and their products . . .	1919	20,120	1,585,712	8,711,843	4,815,805	9,403,684
	1914	17,719	1,061,058	4,281,998	1,762,313	3,223,144
4. Lumber and its remanufacture	1919	39,955	839,608	2,580,046	1,359,999	3,070,073
	1914	42,036	833,520	1,723,456	762,350	1,599,710
5. Leather and its finished products.	1919	6,397	349,362	1,522,502	1,713,837	2,610,231
	1914	6,758	307,060	743,347	753,135	1,104,595
6. Paper and printing . . .	1919	36,403	509,875	2,382,400	1,306,718	3,012,584
	1914	37,196	452,900	1,433,176	580,715	1,456,046
7. Liquors and beverages . . .	1919	6,354	55,442	781,572	222,776	603,895
	1914	7,562	88,152	1,015,715	246,188	772,080
8. Chemicals and allied products	1919	12,224	427,008	5,617,738	3,747,675	5,610,299
	1914	12,374	299,569	3,034,209	1,289,348	2,001,634
9. Stone, clay and glass products.	1919	12,529	298,659	1,262,212	408,547	1,085,529
	1914	14,717	334,612	987,328	238,713	614,162
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel . . .	1919	10,667	339,469	1,796,669	1,910,034	2,760,294
	1914	10,023	262,154	1,013,682	1,023,354	1,317,042
11. Tobacco manuf. . .	1919	10,291	157,097	604,840	483,568	1,012,933
	1914	13,951	178,872	303,840	207,134	490,165
12. Vehicles for land transportation	1919	21,152	495,939	2,423,240	2,498,225	4,058,911
	1914	9,909	263,076	803,496	586,670	1,034,497
13. Railroad repair shops . . .	1919	2,368	515,709	776,844	547,829	1,354,446
	1914	2,011	365,902	417,706	261,439	552,618
14. Miscellaneous industries . . .	1919	21,781	1,227,111	5,295,377	2,867,667	6,180,256
	1914	18,844	585,755	2,022,410	812,696	1,716,036

Of the food products manufactured in 1919 and 1914, the more important (with the value of output) were :—

Industries	Output value	
	1919	1914
	Dollars	Dollars
Beet sugar, &c.	149,155,892	62,605,210
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	1,078,188,772 ¹	364,285,150
Canning and preserving fruit, vegetables, fish, and oysters . . .	628,287,925	243,439,859
Flour and grist milling . . .	2,052,434,385	877,679,709
Rice cleaning and polishing . . .	90,038,000	23,039,294
Slaughtering and meat-packing, including sausage	4,302,900,706	1,673,978,930

¹ Includes, for 1919, 189 establishments, engaged primarily in other industries, which manufactured butter, cheese and similar commodities as subsidiary products.

In the combined textile industries for the census years 1914 and 1919, the number of producing spindles at work was :—

Year	Cotton	Silk	Woollen	Worsted	Total
1919	31,603,471	2,669,459	2,315,286	2,287,612	41,905,828
1914	31,703,863	2,139,271	2,679,626	2,227,739	38,170,499

The number of power-looms at work for each of the years was :—

—	Carpets and rugs	Cottons	Silk goods	Woollens	Worsted goods	Total
1919	7,897	633,064	96,438	31,871	44,126	873,390
1914	9,821	677,920	85,058	28,866	46,581	848,246

The value of the output of certain textile industries in 1919 and 1914 was :—

Nature of products	1919	1914
	Dollars	Dollars
Carpets and rugs	123,253,878	69,128,185
Cotton goods	2,195,565,881	701,300,933
Hosiery and knit goods	713,139,689	258,912,903
Silk goods	688,469,523	254,011,257
Woollen and worsted goods	1,065,434,072	379,484,379

In 1914 there were 353 blast furnaces in active plants with a daily capacity of 109,426 tons; in 1919, 411, with a daily capacity of 138,347 tons. In 1919 the output of pig-iron was 30,543,167 tons, value 785,960,412 dollars; in 1914 it was 23,269,731 tons, value 312,761,617 dollars. Bessemer, or modified Bessemer, steel plants in 1914 had 115 converters; in 1919, 138; total daily capacity of ingots or direct castings, double turn, in 1914, 53,106 tons; in 1919, 55,809 tons. Open-hearth steel plants in 1914 had 864 basic and acid furnaces; in 1919, 1,162; daily capacity of steel, in 1914, 93,650 tons; in 1919, 134,050 tons. The total value of products of the steel works and rolling mills in 1919 was 2,823,902,376 dollars; in 1914, 918,664,565 dollars. The value of output comprised :—

Products	1919	1914
	Dollars	Dollars
Steel rails	92,849,481	54,009,918
Iron and steel bars, &c.	394,323,000	110,480,914
Structural shapes, steel	151,970,064	57,265,388
Iron and steel (skeip-flue) hoops, &c.	221,422,672	72,388,381
Iron and steel plates (not armour)	618,077,612	174,941,312
Iron and steel armour plate gun forgings and ordnance	55,699,658	19,947,893
Iron and steel rolled blooms, slabs, &c.	378,840,358	127,707,094
Direct steel castings	134,644,005	44,733,698

Products	1919	1914
Steel ingots manufactured for consumption or sale :	Tons	Tons
Bessemer steel ingots	6,946,939	6,175,867
Acid open-hearth steel ingots	1,016,500	618,007
Basic open-hearth steel ingots	25,709,536	15,933,420
Crucible ingots	64,245	72,765
Electric and miscellaneous ingots	289,759	15,207

The output of tin plates in 1919 was of the value of 165,846,133 dollars ; in 1914, 60,258,024 dollars. The output of terne plates in 1919 was of the value of 11,351,462 dollars ; in 1914, 6,012,321 dollars.

The output of sawed lumber in 1919 amounted to the value of 1,043,818,216 dollars ; in 1909, to 684,479,859 dollars. The output of the leather, tanned, and curried industry, in 1919, was valued at 928,591,701 dollars ; in 1914, at 367,201,705 dollars. The boot and shoe products manufactured in 1919 were valued at 1,155,041,436 dollars ; in 1914, at 501,760,458 dollars ; leather gloves and mittens, products, 1919, 46,940,511 dollars ; in 1914, 21,614,109 dollar...

The value of the output of paper and wood-pulp products in 1919 was 788,059,377 dollars ; in 1914, 332,147,175 dollars. The value of the output of printing and publishing industries including bookbinding and blank books, engraving steel and copper plate, lithographing, book and job music, and newspapers and periodicals, in 1919, were valued at 1,699,789,229 dollars ; in 1914, 901,534,801 dollars.

The output of the chemical and allied industries for 1914 and 1919, comprised products to the values shown below :—

Products	1914	1919
	Dollars	Dollars
Chemicals (acids, &c.)	191,895,464	643,992,900
Cotton seed products (crude)	156,036,437	352,138,000
Dye-stuffs and extracts	20,620,336	53,744,283
Explosives	41,432,970	92,474,813
Fertilisers	153,196,152	281,143,587
Gas	217,920,185	329,278,908
Paints and varnishes	145,623,691	339,346,803
Petroleum refining	396,361,406	1,632,532,756

The value of output for 1919 and 1914 of the smelting and refining works for copper, lead, zinc, was : copper, 1914, 444,021,958 dollars ; 1919, 651,101,591 dollars ; lead, 1914, 196,794,519 dollars ; 1919, 104,127,938 dollars ; zinc, 1914, 53,538,398 dollars ; 1919, 103,103,000 dollars.

The following are some statistics of cotton :—

Year ending June 30	Production	Net Imports	Domestic Exports	Total Home Consumption (Domestic and Foreign Cotton)
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1880	2,771,797,156	3,313,063	1,822,061,114	953,049,105
1900	4,757,062,942	66,017,058	3,100,583,188	1,722,496,812
1910	5,375,016,991	80,986,145	3,206,708,226	2,249,294,910
1920	6,349,529,693	336,822,780	3,543,743,487	3,142,608,986
1921	5,850,740,122	116,883,868	2,811,388,710	3,156,235,280
1922	5,923,918,703	151,697,985	3,358,878,748	2,716,737,940

The values of cottons of domestic manufacture exported from the United States during years ended June 30, were 4,071,882 dollars in 1875; 13,789,810 dollars in 1895; 49,666,080 dollars in 1905; 71,973,497 dollars in 1915; 364,043,512 dollars in 1920; 240,359,362 dollars in 1921; and 122,938,127 dollars in 1922.

The development of the iron and steel industries since 1875 is shown by the following figures, supplied by the American Iron and Steel Institute :—

Years	Furnaces in blast at close of year	Pig iron produced	Pig iron ¹ consumed	Rails produced		Steel ingots and castings
				Iron	Steel	
	Number	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
1875	293	2,023,733	2,000,000	447,901	259,699	389,799
1895	242	9,446,308	9,628,572	5,810	1,300,325	6,114,834
1905	313	22,992,380	16,561,277	318	3,375,611	20,023,947
1915	310	29,916,213	23,306,289	—	2,204,703	32,151,036
1919	280	31,015,367	38,748,983	—	2,540,892	34,671,232
1920	216	36,925,987	30,949,123	—	2,203,843	42,132,934
1921	125	16,688,126	34,897,977	—	2,604,116	— ²

¹ Figures compiled by Department of Commerce, as Iron and Steel Institute does not deal with figures for consumption of pig iron.

² No data.

The production of pig-iron of various grades for 4 years was as follows :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Foundry and forge	5,539,192	5,188,044	6,275,830	2,680,884
Bessemer	13,024,906	9,975,934	12,062,084	5,595,215
Basic	18,616,174	14,494,131	16,737,722	7,753,071
Malleable	1,117,914	1,009,049	1,310,951	457,340
All other	726,398	348,206	539,400	201,616
Total	39,054,644	31,015,364	36,925,987	16,688,126

The production of tin plates and terne plates was in 1904, 461,134 tons (census); in 1917, 1,512,146 tons; in 1918, 1,473,939 tons; in 1919, 1,150,898 tons; in 1920, 1,436,686 tons; and in 1921, 793,198 gross tons.

The total production of rolled iron and steel in 5 years is given (in gross

(tons) in the following table (official figures of the American Iron and Steel Institute, New York):—

Years	Iron and steel rails	Bars, hoops, skelp, and shapes, etc.	Wire rods Gross tons	Plates and sheets, except nail plate	Nail plate Gross tons	Total Gross tons
1917	2,944,161	18,695,921	3,137,138	8,267,616	22,864	33,067,700
1918	2,540,492	17,235,027	2,562,390	8,799,135	18,310	31,155,754
1919	2,203,843	12,973,479	2,538,474	7,377,814	12,832	25,101,544
1920	2,604,116	17,248,583	3,136,917	9,337,680	20,577	32,347,863
1921	2,178,818	6,755,711	1,564,330	4,260,574	14,573	14,774,006

The quantities of distilled spirits and of fermented liquors produced during the fiscal year 1920-21 and 1921-22 were:—

	1920-21	1921-22		1920-21	1921-22
	Tax gallons	Tax gallons		Tax gallons	Tax gallons
Whisky . . .	753,375	315,799	Commercial alcohol . . .	—	—
Rum . . .	543,507	864,832	Brandy . . .	1,530,792	1,077,063
Gin . . .	—	—			
High wines . . .	—	—			
Alcohol . . .	85,068,776	79,966,101	Total production	87,896,450	82,163,295

Fermented liquors, 27,712,648 barrels in 1918-19; 9,231,280 barrels in 1919-20; 9,220,188 barrels in 1920-21; and 11,014,508 barrels in 1921-22. The last two items, however, represent cereal beverages containing less than a half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume, as no fermented liquor was produced for consumption as such during the fiscal years 1921 or 1922.

V. FISHERIES.

The following table gives various statistics for the fishing industry in the United States:—

Sections	No. of Persons engaged	No. of Vessels employed	No. of Boats employed	Capital invested	Products	
					Pounds	Value
				Dollars		Dollars
New England States (1919) . . .	20,767	978	10,364	40,597,097	467,339,870	19,838,657
Middle Atlantic States (1908 and 1920) . . .	57,773	2,381	22,979	24,746,933	764,718,884	21,457,392
South Atlantic States (1918) . . .	15,046	261	5,632	7,423,971	332,614,123	5,348,616
Gulf States (1918) . . .	14,888	533	6,642	6,537,859	130,923,583	6,510,310
Pacific Coast States (1915)	28,936	1,038	9,402	24,025,172	286,204,558	9,300,672
Mississippi River Division (1908) . . .	11,731	25	8,489	1,440,000	148,284,000	3,125,000
Great Lakes (1917) . . .	9,221	585	3,354	10,555,669	103,759,223	6,297,969
Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake (1917) . . .	195	2	82	177,919	2,167,169	118,508
Alaska (1921) . . .	15,070	522	3,765	30,001,874	239,807,385	7,000,000
Total, various years (1908-1921) . . .	183,627	6,325	70,609	154,505,785	2,475,818,795	78,997,124

¹ Includes four States for 1908 (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware), and two States for 1920 (Maryland and Virginia).

The canned fishery products of the United States (including Alaska) in 1921, exclusive of other preserved fishery products, were valued at 46,634,706 dollars, of which salmon represents 28,936,339 dollars and sardines 6,307,362

dollars. The value of fishery by-products prepared was 8,351,827 dollars and the quantity of fish frozen was 79,173,892 pounds.

Commerce.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in pounds sterling, of the imports and exports of domestic merchandise in years ended June 30 :—

Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Merchandise	Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Merchandise
	£	£		£	£
1917	531,871,037	1,258,009,678	1920	1,047,670,423	1,622,207,946
1918	589,131,080	1,183,942,274	1921	730,889,886	1,277,127,755
1919	619,175,336	1,589,861,621	1922	521,601,801	754,236,319

In the United States the values are fixed not according to average prices, but according to invoices or shipping papers, which the importers and exporters have to produce. For imports the invoices are signed by an American Consul; for exports the shipping papers are signed by the exporter or agents at the port of shipment. The quantities and values are determined by declarations.

The 'most favoured nation' treatment in commerce between Great Britain and the United States was agreed to for 4 years by the treaty of 1815, was extended for 10 years by the treaty of 1818, and indefinitely (subject to 12 months' notice) by that of 1827.

Imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in years ended June 30 :—

Year	Imports			Exports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1918	124,413,483	70,285,153	194,741,636	190,852,224	139,181,399	330,033,623
1919	62,363,733	73,825,266	141,188,999	116,575,535	301,174,550	417,750,085
1920	150,540,200	102,899,566	253,439,766	466,592,646	179,037,260	645,629,866
1921	646,139,948	50,132,631	696,572,579	133,537,902	52,536,171	186,074,073
1922	468,310,273	70,684,298	538,994,571	27,345,282	62,694,677	90,039,959

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce are classified as follows for 2 years (January to December) :—

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	853,084,747	1,751,940,081	984,025,577	1,870,767,054
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	303,967,645	577,626,948	692,166,371	917,990,828
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	368,842,656	1,238,138,941	669,703,375	1,116,605,173
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	344,031,934	802,466,389	899,879,573	958,496,878
Manufactures ready for consumption	618,927,152	876,725,060	1,625,401,862	3,204,857,759
Miscellaneous	20,171,269	31,594,121	7,846,972	11,763,129
Total	2,509,025,463 (501,805,000.)	5,278,481,490 (1,065,606,298.)	4,379,023,730 (875,804,746.)	8,080,480,821 (1,616,096,164.)

Chief exports of domestic merchandise for the years ending June 30, 1922 —

1921-22	Dollars	1921-22	Dollars
Animals	14,971,866	Iron and steel, and manufac- tures of	181,798,042
Animal and fish oils, fats, and greases	124,583,092	Leather	41,245,311
Books, maps, pictures, and other printed matter	17,328,411	Leather manufactures	17,647,819
Brass and bronze	6,041,502	Machinery	245,976,681
Chemicals	50,259,886	Meats	131,952,791
Coal	100,116,264	Musical instruments	7,488,422
Copper, and manufactures of	101,152,264	Naval stores, gums, and resins and fats	15,231,991
Cotton, unmanufactured	596,378,864	Paper, except printed matter	13,547,878
Cotton, manufactures of	122,938,127	Paraffin wax	20,668,535
Crude drugs, essential oils, dyeing and tanning materials	5,846,850	Petroleum, crude	9,008,734
Dairy products	36,375,122	Photographic goods	16,366,428
Eggs, in the shell	10,015,576	Pigments, paints, and var- nishes	16,917,875
Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks	5,584,946	Refined mineral oils	10,069,211
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	17,002,528	Refined mineral oils	104,228,443
Fibres, vegetable, manufac- tures of	19,015,375	Rubber, and manufactures of	31,024,044
Fish	16,846,313	Silk, manufactures of	10,168,417
Fodders	25,128,678	Soap	8,776,854
Fruits and nuts	66,628,364	Sugar	77,447,331
Furs, and manufactures of	24,013,670	Tobacco, unmanufactured	157,269,356
Glass, and glass products	8,726,816	Tobacco, manufactures of	23,563,381
Grains, and preparations of	591,295,498	Vegetables	18,043,844
Household and personal effects	13,304,052	Vehicles	99,747,958
		Wood, and manufactures of	89,118,985
		Wool and hair, manufactures of	7,636,702

The leading imports into the United States for the year ended June 30, 1922 :—

1921-22	Dollars	1921-22	Dollars
Animals	5,842,527	Iron and steel, and manufac- tures of	29,660,540
Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States returned	61,551,789	Lead, and manufactures of	3,110,734
Art works	22,341,098	Leather, and manufactures of	22,870,830
Breadstuffs	28,365,516	Meat and dairy products	32,443,041
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicine	97,480,862	Nickel Ore and Matte	51,749
Cocoa, or cacao, crude	27,348,879	Oils	146,768,562
Coffee	148,502,658	Paper, and manufactures of	85,121,313
Copper, and manufactures of	45,017,868	Precious, and semi-precious stones, and imitations of	47,232,364
Cotton, unmanufactured	43,957,891	Seeds	39,896,100
Cotton, manufactured	88,196,434	Silk, unmanufactured	307,222,883
Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, unmanufactured	27,831,159	Silk, manufacture of	40,337,844
Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of	87,228,731	Spices	7,828,303
Fish	29,368,391	Spirits, malt liquors, and wines	2,720,696
Fruits, including nuts	82,861,888	Sugar and molasses	202,789,371
Furs, and manufactures of	52,960,412	Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs	1,040,476
Hides and Skins	78,899,420	Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs	28,979,660
India-rubber, gutta-percha, and substitutes, crude	88,839,362	Tobacco and manufactures of	63,248,919
		Vegetables	19,852,660
		Wood, and manufactures of	127,737,363
		Wool, and manufactures of	88,981,570

The customs duties collected on merchandise imported for consumption

amounted (year ending June 30) in 1918-19 to 183,423,625 dollars, in 1919-20 to 323,536,559 dollars, in 1920-21 to 308,025,102 dollars, and in 1921-22 to 308,564,392 dollars.

Imports and exports by principal countries for years ending June 30 :—

Countries	Imports of Merchandise from		Domestic and Foreign Exports to	
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Grand divisions :				
Europe	937,868,864	830,473,712	3,408,522,000	2,067,027,605
North America	1,207,526,768	700,733,286	1,645,906,752	896,951,012
South America	485,225,042	288,897,069	523,450,650	190,827,828
Asia	909,849,469	704,556,280	633,340,386	480,856,406
Oceania	59,128,897	31,341,423	171,261,037	83,803,197
Africa	54,860,496	52,101,238	134,029,208	51,715,549
Total	3,654,459,346	2,608,009,008	6,516,510,033	3,771,181,597
Principal countries :				
Belgium	42,464,701	42,792,800	184,472,230	103,449,034
Denmark	17,129,151	3,988,645	63,065,607	36,453,208
France	149,785,576	139,588,185	432,599,757	230,939,597
Germany	90,773,014	95,592,004	381,869,349	350,444,438
Greece	24,831,162	18,566,134	37,804,642	11,066,880
Italy	59,096,514	61,346,780	302,121,278	138,174,639
Netherlands	61,315,284	53,120,972	250,818,059	129,789,054
Norway	18,849,368	11,739,624	57,920,018	29,789,272
Spain	32,154,558	27,626,411	118,578,676	66,408,756
Sweden	27,905,342	23,203,575	76,615,673	30,082,053
Switzerland	46,797,810	41,556,266	25,632,565	5,016,246
United Kingdom	327,786,474	270,353,653	1,326,387,817	843,897,314
Canada	529,421,972	307,984,319	784,979,532	545,445,332
Central America	50,291,194	31,094,032	76,074,208	44,396,822
Mexico	154,994,154	122,956,524	267,169,762	137,750,077
Cuba	420,399,940	210,585,780	403,720,541	117,799,891
Argentina	124,299,424	60,767,064	200,890,985	80,495,060
Brazil	147,520,940	100,435,733	128,746,345	38,330,449
Chile	77,854,552	38,912,691	49,715,357	16,716,462
Uruguay	17,564,731	11,588,604	27,960,135	9,702,557
China	113,185,707	109,410,796	138,455,278	100,853,052
British India	122,850,161	78,560,413	92,549,584	35,723,466
Dutch East Indies	140,613,907	27,794,652	61,180,547	8,767,816
Japan	253,217,835	307,514,995	189,181,585	248,716,339
Australia	31,461,017	19,193,614	120,985,720	64,776,548
Philippine Islands	94,360,918	59,353,810	85,925,044	39,011,907
British South Africa	10,838,040	5,282,140	46,925,067	18,059,700
Egypt	26,437,350	32,161,501	29,530,047	9,454,116

The quantities and values of the wheat, wheat-flour, and maize imports into Great Britain from the United States were as follows in each of five years according to Board of Trade returns :—

Year	Wheat		Wheat-Flour		Maize	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
1917	54,208,800	49,811,774	8,041,782	10,147,423	10,670,300	8,359,573
1918	24,757,610	22,674,274	17,963,100	24,020,322	7,921,277	7,378,615
1919	31,769,300	30,901,414	10,274,070	14,923,818	871,700	681,799
1920	45,422,300	69,888,106	5,837,400	10,372,260	1,632,000	1,460,913
1921	30,065,002	31,523,056	7,900,742	9,408,921	6,735,600	3,464,654

Imports of raw cotton into Great Britain :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Quantity ¹ .	11,862,413	9,760,182	13,707,407	13,950,461	8,019,925
Value . . £	77,071,416	94,820,930	125,483,730	165,038,128	44,762,603

¹ Centals of 100 lbs.

The following statement shows the values of other important imports into the United Kingdom from the United States for 2 years :—

—	1920	1921	—	1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
Eggs	553,211	253,278	Machinery	14,780,583	6,633,961
Bacon	29,453,894	16,266,867	Copper	4,269,392	2,168,310
Hams	2,598,627	7,472,465	Paraffin wax	3,544,250	1,032,853
Beef	1,124,367	680,057	Lubricating oil	14,520,176	5,946,488
Lard	10,379,361	9,155,937	Tobacco	27,594,299	20,789,839
Leather	8,765,582	3,112,676	Fish	2,939,067	1,733,355

Leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States :—

Year	Iron	Cotton Piece Goods	Linon Piece Goods	Woollen Piece Goods
	£	£	£	£
1916	2,325,469	6,419,416	4,441,515	2,072,091
1917	2,302,372	7,678,034	4,676,505	1,972,838
1918	1,835,321	5,112,692	3,507,748	1,304,746
1919	2,109,719	3,174,201	1,966,363	1,774,657
1920	3,761,367	9,863,749	6,130,545	4,991,671
1921	970,161	4,491,653	2,758,830	3,450,163

The total trade between the United States and the United Kingdom for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling, was as follows :—

—	1918	* 1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from U. S. to U. K.	515,351	541,553	568,327	274,750	222,013
Exports to U. S. from U. K.	23,340	33,913	77,119	43,989	55,022

Shipping and Navigation.

The foreign commerce of the United States is at present largely carried on in American bottoms. The shipping belonging to the United States was classed as follows for 1922 :—Sailing vessels (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 3,316 of 1,287,614 tons; steam vessels, 8,177 of 15,606,726 tons; gas vessels; 10,783 of 375,374 tons; total (including canal boats and barges), 27,358 vessels of 18,462,967 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade and the whale fisheries, the aggregate was, in 1922, 10,724,590 tons, showing a decrease of 357,100 tons as compared with 1921; while of vessels engaged in the

coasting trade and the cod and mackerel fisheries the total in 1922 was 7,738,377 tons, or 537,931 tons more than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1922) :—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Gas Vessels		Barges		Total	
	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons
Atlantic & Gulf Coasts	2,964	863,615	4,954	10,137,608	5,703	201,169	2,987	928,290	16,608	12,130,682
Pacific Coast . .	264	288,094	1,284	2,898,080	3,256	143,665	1,494	143,142	6,298	3,473,681
Northern Lakes .	86	133,100	1,353	2,468,802	875	11,450	431	110,505	2,715	2,723,857
Western Rivers .	2	2,205	586	102,236	949	19,090	170	11,316	1,707	134,847
Total, 1922 . .	3,316	1,287,614	8,177	15,606,726	10,783	375,374	5,082	1,193,253	27,358	18,462,967

¹ Includes 412 canal boats of 47,616 gross tons.

During the year ended June 30, 1922, there were built and documented :— Sailing vessels, 43 of 21,916 gross tons ; steam vessels, 125 of 474,308 gross tons ; gas vessels, 651 of 39,963 gross tons ; canal boats, 14 of 1,176 gross tons ; and barges, 169 of 43,663 gross tons ; total, 1,002 of 581,023 gross tons.

The total tonnage entered and cleared for years ending June 30, was :

	1920	1921	1922
Entered :—	Tonnage	Tonnage	Tonnage
American	26,242,330	33,956,732	29,920,203
Foreign	26,178,328	33,996,562	31,312,340
Total	52,420,658	67,953,294	61,232,543
Cleared :—			
American	28,997,549	33,989,604	29,836,283
Foreign	27,074,832	36,128,271	31,846,945
Total	56,072,381	70,117,875	61,683,228

The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade at the principal ports of the United States in the year ending December 31, 1921, was as follows :—

Ports	Entered	Cleared	Ports	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Connecticut . . .	23,940	4,433	Mobile	630,531	817,210
Georgia	307,845	582,496	New Orleans . .	5,275,133	5,613,737
Maine and New Hampshire . . .	557,680	714,251	Sabine	2,467,859	2,588,502
Maryland	2,460,980	2,509,150	San Antonio . .	99,857	99,943
Massachusetts . .	2,999,593	1,788,557	Alaska	144,770	115,722
New York	16,624,517	15,315,355	Hawaii	618,900	116,156
North Carolina . .	29,027	59,882	Los Angeles . .	610,833	634,815
Philadelphia . . .	2,860,630	2,530,244	Oregon	601,390	889,043
Porto Rico	647,020	640,632	San Diego	19,921	38,106
Rhode Island . . .	437,170	428,978	San Francisco . .	1,326,753	1,355,042
South Carolina . .	399,041	405,921	Washington . . .	3,635,189	3,751,865
Virginia	2,258,525	4,037,286	Northern Border and Lake Ports . . .	12,327,336	12,242,198
Florida	2,124,361	1,906,640			
Galveston	2,789,196	3,403,416	Total	62,284,997	62,665,170

The following table gives a summary by ports of the shipping entered and cleared in the calendar years 1920 and 1921 :—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Tonnage 1920	Tonnage 1921	Tonnage 1920	Tonnage 1921
Atlantic ports	33,449,174	29,611,968	35,257,706	29,007,765
Gulf ports	11,925,710	13,292,080	13,267,090	14,414,505
Mexican Border ports . .	45,827	95,857	38,345	99,943
Pacific ports	6,060,830	6,957,756	6,417,375	6,900,759
Northern Lake ports . .	12,572,497	12,327,336	12,836,501	12,242,198
Total	64,107,035	62,284,997	67,817,017	62,665,170

According to nationality the vessels entered and cleared at United States ports in the calendar year, 1921, were as follows :—

Flag	Entered	Cleared	Flag	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
American	31,184,704	30,180,809	Italian	1,339,564	1,588,812
Argentinian	5,868	6,138	Japanese	1,998,065	2,221,512
Austrian	343	395	Norwegian	1,929,464	2,030,034
Belgian	281,594	313,082	Portuguese	57,732	52,468
Brazil	125,514	119,990	Spanish	550,966	592,414
British	19,726,559	20,224,063	Swedish	466,361	480,517
Chile	2,296	2,296	Uruguayan	2,463	2,463
Cuban	56,243	61,159	Total of all Foreign	31,100,293	32,484,361
Danish	731,659	788,129			
Dutch	1,351,283	1,410,178	American and Foreign	62,284,997	62,665,170
French	1,402,149	1,435,187			
Greek	209,833	284,372			

Internal Communications.

Railway history in the United States commenced in the year 1828. According to Poor's Railway Manual, the extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles ; it rose to 52,922 miles in 1870 ; to 167,191 miles in 1890. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission's corresponding mileage, it was (year ended on June 30) in 1900, 198,964 ; in 1910, 249,992 ; in 1915, 264,378 ; in 1916 (year ended December 31), 265,381 ; in 1918, 264,233 ; in 1919, 263,707 ; in 1920, 263,821. The ordinary gauge is 4 ft 8½ in.

The following table, based on the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows some railway statistics for 4 years :—

Calendar Year	Mileage	Miles of line		Railways having annual operating revenues above 1,000,000 dollars	
		per 100 square miles of land area	per 10,000 of the population	Number of passengers	Weight of freight, in tons
1917	253,626	8.53	24.82	1,066,638,474	2,270,085,053
1918	253,529	8.53	24.47	1,084,997,896	2,305,824,940
1919	253,152	8.51	24.11	1,177,820,454	2,043,229,775
1920	254,845	8.50	23.92	1,234,862,048	2,950,983,278

The total capital invested in railways (stock, funded and unfunded debt) on December 31, 1920, was 21,891,450,785 dollars, and the total amount of dividends declared and interest accrued was 906,642,952 dollars. This item was divided as follows: 573,272,453 dollars interest accrued, and 333,370,499 dollars dividends declared. The number of locomotives was 68,942.

The telegraphs of the United States are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had (December 31, 1921) 246,063 miles of pole line and cable, 1,522,062 miles of wire, and 24,632 offices. The receipts in 1921, were 105,228,075 dollars; expenses 95,542,563 dollars; net income 9,685,512 dollars.

The following table relates to the business of another important company; the figures of the table do not represent the operations of one company, but the aggregation of the figures of many companies which go to make up the telephone system which is generally known as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company ('Bell Telephone System') on January 1 of each year:—

—	1919	1920	1921	1922
Number of central offices	5,742	5,731	5,702	5,790
Total miles of exchange service wire	19,947,230	20,643,490	21,604,468	23,782,178
Number of telephones owned ¹	7,201,757	7,739,159	8,333,979	8,914,755
Total employees	187,458	209,860	231,316	224,284
Length of wire operated miles	23,281,150	24,162,999	25,377,404	27,819,821
Number of exchange messages daily	30,001,146	29,561,000 ²	31,835,000	33,671,000
Capital of Companies dollars	513,017,040	512,121,868	511,493,407	638,216,253
Gross Revenue	(³)	—	461,134,725	510,740,047
Net Income ¹	51,957,565	—	47,785,065	67,424,683

¹ Including private-line telephones.

² Based on daily average messages for last five months of 1919.

³ The Bell Telephone System was under Federal control during the last five months of 1918, and a complete income statement for the properties of the system was, therefore, not available for January 1, 1919.

The postal business of the United States was as follows:—

Fiscal Year ending June 30	Pieces of Mail handled in Railway Mail Service	Registered Cases and other single pieces in R.M.S.	Rotary locked registered pouches and sacks handled in R.M.S.	Total
1920	15,471,523,112	93,107,220	4,503,682	15,569,134,214
1921	15,088,935,313	83,971,127	6,517,578	15,179,424,018
1922	15,283,596,448	89,974,938	7,905,302	15,381,476,688

Money orders issued (1921-1922):—

		Dollars
Domestic	153,619,571	amounting to 1,205,327,018
International	1,340,576	20,650,500
Total	154,960,147	1,225,977,518

There are (1922) 51,947 offices. The total expenditure of the department during the year 1921-1922 was 545,644,208 dollars; total receipts,

484,853,540 dollars; postal funds lost by burglary, fire, bad debts, &c., 24,732 dollars; excess of expenditure, 60,790,668 dollars, to which was added postal funds lost by burglary, fire, &c.

For the year ending June 30, 1922, mails were transported by rail on a length of 231,981 miles. The total number of employees in the railway mail service was 20,683.

On June 30, 1922, the postal savings deposits amounted to 137,736,439 dollars, a loss of 14,653,464 dollars over the previous year.

Currency and Credit.

The monetary system is monometallic, and has been so since 1873, gold being the standard.

The Act of February 28, 1878, commonly known as the Bland-Allison Act, required the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury of silver bullion at the market price of silver of not less than 2,000,000 dollars or more than 4,000,000 dollars worth per month, the same to be coined as fast as so purchased into silver dollars. 378,166,793 silver dollars were coined under the Bland-Allison Act. The Act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman Act, required the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver monthly, which was paid for in Treasury notes issued as the silver was purchased. The total amount of silver purchased under this Act from August 13, 1890, to November 1, 1893, date of repeal of the purchasing clause, was 168,674,682 five ounces, costing 155,931,002 dollars, the coinage value of which was 218,054,438 in silver dollars. From the bullion purchased under the Act of July 14, 1890, there were coined to December 31, 1901, 149,710,163 silver dollars. Under the Act of March 3, 1891 for re-coining of trade dollars, 5,078,472 silver dollars were coined, making a total of 532,955,428 standard silver dollars coined from March 1, 1878, to December 31, 1901.

The following metallic and paper money was in the United States on December 1, 1922:—

Description of money	In the United States	In Treasury	In Circulation
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	3,908,616,985	3,276,383,311	632,233,674
Gold certificates ¹ (law of March 3, 1863)	—	—	687,677,239
Standard silver dollars	428,274,404	360,436,340	67,838,064
Silver certificates (Bland Act, February 28, 1878)	—	—	330,623,591
Subsidiary silver	269,664,669	15,152,103	254,512,566
Treasury notes (Sherman Act of July 14, 1890)	—	—	1,490,303
U.S. notes ("Greenbacks" of 1862 and 1863)	346,681,016	2,760,917	343,911,099
Federal reserve notes ¹	2,718,474,010	2,406,913	2,716,067,097
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	49,044,400	833,491	48,210,909
National bank notes ¹	761,499,127	19,383,499	742,115,628
Total	8,482,254,551	3,677,365,574	5,824,680,130

The Federal Reserve Banks and their agents hold against the issue of Federal Reserve Notes 1,291,399,123 dollars of gold coin, 366,706,280 dollars of gold certificates, and 300,390,463 dollars of Federal Reserve Notes, making a total of 1,958,492,866 dollars.

¹ Includes own Federal Reserve Notes held by Federal Reserve Banks.

The coinage of the United States mints in six calendar years was as follows, in dollars :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Gold	1,001,400	—	—	16,990,000	10,570,000	80,680,016
Silver	29,412,300	25,473,029	11,068,400	25,057,270	89,057,536	84,325,030
Minor	6,118,089	5,972,662	9,709,100	8,166,650	1,155,310	71,600
Total	36,531,789	31,445,691	20,777,500	50,213,920	100,782,846	165,076,646

Banking.

The note issue of each national bank is by law limited not to exceed the par value of United States interest-bearing bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. The amount of the bonds thus deposited was, on September 1, 1922, 733,623,525 dollars, the amount of Federal Reserve Bank Notes secured in the same manner was 161,109,700 dollars, and the amounts of National Bank Notes and Federal Reserve Bank Notes outstanding secured by lawful money on the same date were 26,082,024 dollars and 8,628,000 dollars respectively. The aggregate resources and liabilities of the national banks, 8,249 in number, June 30, 1922, were :—

Resources	Dollars	Liabilities	Dollars
Loans and discounts . . .	11,248,214,000 ¹	Capital stock paid in . . .	1,307,216,000
U. S. Government securities owned . . .	2,285,459,000 ²	Surplus fund and undivided profits . . .	1,541,240,000
Other bonds, Securities, &c. . .	2,277,866,000	National Bank Notes outstanding . . .	725,748,000
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks . . .	1,151,605,000	Amount due to National banks . . .	916,740,000
Net amounts due from National banks . . .	974,975,000	Amount due to other banks, bankers, and trust companies . . .	1,565,759,000
Cash in vault . . .	326,181,000	Demand deposits . . .	1,152,415,000
Exchanges for clearing house . . .	767,096,000	Time deposits . . .	4,111,951,000
Other resources . . .	1,674,614,000	United States deposits ² . . .	103,374,000
Total . . .	20,706,010,000 ¹	Various . . .	1,281,867,000
		Total . . .	20,706,010,000 ¹

¹ Re-discounts are included in loans and discounts and in totals.

² Includes Liberty loan bonds, Victory notes, United States certificates of indebtedness and all other issues of U. S. Government Securities.

There is no Central National Bank in the United States, but the Federal Reserve Act, adopted on December 23, 1913, set up a Federal Reserve Bank in each of the 12 districts into which the United States is divided for the purpose. The 12 Federal Reserve Banks, their paid-in capital (50 per cent.

of the subscribed capital), and their surplus funds on October 4, 1922, are shown as follows:—

District	Federal Reserve Bank	Paid-in Capital (in thousands of dollars)	Surplus	District	Federal Reserve Bank	Paid-in Capital (in thousands of dollars)	Surplus
1	Boston . .	8,090	16,483	8	St. Louis . .	4,787	9,388
2	New York . .	27,805	60,197	9	Minneapolis . .	3,562	7,468
3	Philadelphia . .	9,194	17,945	10	Kansas City . .	4,567	9,646
4	Cleveland . .	11,689	22,509	11	Dallas . .	4,199	7,394
5	Richmond . .	5,623	11,030	12	San Francisco . .	7,616	15,199
6	Atlanta . .	4,343	9,114				
7	Chicago . .	14,745	29,025		Total . .	106,220	215,398

Every National Bank is required to become a stockholder, to the extent of 6 per cent. of its capital and surplus (of which 50 per cent. must be paid in), in the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which it is situated. State banks and Trust companies may also become member banks under certain conditions. On June 30, 1922, there were 8,244 National Banks members of the Federal Reserve System and 1,648 Member State Banks and Trust Companies giving a total of 9,892 member banks. The largest district was Chicago with 1,441 member banks, the smallest Boston with 433 members.

The Federal Reserve Banks, except for open market purchases, do no banking business with the public, but only with their member banks. They may issue Federal Reserve notes against gold or commercial paper with a minimum gold reserve of 40 per cent. The whole system is under the control of the Federal Reserve Board, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency, both *ex-officio*, together with six other appointed members.

The following is a statement of the combined resources and liabilities of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks on October 4, 1922, and October 5, 1921:

Resources	October 4, 1922	October 5, 1921
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Gold and gold certificates	270,158	448,472
Gold settlement fund, F.R. Board	568,241	415,175
Total gold held by banks	838,399	863,647
Gold with Federal Reserve Agents	2,194,932	1,756,582
Gold redemption fund	55,949	112,370
Total gold reserves	3,089,280	2,732,599
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	123,725	150,343
Total reserves	3,213,005	2,882,942
Bills discounted:		
Secured by Government obligations	156,318	495,866
All other	277,878	902,255
Bills bought in open market	235,458	42,070
Total bills on hand	669,654	1,440,191
		2 1/2

Resources.	October 4, 1922	October 5, 1921.
	1,000 Dollars.	1,000 Dollars.
U.S. bonds and notes	253,042	35,433
U.S. Certificates of indebtedness :		
One-year certificates (Pittman Act)	48,000	167,375
All other	182,299	19,054
Municipal Warrants	15	—
Total earning assets	1,153,010	1,662,053
Bank premises	44,522	29,501
5 per cent. Redemption Fund against F.R. bank notes	3,852	8,842
Uncollected items	631,701	558,105
All other resources	14,604	15,906
Total Resources	5,060,694	5,157,349
Liabilities		
Capital paid-in	106,220	103,046
Surplus	215,398	213,324
Deposits :		
Government	14,901	59,004
Member Bank—reserve account	1,842,508	1,613,149
All other	20,288	24,179
Total deposits	1,877,697	1,696,332
F.R. notes in actual circulation	2,274,651	2,482,313
F.R. bank notes in circulation—not liability	44,726	99,602
Deferred availability items	518,334	488,741
All other liabilities	23,668	73,491
Total Liabilities	5,060,694	5,157,349
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F.R. note liabilities combined	77.4 per cent.	69.0 per cent.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *dollar* of 100 *cents* is of the par value of 49.32*d.*, or 4.8665 dollars to the pound sterling.

The monetary unit, in accordance with the monetary law of March 14, 1900, is the gold dollar of 25.8 grains (or 1.6718 gramme) .900 fine. The Government undertakes to maintain parity between gold and silver coin, and a fund of 150,000,000 dollars in gold has been established for the repayment of United States notes and Treasury notes in gold at sight.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10 and 5-dollar pieces called *double eagles*, and *half-eagles*. The eagle weighs 258 grains or 16.71818 grammes .900 fine, and therefore contains 232.2 grains or 15.0464 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar weighs 412.5 grains or 26.730 grammes .900 fine, and therefore contains 371.25 grains or 24.057 grammes of fine silver. Subsidiary silver coins contain 347.22 grains of fine silver per dollar.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are:—

Wine Gallon = 0.83333 gallon.

Ale Gallon = 1.01695 „

Bushel = 0.9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, issued; the *short ton* contains 2,000 lbs.; the *long ton*, 2,240 lbs.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—The Hon. George Harvey. Appointed April 1921.

Counsellor of Embassy.—Post Wheeler.

Secretaries.—Oliver B. Harriman, H. S. Goold, W. C. Thurston, and F. D. K. Le Clercq.

Naval Attaché.—Captain C. L. Hussey, C.M.G., U.S.N.

Military Attaché.—Major Oscar N. Solbert, C.M.G., U.S.A.

Treasury Attaché.—C. Bernard Wait.

Commercial Attaché.—Walter S. Tower.

Consul-General (London).—Robert Peet Skinner.

There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Queenstown, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (appointed March 2, 1920).

Counsellor.—H. G. Chilton, C.M.G.

Secretaries.—R. L. Craigmie, Hon. H. W. Brooks, G. H. Thomson, and A. H. Hamilton-Gordon.

Naval Attaché.—Captain F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Major-General H. K. Bethell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Air Attaché.—Wing Commander M. G. Christie, M.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Commercial Counsellor.—John Joyce Broderick.

Commercial Secretary.—E. C. Buxton.

Consul-General at New York.—Henry Gloster Armstrong.

There are Consular representatives at all the important centres, including Baltimore, Boston, Charleston (V.C.), Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), New York, San Francisco, Savannah, St. Louis, Portland (Maine), Kansas City, Washington, D.C., Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Providence.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the United States.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Statistical Abstract of the United States. Washington. Annual.

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STATES AND TERRITORIES

For information as to State and Local Government, see under United States, p. 473.

See also under Instruction, Justice and Crime, Pauperism, Defence, Production and Industry.

ALABAMA.

Constitution and Government.—The State of Alabama was admitted into the Union on December 14, 1819. The legislature consists of a Senate of 35 members and a House of Representatives of 106 members; all the legislators being elected for four years.

Governor.—W. W. Brandon, 1923-1927 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—William P. Cobb.

The State is divided into 67 counties. The State Capital is Montgomery.

Area and Population.—Area 51,998 square miles, including 719 square miles of water. Census population Jan. 1, 1920, 2,348,174.

The population at the date of each Federal census was as follows:—

Years	Population			
	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	834,912	678,489	1,513,401	29·5
1900	1,061,390	827,307	1,828,697	35·7
1910	1,229,811	908,282	2,138,093	41·7
1920	1,447,522	900,652	2,348,174	45·8

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

By sex and race the population in 1920 was thus distributed :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	733,039	439,779	76	211	1,173,105
Female	713,993	460,873	9	194	1,175,069
Total	1,447,032	900,652	85	405	2,348,174

The foreign-born white population numbered 17,662 (0·8 per cent. of the total population of the State), of whom 2,427 (13·7 per cent.) were German, 1,942 (11·0 per cent.) English, 809 Irish, 975 Scotch, 1,582 (9·0 per cent.) Russian, and 2,732 (15·5 per cent.) Italian. The large cities (census population in 1920), Birmingham 178,806; Mobile, 60,777; Montgomery (capital), 43,464. Of the total population in 1920, 21·7 per cent. were urban and 38·4 per cent. Negro.

Religion and Instruction.—Protestant churches are in the ascendancy in the State. The order of strength of different religious bodies is: Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ.

The public elementary schools in 1921 had 2,198 male and 9,374 female teachers, and 523,083 enrolled pupils; the public high schools had 1,564 teachers and 40,086 pupils. In 1921 the 6 public normal schools had 3,385 pupils; the 10 agricultural schools 49 teachers and 1,412 enrolled pupils (1920). Total expenditure on education (1921) 9,289,626 dollars (excluding private and denominational schools). For superior and professional education there are various institutions, the most important (1921) being (for men and both sexes):—

Founded	Institutions	Instructors	Students
1831	University of Alabama (State)	120	2,345
1859	Southern University, Greensboro' (M. E. So.)	26	263
1872	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	111	1,195
1909	Woman's College of Alabama	35	377
1880	Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Inst. (Coloured)	206	1,736

Finance and Defence.—The revenue is derived partly from occupation taxes, but mostly from taxes on property of all kinds, the assessment being made at 60 per cent. of the cash value for State and county purposes by the county assessors on the sworn statements of the taxpayers.

The receipts and disbursements in the year 1922, were:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Oct. 1, 1921	624,639
Receipts, 1921-22	15,621,701
Total	16,246,340
Disbursements, 1921-2	15,429,192
Balance, Sept. 30, 1922	817,148

The bonded debt of the State in 1922 amounted to 8,954,000 dollars. The assessed value of real property and of personal property in 1922 was 950,000,000 dollars.

According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, Alabama has a defaulted debt estimated at 30,000,000 dollars, but the State denies any liability for such estimated indebtedness, having legally adjudicated all claims. The amount so claimed is made up of unauthorised charges, for which no lawful warrant ever existed.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 77 officers and 1,514 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Alabama is largely an agricultural State; the number of farms in 1920 was 256,099; the farm area was 19,576,856 acres, of which 9,893,407 acres were improved land; the value of all farm property was 690,848,720 dollars. The chief crops are maize, 50,932,000 bushels in 1922; wheat, 218,000 bushels; oats, 5,540,000 bushels; potatoes, 3,840,000 bushels. Other crops are hay and vegetables. Tobacco, 1,500,000 pounds. Sugar-cane is largely grown and 8,760,000 gallons of syrup were manufactured. On January 1, 1921, the live-stock comprised 158,000 horses, 322,000 mules, 507,000 milch cows, 791,000 other cattle, 123,000 sheep, and 1,861,000 swine. In 1921 the area under cotton was 2,352,000 acres; the yield was 635,000 bales of cotton, valued at 50,800,000 dollars. The wool clip for 1921 yielded 189,000 pounds. Area of national forest lands on June 30, 1921, 65,167 acres.

In 1919 there were 3,654 manufacturing establishments with capital amounting to 455,593,000 dollars, employing 107,159 wage-earners who earned 99,066,000 dollars, used raw material worth 300,664,000 dollars, and turned out products valued at 492,731,000 dollars. The pig-iron output amounted to 2,339,939 tons in 1920; 16,294,099 short tons of coal were mined the same year (the estimated output for 1921 was 12,200,000 short tons); other large industries are railway-car construction, the manufacture of fertilisers, of cotton-seed oil and cake, and of turpentine and resin. On August 31, 1921, there were 1,281,444 active spindles in the State consuming 309,646 bales of cotton.

The chief port of Alabama is Mobile, through which there is a large trade. The exports comprise raw cotton (over 12,062,000 dollars annually), timber, lumber, &c. (6,800,000 dollars), cereals and flour (2,950,000 dollars), and lard (1,800,000 dollars), besides cattle, sheep and other animals, nuts, hops, fruit, flax-seed and oil, sugar, tobacco, &c. The port is the outlet not only for products of Alabama, but for those of neighbouring States. The imports at Mobile are mostly from Mexico and consist largely of bananas, other tropical fruits, and sisal grass. The harbour channel is deepened to 22½ ft.

The larger rivers in the State are navigable (except at low water) for several hundred miles; the Alabama river for 400 miles. In 1921 the railways within the State had a length of 5,376 miles, exclusive of 362 miles of electric railway.

In 1916 there were 16 savings banks in the State with 229,000 depositors who had to their credit 13,311,009 dollars, making an average of 58 dollars to each depositor.

British Vice-Consul at Mobile.—Thomas John McSweany.

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ARIZONA.

Government.—Arizona was admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State on February 14, 1912. In the laws which the first State Legislature of Arizona enacted, the affairs of State government are placed under direct control of the people, who can at any time exercise the machinery of the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall. Among the amendments to the Constitution upon which the people voted in 1912 was one giving the State power to engage in industrial pursuits.

The State Senate consists of 19 members, and the House of Representatives 35. The State is represented in the National Congress by one member of the lower house and two Senators.

Governor.—G. W. P. Hunt, 1923-25 (6,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Ernest R. Hall.

The State capital is Phoenix (population in 1920, 29,053). Tucson had a population of 20,292 in 1920. The State is divided into 14 counties.

Area, Population and Instruction.—Area 113,810 square miles, including 146 square miles of water. The Indian reservations had an area of 28,865 square miles in 1921, with a population of 43,519. According to the 1920 census, population is 334,162.

The population in four census years was:—

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	86,886	1,357	88,243	0.8	1910	202,345	2,069	204,354	1.8
1900	121,083	1,848	122,931	1.1	1920	326,157	8,005	334,162	2.9

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by race and sex was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	159,345	5,859	1,370	17,028	183,602
Female	132,104	2,146	349	15,961	150,560
Total	291,449	8,005	1,719	32,989	334,162

In 1920, 78,099, or 23.4 per cent of the total population of the State, were foreign-born white, of whom 2,882 were English, 60,325 (77.2 per cent.) Mexicans, 1,962 Canadians, 1,516 Germans, 1,206 Irish, and 1,261 Italian. Of the total population in 1920, 35.2 per cent. were urban and 2.4 per cent. Negro.

The order of strength of religious bodies is: Roman Catholic, Latter-Day Saints, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalist.

School attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of 8 and 16 years during the entire school term. Instruction is free for children from 6 to 21 years of age. The enrolled pupils in 1921-22 in the 446 district elementary schools were 95,824, and there were 1,883 teachers. Forty-one public high schools had 7,731 pupils and 421 teachers. Two public normal schools at Tempe and Flagstaff had 506 students and 56 teachers. Total expenditure for elementary, high schools, and university maintenance 1921-22 was 7,789,201 dollars. The State University of Arizona, at Tucson, founded in 1885, had 100 professors and 1,190 students in 1920-21. There is a State Agricultural School also at Tucson.

Finance and Defence.—Revenues are derived mainly from the general property tax levied on all property not specially exempted. The revenue and expenditure in the year ending June 30, 1922, were:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand July 1, 1921	2,864,243
Receipts, 1921-22	11,862,119
Total	14,726,362
Disbursements, 1921-22	9,485,852
Balance, June 30, 1922	5,240,510

The bonded debt, June 30, 1922, amounted to 3,312,972 dollars. The net value of taxable real and personal property amounted to 830,536,582 dollars for 1921.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 30 officers and 594 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Arizona, with its dry climate, is not well suited for agriculture, but along the watercourses and where irrigation is used the soil is productive. In Maricopa County 80,000 acres of long staple Egyptian cotton is under cultivation. The wide pasture-lands in this State are favourable for the rearing of cattle and sheep. Several large reservoirs for the storage of water have been and are being constructed by the United States and State Government, notably the Roosevelt dam, which supplies water to the rich Salt River Valley District, of which Phoenix is the principal city. The Government completed the Yuma project, by which the waters of the lower Colorado River are brought to the Arizona side under the river by means of an inverted syphon.

In 1920 Arizona contained 9,975 farms, of which 537 were Indian. There were 712,803 acres, of improved land, out of a total farm area of 5,089,323 acres. The total value of all farm property was 233,592,989 dollars. The most important crops (1922) were as follows:—Cotton, 42,000 bales; wheat, 1,274,000 bushels; corn, 1,170,000 bushels; barley, 825,000 bushels; hay, 578,000 tons; oats, 620,000 bushels; beans, 24,000 bushels; and potatoes, 510,000 bushels. On January 1, 1921, there were 120,000 horses, 12,000 mules, 45,000 milch cows, and 1,100,000 other cattle, 1,200,000 sheep, and 40,000 swine. The wool clip in 1921 amounted to 5,000,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in the State have an area (June 30, 1921) of 11,355,846 acres, and just recently the Grand Canyon has been made a National Park.

The mining industries of the State are important, producing gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc. The production of gold in 1921 amounted

to 160,498 ounces, valued at 3,317,800 dollars (1920, 240,032 ounces, valued at 4,961,900 dollars, of silver, 2,519,200 ounces, value 2,519,200 dollars; and of copper 155,165,656 pounds fine.

The capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State in 1919 amounted to 101,486,000 dollars; the raw material used cost 92,648,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 120,769,000 dollars; there were employed 8,528 wage-earners who earned 12,015,000 dollars. The value of the output showed an increase of 88.4 per cent. over 1914.

The lower course of the Colorado river is the only navigable waterway of the State. In 1921 there were 2,461 miles of steam railroad, the principal lines being the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fé Pacific, and the Santa Fé Prescott and Phoenix. There are (1921) 54 miles of electric railway.

On June 30, 1921, there was 1 savings bank in the State with 2,312 depositors, who had to their credit 1,256,000 dollars, being 543.25 dollars to each depositor.

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ARKANSAS.

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on June 15, 1836. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members, elected for four years, partially renewed every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. The Sessions are biennial and limited to 60 days unless extended by a two-thirds vote of each House. Senators and Representatives must be citizens, the former 25 years of age and the latter 21, and both must have resided in the State two years, and in the county or district one year next before election. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

Governor.—Thomas C. McRae (1923-25) (4,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—T. J. Terral.

The State is divided into 75 counties. The State Capital is Little Rock.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 53,335 square miles (810 square miles being water). Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 1,752,204.

Population in the four census years was as follows:—

Years	Population			
	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	324,191	111,259	435,450	8.3
1900	944,708	366,856	1,311,564	25.0
1910	1,131,558	442,891	1,574,449	30.0
1920	1,279,984	472,220	1,752,204	33.4

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by birth and sex was :—

	White		Negro	Asiatic	Indian
	Native.	Foreign.			
Male	649,578	8,591	236,895	103	61
Female	616,204	5,384	235,325	18	45
Total	1,265,782	13,975	472,220	121	106

There were 895,228 males and 856,976 females in 1920.

Of the foreign-born white population which, in 1920, represented 0·8 per cent. of the total population, 3,979 (28·5 per cent.) were German, 1,137 (8·1 per cent.) English, 676 Irish, 1,314 (9·4 per cent.) Italian, and 880 Canadians.

Little Rock (capital) had a population of 65,142 in 1920; Fort Smith, 28,870; Pine Bluff, 19,280; Hot Springs, 11,695. Of the total population in 1920, 16·6 per cent. were urban and 27·0 per cent. Negro.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples of Christ, and Presbyterian, in the order named.

The State has a full public school system under which separate schools are provided for white and black children. No child under 14 can be employed in a manufacturing establishment unless he attends school 12 weeks each year and can read and write English.

In 1920 the public schools had 12,558 teachers and 569,940 enrolled pupils; 1 public normal school had 21 teachers and 434 students. The University of Arkansas, founded in 1872 at Fayetteville, had, in 1918, 136 professors and 641 students. There were in 1921-22 a large Baptist college (Ouachita College at Arkadelphia founded in 1886) with 21 professors and 263 students, a Presbyterian college (Arkansas College, founded in 1872 at Batesville) with 14 professors and 150 students, and a Methodist Episcopal college (Hendrix College, founded in 1884 at Conway) with 18 professors and 330 students. Philander Smith College, established in 1877, at Little Rock (for coloured students) had 14 professors and 108 men and 136 women students.

Finance and Defence.—The total receipts and expenditure for the year 1922 were :—

	Dollars.
Balance in hand, July 1, 1921	638,449
Receipts, 1921-22	6,937,593
Total	7,576,042
Disbursements, 1921-22	6,645,851
Balance, June 30, 1922	930,191

The State debt on June 30, 1922, amounted to 2,488,166 dollars, consisting of 3 per cent. interest-bearing bonds. The assessed value of real and personal property (1921) was 589,751,692 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, the State has a defaulted debt estimated at about 8,700,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 86 officers and 1,520 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Arkansas is an agricultural State. In 1920 the total farm area was 17,456,750 acres, of which 9,210,556 acres were improved land (number of farms, 232,604). The value of all farm property in 1920 was 924,395,483 dollars. In the north maize (45,825,000 bushels in 1922), wheat (1,118,000 bushels), oats, potatoes, hay and forage crops are grown; in the south, cotton and tobacco. For 1922 the cotton area was 2,844,000 acres, and the yield 1,040,000 bales, valued at 122,720,000 dollars. In the north-west, fruits, especially apples and peaches, are grown. The cultivation of roses (for perfumes) is pursued locally. Live stock on January 1, 1921, comprised 258,000 horses, 327,000 mules, 429,000 milch cows, 643,000 other cattle, 191,000 sheep, and 1,459,000 swine. The wool clip in 1921 yielded 355,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in Arkansas on June 30, 1921 had an area of 926,985 acres.

The State has a large coal area; 2,103,596 short tons were mined in 1920, while the estimated output for 1921 was 1,400,000 short tons. The State also produces manganese ores and lead, whetstones (from nevaculite), bauxite (for aluminium); the phosphate rock deposits are little worked. The quarries yield limestone, sandstone, granite, and slate, besides asphalt, mineral waters, and natural gas.

Of the industries the cutting and working of timber is the most important (1,697 establishments), the State having a forest area of 25,600,000 acres. Arkansas, according to the census of manufactures of 1919, has 3,123 manufacturing establishments employing 4,566 salaried officials, and 49,954 wage-earners. Their united capital amounted to 138,818,000 dollars, the cost of materials used in a year to 102,813,000 dollars; the value of output in a year 200,813,000 dollars; and wages paid 47,186,000 dollars. The output showed an increase of 138.6 per cent. over 1914.

The foreign trade of the State is carried on through the port of New Orleans, cotton and lumber transported down the Mississippi being the chief exports. In 1921 there were in the State 5,052 miles of steam railway and 129 miles of electric railway.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

CALIFORNIA.

Constitution and Government.—California, though unexplored and practically unknown to Europeans, was from its discovery down to 1846 politically associated with Mexico. On July 5, 1846, the American flag was hoisted at Monterey, and a proclamation was issued declaring California to be a portion of the United States, and on February 2, 1849, by the treaty of Guadalupe, the territory was formally ceded by Mexico to the United States, and was admitted to the Union September 9, 1850.

The State Legislature is composed of the Senate of forty members, elected for terms of four years—half the number being elected each two years—and the Assembly, eighty members, elected for two years. Regular sessions are held once in two years.

The qualifications for eligibility to the Senate or Assembly are citizenship of the State for three years and residence in the district for one year.

California is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—Friend W. Richardson, 1923-27 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—F. C. Jordan.

California is divided into fifty-eight counties, one of which—San Francisco—has a combined county and city government. The legislative authority is vested in a board of 18 supervisors elected from the city and county at large. Each of the other counties is governed by a board of 5 supervisors elected from districts. The seat of the State Government is at Sacramento.

Area and Population.—Area 158,297 square miles (2,645 square miles being water). Population on Jan. 1, 1920, 3,426,861.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was as follows :

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1870	555,975	4,272	560,247	3·6
1900	1,474,008	11,045	1,485,053	9·5
1910	2,355,904	21,645	2,377,549	15·3
1920	3,388,098	38,763	3,426,861	22·0

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Chinese ¹	Japanese	Indian
Male	1,710,223	19,837	29,032	45,414	9,085
Female	1,554,488	18,926	5,043	26,538	8,275
Total	3,264,711	38,763	34,075	71,952	17,360

¹ Including all others.

Of the total population in 1920, 1,813,591 were males, and 1,613,270 were females (68·0 per cent. were urban, and 1·1 per cent. Negro).

There are about 25 Indian reservations in the State, their total area (1921) being 677 square miles, with a population of 12,725.

Three-fourths of the population of California are of American birth. Of the 681,662 persons of white foreign birth in 1920, representing 19·9 per cent. of the total population of the State, 67,180 (9·9 per cent.) were German, 45,308 (6·6 per cent.) Irish, 58,572 (8·6 per cent.) English, 16,597 Scotch, 59,562 Canadian, 20,387 French, 88,502 (13·0 per cent.) Italian, 31,925 Swedish, 86,610 (12·7 per cent.) Mexicans, and 10,313 Greeks, with a sprinkling of Portuguese, Spanish, Norwegians, Danes, Swiss, Russians, and Armenians.

According to the census of 1920 the population of the larger cities was: San Francisco, 506,676; Los Angeles, 576,673; Oakland, 216,261; San Diego, 74,683; Sacramento, 65,903; Berkeley, 56,036; Fresno, 45,086; Pasadena, 45,354. In 1921 the death-rate was 13·2 per 1,000; the birth-rate, 20·2; and the marriage-rate, 13·1.

Religion and Instruction.—In the matter of religious association all churches are represented in California, the Roman Catholic being much stronger than any other single church; next are Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples of Christ and Episcopalians.

Education is compulsory for children 8–16 years of age for eight months in the year. In 1921–22, the 6,376 elementary school districts had an enrolment of 570,763 pupils (296,265 boys and 274,498 girls), with 17,707 teachers; the 342 public high schools had an enrolment of 227,190 pupils

(113,295 boys and 113,895 girls), and 7,284 teachers; the 7 normal schools had 3,847 students (605 men and 3,242 women) and 239 teachers; there were 597 public kindergartens, with an enrolment of 40,131 pupils (19,885 boys and 20,246 girls) and 838 teachers. The total expenditure in the year 1921-22 for the above branches of education was 93,063,004 dollars.

There are in California two great universities—the State University, or University of California, at Berkeley (established in 1868) and Leland Stanford Junior University. The former comprises the colleges of letters and science, commerce, mechanics, mining, civil engineering, chemistry and agriculture, as well as the Lick Astronomical Department. In 1921 the University had at Berkeley 486 professors and teachers with 9,609 students. Leland Stanford Junior University near Palo Alto was chartered in 1885, and opened its doors to students in 1891. An endowment, now amounting to about 24,000,000 dollars in interest-bearing funds, besides large landed estates, was given by Mr. and Mrs Leland Stanford in memory of their son. In 1922 it had 362 professors and teachers and 3,459 students. The University of Southern California at Los Angeles (Meth. Episcopal) had 113 instructors and 2,187 students (1921). There are several other prosperous colleges in the State.

California is the only State in the American Union having a comprehensive library system, at the head of which stands the State Library at Sacramento with about 300,000 volumes (including the Sutro Branch at San Francisco).

Finance and Defence.—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the receipts and disbursements of all State funds was as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand, July 1, 1921 . . .	12,415,240
Receipts, 1921-22 . . .	95,767,273
Total . . .	108,182,513
Disbursements, 1921-22 . . .	84,066,708
Cash in hand, June 30, 1922 . . .	24,115,805

The assessed value of taxable property on June 30, 1922, was 5,135,984,563 dollars. The net bonded debt amounted to 75,964,500 dollars on June 30, 1922.

The Mare Island Navy Yard, the most important of the Federal naval establishments on the Pacific coast, is situated in California about 25 miles north of San Francisco, and there are United States Army posts at San Francisco, Benicia, Monterey, and San Diego. The National Guard, on June 30, 1921, consisted of 96 officers and 2,045 enlisted men.

Agriculture and Forestry.—At the date of the Federal census (1920) there were 117,670 farms, comprising 29,365,667 acres, of which 11,878,339 acres were improved. The value of farms in 1920 was 3,431,021,861 dollars, and the value of the annual product 587,600,591 dollars. Total national forest area (June 30, 1921) is 19,172,982 acres. California is the only State in which the best European varieties of grapes are successfully cultivated. Extending seven hundred miles from north to south, and being intersected by several ranges of mountains, California has almost every variety of climate, from the very wet to the very dry, and from the temperate to the semi-tropical.

Irrigation is extensively practised, being necessary in the more arid districts and beneficial in a larger area.

The wheat industry has declined in relative importance, while horticulture has made rapid strides. The cereal crops in 1922 were maize, 4,176,000 bushels; wheat, 15,303,000 bushels; oats, 5,250,000 bushels; barley, 36,864,000 bushels. Apples, pears, peaches, figs, apricots, plums, grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits are grown in vast quantities. Olives, honey, hops, walnuts, and almonds are also largely produced.

On January 1, 1922, the farm animals were 367,000 horses, 61,000 mules, 632,000 milch cows, 1,380,000 other cattle, 2,450,000 sheep, and 834,000 swine. The wool clip (1922) produced 13,455,000 pounds of wool. There are 9 ostrich farms in the State.

Mining, Manufactures, etc.—Gold was first discovered in 1848. In 1921 the gold output (728,590 ounces) was valued at 15,061,300 dollars, and the silver output (3,606,708 ounces) valued at 3,606,708 dollars. Other mineral products were (1921) copper, 15,906,883 pounds, and (1920) 4,903,738 pounds of lead (392,300 dollars); quicksilver, 10,287 flasks (of 75 pounds net), valued at 775,527 dollars. California is one of three most important petroleum-producing States of the Union (Oklahoma and Texas being the other two); in 1921 the output reached 114,709,000 barrels, valued at 162,000,000 dollars. Granite and stone, &c. (1920), were valued at 7,299,289 dollars; Portland cement (6,709,160 barrels), valued at 14,962,945 dollars (output in 1921, 7,073,000 barrels). From California comes all of the borax produced in the United States. The output in 1920 was 127,065 short tons, valued at 2,794,205 dollars. The State also produced pyrite, 146,001 short tons (530,581 dollars); salt, 230,538 tons (972,648 dollars); mineral waters, 2,391,791 gallons (421,643 dollars); magnesite, 83,695 short tons, value 1,033,491 dollars. Bismuth, asbestos, manganese, lithium, tungsten, chromium, infusorial earth, ochre, and a great variety of precious stones are found in the State. In 1920 there were 50 different mineral substances, exclusive of a segregation of the various stones grouped under Gems. The value of all the minerals produced in 1919 was 196,473,560 dollars; in 1920, 242,099,667 dollars; in 1921, 244,856,910 dollars.

In California in 1919 there were 11,742 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 1,242,980,000 dollars, employing 40,714 salaried officials and 243,692 wage-earners (earning 305,207,000 dollars), using materials costing 1,218,859,000 dollars, and giving an output worth 1,981,205,000 dollars.

The coast and river fisheries are important, giving employment to 5,000 persons. A year's catch is thirty to forty million pounds, worth about 4,000,000 dollars. Salmon is the most valuable variety of fish taken, but as many as one hundred and thirty different varieties of fish are found in the markets of San Francisco.

Commerce and Transportation.—The chief commercial port of California is San Francisco, through which in the year ending June 30, 1922, the imports amounted to the value of 127,657,445 dollars, and the exports to 130,286,495 dollars.

Railways have been built in California to the extent of 8,356 miles (1921) for steam roads and about 3,252 miles (1921) for electric railways. San Francisco is now the terminus of three trans-continental railways.

In September, 1921, there were 103 savings banks in the State, and 236 savings departments of departmental banks with 1,590,346 depositors who had to their credit 898,871,966 dollars, being an average of 565 dollars to each depositor.

British Consul-General at San Francisco.—H. B. Livingston.

There are British Vice-Consuls at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

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COLORADO.

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on Aug. 1, 1876. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and of a House of Representatives of 65 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Eligible to either House are all citizens of the United States male and female 25 years of age and 12 months resident in the district for which they seek election. Qualified as electors are all persons male and female (except criminals and insane) 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State for 12 months immediately preceding the election.

Governor.—William E. Sweet, 1923-1925 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Carl S. Milliken, 1923-1925.

The State sends to the Federal Congress two Senators and 4 Representatives.

The State is divided into 63 counties. The State Capital is Denver.

Area and Population.—Area 103,948 square miles (290 square miles being water). Indian reservations in 1921 covered an area of 618 sq. miles, with a population of 785. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 939,629.

Population in four census years was as follows:—

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	34,231	46	34,277	0.3
1900	531,130	8,570	539,700	5.2
1910	787,571	11,453	799,024	7.7
1920	928,311	11,318	939,629	9.1

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians. In 1920, 291 Chinese and 1,383 Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	444,215	5,834	1,918	734	492,731
Female	439,858	5,484	907	649	446,898
Total	924,103	11,318	2,825	1,383	939,629

In 1922 the foreign-born white population numbered 116,954 (12·4 per cent. of the total State population) of whom 9,584 were English, 3,357 Scottish, 6,191 Irish, 11,992 (10·3 per cent.) German, 16,669 (14·3 per cent.) Russian, 12,579 (10·8 per cent.) Italian, 10,112 Swedish, 7,621 Canadian, 10,894 Mexican. Denver, the capital, had a population in 1920 of 256,491, Pueblo, 43,050; Colorado Springs, 30,105; Trinidad, 10,906; Boulder, 11,006. Of the total population in 1920, 48·2 per cent. were urban and 1·2 per cent. Negro.

Religion and Instruction.—Roman Catholics outnumber other denominations, Methodists and Presbyterians ranking next, then Baptists and Congregationalists.

In 1922 the 2,938 public elementary and the 262 high schools had 8,977 teachers with 272,693 enrolled pupils. Public school teachers are trained at the State Teachers' College, which in 1922-23 had 100 teachers and 6,211 students. Another State normal school has been established at Gunnison, having (in 1919) 38 teachers and 991 students. Public School expenditure, ending June 30, 1922, 19,579,543 dollars. For superior education there are several colleges. Colorado College, founded in 1874 at Colorado Springs, had 65 professors and 700 students in 1921-22; the University of Colorado, opened in 1877 at Boulder, had 200 professors and 2,715 students. The University of Denver, founded by Territorial Charter in 1864, had 168 professors and teachers and 3,500 students in 1922-23; the Chamberlin Observatory in University Park stands at an altitude of 5,280 feet above sea-level. There are also an Agricultural College, at Fort Collins, with 107 teachers and 1,774 students in the main College, and 958 in Secondary Institutions; and a School of Mines with 30 teachers and 478 students in 1922.

On July 1, 1922, the number of prisoners in penal institutions was 1,611, being 171·4 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the 2 years ending November 30, 1922, was as follows :—

	Dollars
On hand December 1, 1920	2,121,493
Receipts in 1920-22	33,981,516
Total Receipts	36,103,009
Disbursements in 1920-22.	33,981,516
Balance Dec. 1, 1922	2,121,493

The State debt on July 1, 1922 was 9,494,000 dollars. The assessment valuation for 1921 amounted to 1,584,006,487 dollars.

On June 30, 1921, the National Guard consisted of 51 officers and 774 men.

Production and Industry.—The number of farms in 1920 was 59,934, with a total area of 24,462,000 acres, of which 7,744,757 acres were improved land. The value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,076,794,749 dollars. By irrigation large portions of the State have been brought under cultivation. The Federal Government is now carrying out two reclamation projects affecting 193,000 acres. The chief crops are wheat (21,776,000 bushels in 1922), oats (4,625,000), maize (18,320,000 bushels), barley, potatoes, and great quantities of hay. Fruit and vegetables are widely cultivated. Within the State stock-raising is older than husbandry; on January 1, 1922, the number of farm animals was: 421,000 horses, 32,000 mules, 243,000 milch cows; 1,375,000 other cattle, 1,954,000 sheep, 455,000 swine. The wool clip in 1921 yielded 6,839,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in the State have an area (June 30, 1921) of 13,290,354 acres.

Colorado has great mining and smelting industries, coal (12,278,225 short tons in 1920; 9,130,000 short tons estimated output for 1921), and the ores of the precious metals being extensively worked. In 1921 the value of the gold output (355,459 ounces) was 7,347,800 dollars; the silver output was 6,310,694 fine ounces valued at 6,310,694 dollars; the copper output was 6,592,598 pounds. Portland cement, mica, tungsten, bismuth, graphite, rose quartz, and fluorspar are also produced.

The manufacturing industries of Colorado, according to the census of 1919, employ a capital of 243,827,000 dollars; 2,631 establishments with 35,254 wage-earners who earned 42,975,000 dollars. They gave an output valued at 275,622,000 dollars (an increase of 101.4 per cent. over 1914), the value of raw material used being 174,870,000 dollars.

There are large works for the smelting and refining of metals (iron, lead, copper, zinc); the chief base metals refined are lead and zinc, but three-fourths of the value of the smelting products is for gold and silver.

Denver is the centre of distribution for the live stock traffic of the Rocky Mountain States.

In 1922, there were in the State 5,163 miles of main-track steam railway, and 469 miles of electric railways.

On December 29, 1922, there were 232 State banks with savings deposits amounting to 35,459,976 dollars.

Books of Reference.

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CONNECTICUT.

Government.—Connecticut has been an organised commonwealth since 1637. In 1639 a written constitution was adopted which, it is claimed, was the first in the history of the world formed by a social compact. This was confirmed by a charter from Charles II. in 1662, and replaced in 1818 by a State Constitution, framed that year by a constitutional convention. Connecticut was one of the thirteen original States of the Union.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. All citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the town for six months preceding the election, have the right of suffrage provided that they can read the Constitution in English. The Senate at present consists of 35 members, the House of Representatives of 258 members. Members of each House are elected for the term of two years, and each receives 300 dollars for that term and one mileage each way for each session, at the rate of 25 cents per mile. Legislative sessions are biennial.

Governor.—Charles A. Templeton, 1923–25 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary.—Donald J. Warner.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators and five Representatives. For local administration the State is divided into eight counties which are sub-divided into towns within which are cities and boroughs. The State Capital is Hartford.

Area, Population, and Instruction.—Area 4,965 square miles, (145 square miles being water). Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,380,631, and in the last four census years as follows —

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1840	301,856	8,122	309,978	64·3
1900	893,194	15,226	908,420	188·5
1910	1,099,582	15,174	1,114,756	231·3
1920	1,359,585	21,046	1,380,631	286·4

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

The population by sex and colour in 1920 was :—

	White	Negro	All Others	Total
Male	683,837	10,778	720	695,335
Female	674,895	10,268	133	685,256
Total	1,358,732	21,046	853	1,380,631

In 1920 the foreign-born white population representing 27·3 per cent. of the total State population, numbered 376,513 of whom 22,708 were English ; 7,487 Scottish ; 45,464 (12·1 per cent.) Irish ; 22,614 (6·0 per cent.) German ; 38,719 (10·3 per cent.) from Russia ; 46,623 Polish ; 17,697 Swedish ; 80,322 (21·3 per cent.) Italian. Of the total population (in 1920) 67·8 per cent. were urban and 1·5 per cent. Negro.

The chief towns are New Haven (with census population on Jan. 1, 1920)

162,537; Bridgeport, 143,555; Hartford (capital), 138,036; Waterbury, 91,715; New Britain, 59,316; Stamford, 35,096; Meriden, 29,867; New London, 25,688; Norwalk, 27,743; Norwich, 22,304; Torrington, 20,623; Bristol, 20,620; Danbury, 18,943; Ansonia, 17,643; and Middletown, 13,638.

Of the religious bodies the most important in order of strength are the Roman Catholic, Congregationalist, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist.

Elementary instruction is free for all children between the ages of 4 and 16 years, and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16 years. In 1920-21 the 1,314 public elementary schools had 6,436 teachers with 238,738 enrolled pupils. There were also 77 public high schools with 1,224 teachers and 29,087 pupils. The four normal schools had (1921-22) 39 teachers and 792 pupils, the 12 model schools 105 teachers and 4,176 pupils. Total current expenditure on education 16,723,885 dollars. Instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts is provided at the Connecticut Agricultural College founded at Storrs in 1881 with 59 professors and 440 students in 1921-22; its work is supplemented by the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station located at New Haven. Yale University, New Haven, founded in 1701, had, in 1921-22, in all departments, 753 professors and teachers and 3,930 students. Wesleyan University, Middletown, founded in 1831, had, in 1921-22, 62 professors and teachers, and 540 students. Trinity College, Hartford, founded in 1824, had (1921-22) 32 professors and teachers, and 263 students. Connecticut College for Women had (1921-22) 46 teachers and 389 students.

Including private and ecclesiastical institutions, there were in the State on June 30, 1922, 119 benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses). On June 30, 1922, the number of paupers in 62 almshouses was 2,264, being 163.9 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 7,691. The cost of State paupers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, was 165,975 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—The total receipts and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, were :—

	Dollars
Cash balance, July 1, 1921.	86,008
Receipts, 1921-22	20,794,735
Temporary Loans	500,000
State Bonds sold	2,000,000
Total	23,380,743
* Disbursements, 1921-22	22,187,810
Balance, July 1, 1922	1,192,933

* Includes 1,750,000 dollars payment of temporary loans.

The assessed value of property in October 1921 was 1,946,242,385 dollars; the funded debt, 16,291,100 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 140 officers and 2,727 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1920, the State had 22,655 farms with a total area of 1,898,980 acres, of which 701,086 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 226,991,617 dollars. In 1922, besides other agricultural products, tobacco was produced to the amount

of 85,000,000 pounds, the area under the crop having been 28,000 acres. On January 1, 1921, the State had 39,000 horses, 22,000 sheep, 78,000 pigs, 117,000 milch cows, and 80,000 other cattle. The wool clip in 1921 amounted to 57,000 lbs.

The State has some mineral resources, producing iron ore, granite, trap-rock and limestone, clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery), crystalline quartz and infusorial earth are also worked in the State.

According to the census of manufactures of 1919 there were in Connecticut 4,872 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital amounting to 1,341,324,000 dollars, employing 41,441 salaried officials and on the average 292,672 wage-earners, who earned 324,682,000 dollars. The cost of the raw material used annually was 685,937,199 dollars and the value of the output was 1,392,431,620 dollars (an increase of 155·3 per cent. over 1914).

In 1921 there were 1,001 miles of steam railroad track in Connecticut, besides 1,562 miles of electric railway track.

The total amount of deposits in 80 mutual savings banks on October 1, 1921, was 415,215,689 dollars, and the depositors numbered 733,961; which is 565·71 dollars to each depositor.

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DELAWARE.

Government.—Delaware is one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years and a House of Representatives of 35 members elected for two years. Senators must be 27 years of age, and Representatives 24; both must be citizens who have resided three years in the State, and one year immediately preceding the election, in the electoral district.

With necessary exceptions all citizens, registered as voters, who have

resided in the State one year, in the county three months, and in the district 30 days next preceding the election have the right to vote. But no person who shall attain the age of 21 after the year 1900 has the right to vote unless he is able to read English and to write his name: United States soldiers and sailors merely stationed in the State are not considered resident.

Delaware is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

Governor.—William D. Denney, 1921–25. (4,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Alden R. Benson

The State capital is Dover (population 4,042 in 1920). Delaware is divided into three counties.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 2,370 square miles (405 square miles being water). Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 223,003, and in the last four census years as follows:—

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1800	49,852	14,421	64,273	32.7
1900	154,038	30,697	184,735	94.0
1910	171,141	31,181	202,322	103.0
1920	192,662	30,341	223,003	113.5

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and colour was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	98,049	15,655	49	2	113,755
Female . .	94,566	14,680	2	—	109,248
Total . .	192,615	30,335	51	2	223,003

The foreign-born whites, 1920 (8.9 per cent. of the total State population), numbered 19,810, of whom 2,895 (14.6 per cent.) were Irish, 1,632 (8.2 per cent.) German, 1,497 (7.6 per cent.) English, 4,136 (20.9 per cent.) Italian, 3,847 (19.4 per cent.) Polish and 2,244 (11.3 per cent.) Russian.

The largest city in the State is Wilmington, with a census population of 110,168 in 1920. Other towns (1920), Dover, 4,042; Milford, 2,703. Of the total population in 1920, 54.2 per cent. were urban and 13.6 per cent. Negro.

The most numerous denominations of the State are: Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Baptist.

The State has free public schools and compulsory school attendance, separate schools being provided for white and coloured children. In 1919–20, the 446 public schools had 961 teachers and 37,135 enrolled pupils. The 26 high schools had 173 teachers and 3,045 pupils. Total expenditure for school purposes, 1,738,884 dollars. The State has two normal schools, agricultural and mechanical colleges and at Newark, Delaware College, founded in 1834, having, in 1919, 52 professors and 296 students. A college for coloured students at Dover has 6 professors and 136 students.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending January 13, 1922, the receipts and disbursements of the State General Fund were:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, January 12, 1921	99,856
Receipts 1921-22	5,640,823
Total	5,740,679
Expenditure, 1921-22	5,454,877
Cash in hand January 13, 1922	285,802

On January 10, 1922, the outstanding debt amounted to 4,880,785 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921 consisted of 27 officers and 464 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Delaware is mainly an agricultural State, 85 per cent. of the land being in farms, which in 1920 numbered 10,140, and had a total area of 944,511 acres, 653,052 acres being improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 80,137,614 dollars. The chief crops are maize and wheat, but fruit and tomato-growing are important, about 16,000 acres are devoted to tomatoes. Delaware stands second in the States of the Union in the quantity of tomatoes packed. On January 1, 1921, the State had 33,000 horses, 6,000 mules, 8,000 sheep, 68,000 pigs, 45,000 milch cows, and 22,000 other cattle. The wool clip in 1921 yielded 16,000 pounds.

The State has oyster and other fisheries which are receiving increasing attention.

The mineral resources of Delaware are not extensive, consisting chiefly of clay products, stone, sand and gravel.

The capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State in 1919 amounted to 148,208,000 dollars; the salaried employes numbered 3,344 and the wage-earners 29,035 (the latter earning 37,265,000 dollars); the cost of materials used was 85,433,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 165,073,000 dollars (an increase of 194.6 per cent. over 1914).

The leather output comprised 11,005,292 goatskins valued at 10,232,463 dollars. Other industries are fruit-canning, and the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods.

In 1921 the length of steam railway in the State was 335 miles, besides 158 miles of electric street railway track.

There is an active coastwise trade, particularly with New York, which is connected with Wilmington by a line of steamers. Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay are connected by a canal. There is some foreign commerce direct through Wilmington.

In 1921, there were 2 mutual savings banks in the State, with 43,416 depositors who had to their credit 19,238,000 dollars, being 443.11 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Government.—The District of Columbia is the seat of Government of the United States, and consists of an area of approximately sixty-nine and one-quarter square miles, which was ceded by the State of Maryland to the United States as a site for the National Capital. It was established under the authority and direction of Acts of Congress approved July 16, 1790, and March 3, 1791, which were passed to give effect to a clause in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, giving Congress the power:—

‘To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.’

The authority of the United States over it became vested on the first Monday of December, 1800.

The present form of local government, which dates from July 1, 1878, is a municipal corporation, and is administered by a board of three Commissioners having in general equal powers and duties. Two of these Commissioners are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, for a term of three years each. The other Commissioner is detailed from time to time by the President of the United States from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, to continue as such during the President's pleasure. This Commissioner is selected from among the captains or officers of higher grade having served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army of the United States. The Commissioners are in a general way vested with jurisdiction covering all the ordinary features of municipal government, except that the Congress of the United States, only, has authority to enact legislation and appropriate money for the municipal expenses. Congress has, by sundry statutes, empowered the commissioners to make and enforce reasonable and usual police regulations for the protection of lives, health, quiet, &c., of all persons, and the protection of all property within the District, and other regulations of a municipal nature. The Commissioners have also been constituted a ‘Public Utilities Commission.’

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.—Daniel E. Garges.

Area and Population.—The area of the District of Columbia originally was 100 square miles, but by the retrocession to the State of Virginia, in the year 1846, of the portion derived from that State, was reduced to 69·245 square miles, 60·01 of which are land.

Census population January 1, 1920 was 437,571.

The population at the date of each of the Federal Censuses was as follows:—

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1870	88,296	43,404	131,700	2,270.7	1900	192,016	86,702	278,718	4,645.3
1880	118,028	59,596	177,624	3,062.5	1910	236,623	94,446	331,069	5,517.8
1890	154,820	75,572	230,392	3,972.3	1920	327,605	109,966	437,571	7,292.9

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

By sex and race the population of 1920 was thus distributed:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	152,031	50,855	637	20	203,543
Female . . .	171,829	59,111	71	17	231,028
Total . . .	326,860	109,966	708	37	437,571

In 1920, 25.1 per cent. of the total population was Negro, while of the 28,548 foreign-born white population, representing 6.5 per cent. of the total State population, 2,990 (10.5 per cent.) were English, 4,320 (15.1 per cent.) Irish, 3,382 (11.8 per cent.) German, 5,181 (18.1 per cent.) Russian, 3,764 (13.2 per cent.) Italian, and 1,689 (5.9 per cent.) Canadian.

A portion of the District of Columbia embracing 6,654 acres is known as the City of Washington, 'The Federal Capital'. But that name is, and has been since February 11, 1895, a geographical distinction only, as the territory it includes is not a municipality separate from the rest of the District, but is subject to the same government in every respect.

Religion and Instruction.—The most numerous religious bodies are : Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Protestant-Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Christian Science.

The public schools of the District in 1921 had 1,581 white teachers and 48,058 white pupils, and 719 Negro teachers and 21,483 Negro or coloured pupils. Total number of pupils, 69,541. There were 9 public high schools with 440 teachers and 10,500 pupils; and 26 private schools with 2,500 pupils. For the instruction of teachers there were 2 public normal schools with 30 teachers and 250 pupils. Total expenditure on public education (1921), 4,797,944 dollars, exclusive of repairs and permanent improvements.

Superior education is given in Georgetown University, an institution under the management of the Jesuit Order, founded in 1795; it has 257 professors and 2,712 students: the George Washington University, non-sectarian, founded in 1821, has 280 instructors, and 4,632 students; the Howard University, principally engaged in the higher education of Negroes, was

founded in 1867, and has 168 instructors and 1,954 pupils; the Catholic University, a post-graduate institution, was founded in 1884, and has 90 professors and 1,835 students; the American University has 48 instructors and 315 students.

Finance and Defence.—The revenues of the District are derived from the general real property tax, taxes on corporations and companies, and licences for various businesses and from appropriations by the United States, of approximately three-sevenths of the total revenues.

In 1922 the finance of the District of Columbia was as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1921	8,563,826
Receipts, 1921-22	22,915,798
Total	31,479,624
Disbursements, 1921-22	22,929,020
Balance, July 1, 1922	8,550,604

The net bonded debt at the end of the financial year 1922 amounted to 156,234 dollars. The District of Columbia has no other debt.

In 1921 the assessed valuation of the real property within the municipality amounted to 472,874,209 dollars; and of tangible personal property such as furniture, horses, wagons, ships, etc., 119,826,184 dollars, and intangible personal property such as stocks, bonds, etc., 335,749,819 dollars; total 928,450,212 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 19 officer and 313 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—The District has considerable industries, the products of which are mainly for local consumption. The United States census of manufactures in 1921 showed that the salaried officials, superintendents, managers and clerks numbered 2,941; and the average number of wage-earners employed during the year was 8,536; the raw material used cost 28,865,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 67,629,000 dollars.

Within the District are 388 miles (1921) of electric street railway track, as single track.

On June 30, 1922, there were in the District 50 national banks, trust companies and savings banks. Their aggregate resources and liabilities balanced at 233,512,000 dollars. Their paid-in capital stock stood at 21,614,000 dollars; surplus funds at 12,450,000 dollars; individual deposits at 170,010,000 dollars; United States deposits at 805,000 dollars; national bank notes outstanding, 5,694,000 dollars; and loans and discounts at 122,271,000 dollars.

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FLORIDA.

Government.—On March 27, 1513, Florida was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon, a Spanish soldier and adventurer, who landing on Easter Sunday (Pascua Florida or Feast of Flowers) called the place Florida. It was claimed by Spain until 1763, then ceded to England; back to Spain in 1784, and to the United States in 1819. Florida was admitted into the Union on March 3, 1845. The present constitution dates from 1887. The State Legislature consists of a Senate of 32 members, and House of Representatives with 84 members. Sessions are held biennially, and are limited to 60 days. Senators are elected for four years, Representatives for two, the Senate being renewed by one-half every two years.

Governor.—Cary A. Hardee, 1921–25 (6,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—H. C. Crawford.

The State Capital is Tallahassee (population 5,637 in 1920). The State is divided into 61 counties.

Area and Population.—Area 58,666 square miles, including 3,805 square miles of water. The Indian reservations had an area in 1921 of 36 square miles, and a population of 452.

Census population on January 1, 1920, 968,470. Population in census years as follows :—

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	142,803	126,690	269,493	4.9
1910	443,950	308,669	752,619	13.7
1915	559,787	360,394	920,181	15.7
1920	638,983	329,487	968,470	17.7

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was as follows :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indians	Total
Male . . .	327,644	167,156	249	271	495,320
Female . . .	310,509	162,331	63	247	473,150
Total . . .	638,153	329,487	312	518	968,470

Of the total, the foreign-born white, 1920 (4.4 per cent. of the total State population), numbered 43,008, of whom 8,700 (20.3 per cent.) were from the West Indies, 4,451 (10.3 per cent.) from England, 1,304 from Ireland, 1,068 from Scotland, 3,534 from Germany, 4,745 from Italy, 4,121 from Canada, and 4,091 from Spain. The largest cities in the State are : Jacksonville with a census population of 91,558 in 1920; Tampa, 51,608; Pensacola, 31,035; Miami, 29,571; Key West, 18,749. Of the total population in 1920, 36.7 per cent. were urban, and 34 per cent. Negro.

• **Religion and Instruction.**—Of the church members of the State 41.6 per cent. are Baptist, and 37.2 per cent. Methodist. Others are chiefly Roman Catholics, Protestant Episcopalians, and Presbyterians.

Attendance at school is compulsory. There are no provisions as to religious instruction in public schools. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children.

In 1920 the 2,584 public elementary schools had 6,296 teachers and 212,465 enrolled pupils. In 125 public high schools there were 525 teachers and 12,695 pupils in 1920. Total expenditure on education (1920), 7,003,188 dollars. The State provides higher education in a University of the State of Florida, at Gainesville (founded 1884) with, (1922) 60 professors and 1,060 students, and a State College for Women (founded at Tallahassee in 1905), with 784 students; Rollins College at Winter Park (founded 1885) has 31 professors and 370 students. There is also the John B. Stetson (Baptist) University at De Land (founded in 1887), with 40 professors and 543 students.

Finance and Defence.—For the year 1921 the receipts and disbursements amounted to the following sums :—

	Dollars
Balance Jan. 1, 1921	2,270,950
Receipts in 1921	8,552,405
Total	10,823,355
Disbursements in 1921	9,127,882
Balance Jan. 1, 1922	1,695,473

On January 1, 1922, the public debt of the State consisted of refunding bonds to the amount of 601,567 dollars at three per cent. interest, all of which were held by State educational funds. The assessed value of real property for 1920 is 253,785,338 dollars; for personal property, 104,664,992 dollars; railroad and telegraph property, 51,138,608 dollars; making a total for 1920 of 409,588,938 dollars.

On June 30, 1921, the National Guard consisted of 61 officers and 1,180 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Florida is largely a peninsula stretching from north to south, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Agriculture is pursued generally in all parts of the State. In 1920 there were 54,005 farms, with a total acreage of 6,046,691, of which 2,297,271 acres were improved. Total value of all farm property in 1920, 330,301,717 dollars. The chief products are pineapples and oranges, the former fruit being grown almost nowhere else in the United States. Other crops are tobacco, 3,300,000 pounds in 1922; rice, 75,000 bushels in 1922; besides maize, oats and peas. In 1922 the cotton area was 124,000 acres, and the yield 25,000 bales, valued at 2,875,000 dollars. On January 1, 1921, the State had 58,000 horses, 40,000 mules, 89,000 sheep, 1,493,000 pigs, 156,000 milch cows, and 917,000 other cattle. The wool clip in 1921 yielded 150,000 lb. The total forest area on June 30, 1921, was 317,511 acres.

The chief mineral product is phosphate rock; fullers' earth, lime, and mineral waters are also produced.

Florida, with its long coast line, has extensive fisheries. The chief fishery products are shad, red snappers, mullet, turtles, and sponges, of which Florida has almost a monopoly. Pensacola is said to be the most important fresh fish market on the Gulf. From this port tar, resin, and turpentine are exported to the value of over 500,000 sterling annually, and also cotton (1,806,000 lb.), tobacco, and phosphate produced in other States.

The manufacturing industries of Florida in the year 1919 had 2,382 establishments, with a capital invested of 206,294,000 dollars; the average number of wage-earners was 74,415; the amount paid in wages was 67,433,000 dollars. The value of the raw material used was 92,680,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 213,327,000 dollars (an increase of 163 per cent. over 1914).

The tobacco industries are prosperous, and Key West and Tampa compete with Cuba in the manufacture of fine cigars.

The State has facilities for transportation both by land and water. A large trade is carried on through Pensacola, where the domestic exports were principally cottons; other merchandise being forest products, phosphate, tobacco, wheat, flour, &c. The harbour channel is now 30 feet deep at low tide. In 1921 there were 5,212 miles of steam railway, and 197 miles of electric railway. The Atlantic Coast Line is the leading railroad.

In 1920 there were 3 savings banks in the State, with 6,931 depositors who had to their credit 1,486,609 dollars, being 214.40 dollars to each depositor.

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French (B. T.), Historical Collections of Louisiana and Florida. New York, 1869.
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Simpson (C. T.), In Lower Florida Wilds. New York, 1920.

GEORGIA

Government.—The colony of Georgia (so named from George II.) was founded in 1733. Georgia entered the Union as one of the thirteen original States.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 51 members and a House of Representatives of 193 members. Both Senators and Representatives are elected for two years. Legislative Sessions are annual and limited to 50 days. There is manhood suffrage, but residence and United States citizenship are required. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 12 Representatives.

Governor.—C. M. Walker, 1923–1925 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary.—G. L. McLendon.

Georgia is divided into 155 counties. The State Capital is Atlanta.

Area and Population.—Area 59,265 square miles, of which 540 square miles are water. Population on January 1, 1920, 2,895,832 (census).

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1800	102,261	60,425	162,686	2.8
1900	1,121,518	1,034,813	2,216,331	37.6
1910	1,432,234	1,176,987	2,609,121	44.4
1920	1,689,467	1,206,365	2,895,832	49.3

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	854,109	590,443	203	68	1,444,823
Female . .	835,005	615,922	25	7	1,451,009
Total . .	1,689,114	1,206,365	228	125	2,895,832

Of the total population (1920) 16,186, representing 0.6 per cent. of the total State population) were foreign-born white, of whom 1,936 (12 per cent.) were from Germany, 1,112 from Ireland, 1,593 from England, 1,473 (9 per cent.) from Greece, and 3,452 (21.3 per cent.) from Russia. The largest cities in the State are Atlanta (capital) with census population (1920) of 200,616; Savannah, 83,252; Macon, 52,995; Augusta, 52,548; Columbus, 31,125. Of the total population in 1920, 25.1 per cent. were urban, and 41.7 per cent. Negro.

Religion and Instruction.—Baptists and Methodists predominate, Baptists having more than half of the religious membership of the State.

Since 1916 education has been compulsory. At the head of the State school system is a State Superintendent of Schools, elected by the people for two years. In 1921 the 6,644 public elementary schools had 676,444 enrolled pupils and 13,810 teachers, while the 1,603 public high schools had 53,020 pupils and 2,267 teachers. Three public normal schools had 118 teachers and 2,405 pupils in 1921-22. Total expenditure for education (1921), 17,964,678 dollars.

For higher education the more important State institutions are as follows :—

Begun	Institutions	Professors (1921-22)	Students (1921-22)
1801	University of Georgia, Athens	76	1,378
1888	Georgia School of Technology	134	2,525
1872	North Georgia Agricultural College	16	156

Finance and Defence.—The amounts received and disbursed in the year 1920 are stated as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1920	1,171,285
Receipts in 1920	19,145,325
Total, 1920	20,316,610
Disbursements, 1920	19,036,777
Balance, January 1, 1921	1,279,833

On January 1 1920, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 5,818,202 dollars, including an unfunded debt of 90,202 dollars on which interest at

seven per cent. per annum was paid to the University trustees. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 13,000,000 dollars. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1921 amounted to 1,346,882,681 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 100 officers and 1,922 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1920 there were 310,732 farms in the State, having an area of 25,441,061 acres, of which 13,055,209 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,356,685,196 dollars; 41 per cent. of the farms are operated by Negroes, and 86 per cent. of Negro farms are rented. The Negro farmers raise little but cotton, in the production of which Georgia ranks second among the States, while it is the largest producer of sea-island cotton. For 1922 the cotton yield was 725,000 bales as against 787,000 bales in 1921, the area under cultivation being 3,466,000 acres and the value of the yield 86,638,000 dollars. In the northern part of the State the cultivation of cereals is of importance, corn being grown on five times the area of other cereals. The yield of corn (maize) in the State in 1922 was 52,620,000 bushels. Oats and wheat are also grown, while rice is an important product of coast counties (72,000 bushels in 1922). The growth of sugar cane is increasing. Forests of pines, &c., cover 42,000 sq. miles. On January 1, 1921, the farm animals were 132,000 horses, 347,000 mules, 470,000 milch cows, 763,000 other cattle, 119,000 sheep, 3,102,000 swine. The wool clip in 1921 yielded 160,000 lb.

The fisheries of the State are of some importance, especially the oyster and shad fisheries.

The State has varied mineral resources: gold, silver, coal, iron, and manganese ores, iron pyrites, bauxite, graphite, lime, ochre, infusorial earth, natural cement, talc and soapstone, marble and other quarries, and mineral springs being worked, but none to a great extent. The marble of Georgia has a high reputation all over the States. The clay-working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) are also important.

In 1919 Georgia had 4,803 manufacturing establishments with a total capital of 448,700,000 dollars, employing 12,795 salaried officials and 123,441 wage-earners, using material costing 440,490,000 dollars, and giving an output worth 693,237,000 dollars. The amount of wages paid was 101,180,000 dollars.

On August 31, 1921, there were 2,640,800 active spindles in the State, consuming 614,079 bales of cotton.

The means of transportation by sea and land are ample. The principal port is Savannah, which has 8 miles of river frontage, and which, by harbour improvements, is to be made accessible to vessels of large tonnage. The river is being deepened, and now has a mean low water depth of 26 feet, and a depth of 32 at high tide on the bar. From this port in 1921-22 the imports amounted to 9,960,958 dollars, and the exports to 74,300,519 dollars, chiefly cotton, cotton seed, and meal and cake of cotton seed, besides turpentine and lumber.

The steam railways in the State have a length (1921) of 7,326 miles, beside 478 miles (1921) of electric railway.

In 1918, Georgia had 23 savings banks with 48,000 depositors who had to their credit 11,874,016 dollars, being 247·38 dollars to each depositor.

British Consul at Savannah.—Arthur M. Brookfield.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Brunswick and Darien.

Books of Reference.

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 Men of Mark in Georgia. 7 vols. Atlanta, 1910.
Phillips (Ulrich B.), Georgia. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston, Mass. 1907.
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IDAHO.

Government.—Idaho was admitted into the Union on July 3, 1890. The Legislature for 1921-1922 consists of a Senate of 44 members, and a House of Representatives of 54 members, all the legislators being elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. The electorate of the State consists of citizens, both male and female, over the age of 21 years, who have resided in the State over six months. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and two Representatives.

Governor.—Charles C. Moore, 1923-25 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Robert O. Jones.

The State is divided into 44 counties. The capital is Boise (census population, 21,393 in 1920). Pocatello had a population of 15,001 in 1920.

Area, Population, Religion, Instruction.—Area 83,888 square miles, of which 534 square miles are water. Area of Indian reservations in 1921, 85 square miles, with a population of 4,017. In the last 5 census years the total population was :—

Years.	White. ¹	Negro.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1880	32,557	53	32,610	0.4
1890	88,347	201	88,548	1.1
1900	161,479	293	161,772	1.9
1910	324,943	651	325,594	3.9
1920	430,946	920	431,866	5.2

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

	White.	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	230,136	585	1,621	1,577	233,919
Female	195,532	335	559	1,521	197,947
Total	425,668	920	2,180	3,098	431,866

Of the total population 38,963 (9 per cent. of the total) were foreign-born white, 4,451 being English, 4,143 German,* 4,954 Canadian, 5,112 Swedish,* 2,482 Norwegian, and 1,410 Irish. Of the total population in 1920, 27.6 per cent. were urban and 0.2 per cent. Negro.

Among the leading religious denominations of the State are to be found : Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples of Christ, Mormons, and Catholics.

In 1920-21 the 1,508 public elementary schools had 3,418 teachers, and 101,654 enrolled pupils. The 208 high schools had 14,804 pupils ; number of teachers, 932. The two public normal schools had 530 pupils and 86 teachers in 1921. Total expenditure on education (1920-21) was 8,314,657 dollars. Superior instruction is given in the Presbyterian College of Idaho at Caldwell, the Methodist College at Gooding, and the State University of Idaho, founded at Moscow in 1892, which had 100 professors and 1,420 students in 1922. The State has an industrial training school, and a school for the deaf and blind. There are also 5 sectarian colleges or schools to which, however, pupils are admitted without respect to their religious belief.

Finance and Defence.—For the biennium ending September 30, 1920, the receipts and disbursements were as follows :—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, October 1, 1918	705,187
Receipts, 1918-20	18,461,455
Total	19,166,642
Disbursements, 1918-20	16,967,502
Balance, September 30, 1920	2,199,140

On Sept. 30, 1920, the State bonded debt amounted to 3,880,750 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property for 1921 to 499,473,727 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 32 officers and 337 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—A great part of the State is naturally arid, but extensive irrigation works have been carried out irrigating 2,488,806 acres (1920), and there are now being constructed works to cost 18,811,000 dollars for the irrigation of a further 480,000 acres in the State. In 1920 the number of farms was 42,106, with a total area of 8,375,873 acres, of which 4,511,680 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920, 716,137,910 dollars. The most important crop is wheat, to which, in 1922, 1,123,000 acres were devoted, the yield amounting to 24,275,000 bushels. Other crops in 1922 were oats, 6,156,000 bushels ; barley, 2,890,000 bushels ; besides potatoes and hay. Fruit and vegetables are also grown. There is an active live-stock industry, the number of horses on January 1, 1921, being 284,000 ; mules, 8,000 ; sheep, 2,623,000 ; milch cows, 146,000 ; other cattle, 505,000. The wool clip (1921) was 16,800,000 pounds. The State contains (June 30, 1921) 18,712,241 acres of national forest.

The State has rich deposits of gold (26,229 ozs. in 1921), silver (7,200,319 ozs. in 1921), and other metals. About 7,000 miners are employed. Coal is mined, but not to a great extent. Iron, nickel, cobalt, mica, phosphate rock, antimony, tungsten, granite, sandstone, limestone and lime, pumice, and salt are worked more or less.

Besides the agricultural and mining industries the State has manufactures of considerable importance. In 1919 there were together 922 industrial

establishments, employing a total of 16,248 persons, including 13,917 wage-earners, with a total capital of 96,061,709 dollars, cost of material being 43,948,505 dollars and value of output 80,510,749 dollars. The chief of these industries are the working of lumber and timber, (capital, 17,872,000 dollars ; wage-earners, 8,291 ; cost of material, 3,345,000 dollars and value of product, 30,088,000 dollars), and flour and grist milling (capital, 2,038,000 dollars ; wage-earners, 304 ; cost of material, 2,025,000 dollars, and value of product, 13,501,000 dollars). Within the State there are 260 lumber mills ; one at Potlatch is said to be one of the largest in the world and can cut 750,000 feet daily. Idaho has also 78 flour mills.

The State has (1921) 2,877 miles of steam railway, besides 102 miles (1921) of electric railway track. The principal railways crossing the State are the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Oregon Short Line. In 1915 (May 5), the Celilo Canal, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, was opened and Idaho now has a seaport, Lewiston. Vessels can pass from the Pacific to Lewiston, a distance of 480 miles.

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ILLINOIS.

Government.—Illinois was first discovered by Joliet and Marquette, two French explorers, in 1673. In 1763 the country was ceded by the French to the British. In 1783, Great Britain recognised the title of the United States to Illinois, which was admitted into the Union on December 3, 1818. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 51 members elected for four years (about half of whom retire every two years), and a House of Representatives of 153 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Qualified electors are all citizens 21 years of age, resident in the State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the district 30 days next before the election.

The State is divided into Senatorial districts, in each of which one Senator and three Representatives are chosen. For the election of Representatives each elector has three votes, of which he may cast one for each of three candidates, or one and a half for each of two, or all three for one candidate.

Governor.—Len Small, 1921–25 (12,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Louis L. Emmerson.

Area and Population.—Area 56,665 square miles, of which 622 square miles are water. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 6,485,280.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1900	4,736,472	85,078	4,821,550	86.1
1910	5,529,542	109,049	5,638,591	100.6
1920	6,303,006	182,274	6,485,280	115.7

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	3,207,773	93,835	3,117	108	3,304,833
Female . . .	3,091,560	88,439	362	86	3,180,447
Total . . .	6,299,333	182,274	3,479	194	6,485,280

Of the total population in 1920, 1,206,951 (representing 18.6 per cent. of the total State population) were foreign-born white, of whom 205,491 (17 per cent.) were from Germany, 74,274 from Ireland, 105,577 from Sweden, 54,247 from England, 11,329 from Belgium, 8,610 from France, 38,375 from Canada, 46,457 from Austria, 34,437 from Hungary, 27,785 from Norway, 17,098 from Denmark, 117,899 from Russia, 162,405 (13.5 per cent.) from Poland, 94,407 from Italy, 14,344 from Holland, 19,598 from Scotland.

The urban population in 1920 was 67.9 per cent. of the whole, and the Negro population 2.8 per cent. The largest city in the State, and after New York, the largest in the United States, is Chicago. In 1920 it had a census population of 2,701,705. Other cities of importance are Peoria, 76,121; East St. Louis, 66,767; Springfield (State Capital), 59,183; Rockford, 65,651; Decatur, 43,818; Joliet, 38,442; Quincy, 35,978; Aurora, 36,397; Danville, 33,776; Evanston, 37,234; Elgin, 27,454; Bloomington, 28,725; Moline, 30,734; Rock Island, 35,177; Oak Park Village, 39,858; Galesburg, 23,834; Alton, 24,682; Belleville, 24,823; Freeport, 19,669; Waukegan, 19,226; Jacksonville, 15,713; Cairo, 15,203; Streator, 14,779; Kankakee, 16,753; Cicertown, 44,995; Champaign, 15,873; Kewanee, 16,026; Mattoon, 13,552.

Religion and Education.—The churches are, in order of strength, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian.

In Illinois education is free and compulsory for children between seven and 14 years of age. In 1920 the 11,921 public elementary schools had 80,381 teachers, and 999,866 pupils; 838 high schools with 6,218 teachers and 127,694 pupils. Five public normal schools had 260 teachers and 11,539 students in 1918. Total expenditure on public schools (1920), 51,506,043 dollars. There are 29 colleges and universities in the State, the principal being mentioned below, with teachers and students, for 1921-22:—

Begun in	Colleges, &c.	Control	Profes- sors, &c	Students
1868	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana	(State)	1,065	9,000
1892	Univ. of Chicago	(Non-sect.)	355	11,385
1855	North-Western Univ., Evanston	(M.E.)	568	7,711
1850	Ill. Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington	(M.E.)	38	591
1868	St. Viator's Coll., Bourbonnais	(R.C.)	28	450
1869	Loyola Univ., Chicago	(R.C.)	180	2,000
1903	James Millikin Univ., Decatur	(C. Presb.)	65	1,400
1837	Knox College, Galesburg	(Non-sect.)	43	550
1892	Greenville Coll. . . .	(F.M.)	29	409
1858	Lake Forest Coll. . . .	(Presb.)	22	225
1828	McKendree Coll., Lebanon	(M.E.)	18	125
1861	North-western Coll., Naperville	(Ev. Assn.)	27	392
1860	Augustana Coll., Rock Island	(Luth.)	82	1,022

Within the State there are 257 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphan-ages, homes, and schools for the deaf and blind. Of these institutions 20 are public, 117 private, and 120 ecclesiastical.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1922, the receipts and disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, July 1, 1921	26,553,410
Receipts, 1921-22	57,084,996
Total	83,638,406
Disbursements, 1921-22	53,777,298
Balance, July 1, 1922	29,861,108

The principal of the bonded debt of the State outstanding on June 30, 1922, was 11,017,500 dollars. For 1921 the assessed value of real property was 2,941,803,403 dollars, and of personal property, 984,179,597 dollars; other property, 309,005,133 dollars, making a total of 4,234,988,133 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 171 officers and 3,660 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Illinois is largely agricultural. In 1920 there were 237,181 farms, with an area of 31,974,775 acres, of which 27,294,533 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920, 6,666,767,235 dollars. The chief cereal crops are maize, 313,074,000 bushels in 1922; wheat 55,432,000 bushels; oats, 110,010,000 bushels; barley, rye, and buckwheat being also grown. The potato crop in 1922 amounted to 7,497,000 bushels; and hay to 5,285,000 tons. The State has an active live-stock industry. On January 1, 1921, there were 1,324,000 horses (farm animals), 146,000 mules, 1,028,000 milch cows, 1,244,000 other cattle, 889,000 sheep, and 4,585,000 swine in the State. The wool clip in 1921 yielded 3,578,000 pounds of wool.

In 1919 Illinois had 18,593 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 3,366,453,000 dollars, employing 804,805 persons (including 136,409 salaried employees and 653,114 wage-earners), using material costing 3,488,270,000 dollars, and giving an output worth 5,425,245,000 dollars. The amounts paid in salaries and wages were respectively 274,616,000 dollars and 801,087,000 dollars.

Illinois ranks third among the Federal States for mineral output. The chief mineral product of Illinois is coal, the productive coal-fields having an area of about 42,900 square miles. In 1921 the estimated output was 67,500,000 short tons. On December 31, 1921, there were 26 furnaces in blast and the production of pig-iron for 1921 was 1,612,033 tons; the yield of petroleum was 10,044,000 barrels. The natural-gas gasoline produced in 1921 was of the value of 919,200 dollars (6,358,500 gallons). Zinc is worked, and in 1921 the output was 48,865 short tons. The output of limestone was 80,012 short tons, of the value of 369,038 dollars (1916); of Portland cement, in 1921, 14,939,000 barrels; of clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery) in 1916, 17,633,351 dollars. Total mineral output in 1916 was estimated at 146,780,236 dollars.

On the Great Lakes there is a large fleet of steamers engaged in carrying iron ore, cereals, and other products between the lake ports. Within the State there are (1921) 12,189 miles of steam railway, besides 3,614 miles (1921) of electric railway track.

British Consul-General at Chicago.—H. D. Nugent, C.M.G.

There is also a Vice-consul in Chicago.

Books of Reference.

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Fairlie (J. A.), Taxation and Revenue System of Illinois. Chicago.
Finley (J. H.), Illinois. In "American Commonwealth" Series. Boston, Mass.
Greene (E. B.), The Government of Illinois. In "Handbooks of American Government" Series. New York and London, 1904.
Mather (J. F.), The Making of Illinois. Chicago, 1900.
Nevins (A.), Illinois (American College and University Series). New York and Oxford, 1916.
Quaife (Milo M.), Chicago and the Old North-West, 1673-1835. Chicago and Cambridge. 1913.—Pictures of Illinois One Hundred Years ago. Chicago, 1918.
Ridgley (D. C.), The Geography of Illinois. Chicago and London, 1921.
Shaw (Albert), Local Government in Illinois. Baltimore, 1883.
Sparkling (S. A.), Municipal History of Chicago. Madison, 1898.

INDIANA.

Government.—Indiana was admitted into the Union on December 11, 1816. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. All citizens of the United States who have resided in the State two years and in their county or district one year next preceding the election are eligible to sit in either House; but Senators must be 25, and Representatives 21 years of age.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 13 Representatives.

Governor.—Warren T. McCray, 1921-25 (8,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Ed. Jackson.

The State is divided into 92 counties and 1,016 townships. The State Capital is Indianapolis.

AREA AND POPULATION—RELIGION AND EDUCATION 551

Area and Population.—Area 36,354 square miles, of which 309 square miles are water. Population according to census of 1920 is 2,930,390.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1860	1,339,000	11,428	1,350,428	37.6
1900	2,458,957	57,505	2,516,462	70.1
1910	2,640,556	60,320	2,700,876	74.9
1920	2,849,580	80,810	2,930,390	81.3

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

The population by sex and birth in 1920 was :—

	White	Negro	Indians and Asiatic	Total
Male	1,446,825	41,817	432	1,489,074
Female	1,402,246	38,993	77	1,441,316
Total	2,849,071	80,810	509	2,930,390

Of the total in 1920, 150,868 (representing 5.1 per cent.) were foreign-born white, 37,377 (24.8 per cent.) being from Germany, 9,100 from Austria, 9,351 from Hungary, 7,271 from Ireland, 8,522 from England, 3,707 from Scotland, 4,942 from Sweden, 17,791 (11.8 per cent.) from Poland, 7,673 from Russia, 6,712 from Italy, and 5,096 from Canada. Urban population formed 50.6 per cent. of whole, and the Negro population 2.8 per cent.

The largest cities in the State are Indianapolis (capital), with a population, according to the census of 1920, of 314,194; Fort Wayne with 86,549; Evansville, 85,264; South Bend, 70,983; Terre Haute, 66,083; East Chicago, 35,967; Muncie, 36,524; Hammond, 36,004; Richmond, 28,765; Anderson, 29,767; Elkhart, 24,277; Lafayette, 22,486; Michigan City, 19,457; New Albany, 22,992; Logansport, 21,626; Kokomo, 30,067; Marion, 23,747; Vincennes, 17,160.

Religion and Education.—The religious denominations most numerously represented are, in order of rank, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples of Christ, Baptist, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Lutheran, and Friends.

School attendance during the full term is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age, and from 14 to 16 unless employed. In 1922 the 5,636 public elementary schools had 15,456 teachers and 494,760 enrolled pupils. The public high schools numbered 795, and had 5,738 teachers with 96,930 pupils. Teachers are trained in 2 State normal schools (110 teachers and 1,610 students). The total expenditure for all public schools in 1922 was 61,072,874 dollars.

Indiana has many institutions for superior education, the principal being, 1921-22 :—

Begun	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1824	Indiana University, Bloomington	State	224	2,797
1837	De Pauw University, Greencastle	M.E.	54	1,140
1842	University of Notre Dame	R.C.	101	1,418
1874	Purdue University, Lafayette	State	286	2,852

The number of prisoners in penal institutions (July, 1922) was 3,850, being 131·3 per 100,000 of the population. On August 31, 1921, the almshouses contained 3,271 paupers.

Finance and Defence.—In the year ending September 30, 1921, the net receipts and disbursements were as follows :—

	Dollars
In hand, October 1, 1920	4,568,397
Receipts, 1920-21	21,604,263
Total Receipts	26,172,660
Disbursements, 1920-21	23,183,170
Balance Sept. 30, 1921	2,989,490

On September 30, 1921, the State had a debt of 345,615 dollars.

The assessed value of real property and of personal property in 1921 was 5,838,717,040 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 114 officers and 2,046 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Indiana is largely agricultural, about 94 per cent. of its total area being in farms. In 1921 there were 202,355 farms of 5 acres and over, and the farm-land had an area of 20,948,981 acres, of which 17,393,982 were improved land. The total assessed value of all farm property in 1921 was 3,042,311,247 dollars. The chief crops are corn (176,305,000 bushels in 1922), wheat (29,798,000 bushels), oats, 28,770,000 bushels, hay, and rye. The area under tobacco in 1922 was 18,000 acres, yielding 16,200,000 pounds, valued at 2,754,000 dollars. Large quantities of tomatoes are grown, besides other vegetables and fruits of all sorts. The live-stock on January 1, 1921, consisted of 591,289 horses, 534,865 other cattle, 724,313 milch cows, 591,289 sheep, 2,238,618 swine, and 96,476 mules. In 1921 the wool clip yielded 3,458,000 pounds of wool.

The coal-fields of the State have an area of 6,500 square miles. In 1920 the output of coal was 29,350,585 short tons, valued at 92,867,000 dollars (estimated output for 1921, 19,000,000 short tons); the output of crude petroleum in 1921 was 3,302,000 barrels, valued at 7,245,000 dollars, while the value of the natural gas sold (1918) was 1,510,404 dollars. The output of sandstone and limestone was valued at 6,529,298 dollars. The production of Portland cement (1920) was 10,700,000 barrels, valued at 21,507,000 dollars. The clay-working industries are important, yielding bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, &c., to the value of 10,999,474 dollars in 1917. Mineral springs in the State yielded (1919) water to the value of 181,495 dollars. The total mineral output was valued at 56,926,558 dollars in 1916, and 85,079,370 dollars in 1917.

The manufacturing industries in the State are extensive and various numbering (1919 Census) 7,918 in all, employing 330,145 persons (6,768 proprietors, 45,797 salaried employees, and 277,580 wage-earners), using materials worth 1,174,951,000 dollars, and turning out products valued at 1,939,753,000 dollars (increase over 1914 figures being 159·8 per cent.).

Indianapolis is an important centre of the live-stock traffic; and also the largest inter-urban railway traffic in the United States.

Natural facilities for transport are provided by the Ohio and Wabash rivers and by Lake Michigan, while for traffic by land (1921) there are 7,426

miles of steam railway, besides 2,452 miles (1921) of electric railway. All the lines from the east to Chicago pass through Indiana, as do other lines connecting east and west, and north and south.

At the close of the fiscal year on September 30, 1921, there were in operation 495 State banks, 170 trust companies, 166 private banks, and 5 mutual savings banks, with total assets of 533,908,854 dollars. The assets of the five savings banks at this date amounted to 18,452,486 dollars. The amount of savings deposits was 16,138,111 dollars.

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 Earey (Logan), History of Indiana. Indianapolis, 1915.
 Hyman and Cottman, Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana. Indianapolis, 1915.
 Kettleborough (Charles), Constitution Making in Indiana. Indianapolis, 1916.
 Levering (Mrs. J. H.), Historic Indiana. New York, 1909.
 Streightoff (F. D. and F. H.), Indiana, a Social and Economic Survey. Indianapolis, 1916.

IOWA.

Government.—Iowa was admitted into the Union on December 28, 1846. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 and a House of Representatives of 108 members, meeting every two years for an unlimited session. Senators are elected for four years, half of them retiring every second year; Representatives for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—N. E. Kendall, 1923–25 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—W. S. Allen.

Iowa is divided into 99 counties. The State capital is Des Moines.

Area and Population.—Area, 56,147 square miles (561 square miles water). Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,404,021. Indian Reservations in 1921, 3,251 acres with a population of 342.

Census Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	1,615,099	9,516	1,624,615	29.2
1900	2,219,160	12,693	2,231,853	40.2
1910	2,209,798	14,973	2,224,771	40.0
1920	2,385,016	19,005	2,404,021	43.2

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,218,711	10,121	280	280	1,229,392
Female . .	1,165,470	8,884	26	249	1,174,629
Total . .	2,384,181	19,005	306	529	2,404,021

At the census of 1920 there were 225,647 foreign-born whites, of whom 13,036 (5·8 per cent.) came from England, 10,686 (4·7 per cent.) from Ireland, 17,344 (7·7 per cent.) from Norway, 22,493 (10 per cent.) from Sweden, 18,020 (8 per cent.) from Denmark, 70,642 (31·3 per cent.) from Germany, 4,956 from Italy and 8,929 from Canada. The total represented 9·4 per cent of the State population.

The largest cities in the State, with their census population in 1920 are Des Moines (capital), 126,468; Dubuque, 39,141; Sioux City, 71,227; Davenport, 56,727; Council Bluffs, 36,162; Cedar Rapids, 45,566; Burlington, 24,057; Clinton, 24,151; Ottumwa, 23,003; Keokuk, 14,423; Muscatine, 16,068; Fort Dodge, 19,347; Waterloo, 36,230; Marshalltown, 15,731; Mason City, 20,065. Of the total population in 1920, 36·4 per cent. were urban and 0·8 per cent. Negro.

Religion and Instruction.—The more important bodies (with 1915 Census figures) are given as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 325,959; Roman Catholic, 206,701; Lutheran, 107,523; Disciples of Christ, 60,720; Presbyterian, 47,059; Baptists, 39,321; Congregational, 35,538; United Brethren, 10,366; reorganized Latter Day Saints (Anti-Polygamy), 10,216.

School attendance is compulsory for 16 consecutive weeks annually during school age (7–16). In 1918 the 11,266 public elementary schools had 475,375 pupils and 24,012 teachers. The 905 high schools had 3,620 teachers and 61,202 pupils. One public normal school had 120 teachers and 3,461 students in 1918. Total expenditure on education (1921) 59,068,023 dollars. The more important institutions in the State for higher education were as follows (1921–22):—

Year of Opening	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1855	The University of Iowa at Iowa City	State	500	5,000
1881	Drake University at Des Moines	Discips. of Christ	80	2,291
1857	Upper Iowa University at Fayette	M. E.	21	444
1868	State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames	State	475	4,700

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending July 1, 1921, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1920	11,048,928
Revenue, 1920–21	16,978,576
Total	28,027,504
Disbursements, 1920–21	22,365,216
Balance, July 1, 1921	5,662,388

The State has no bonded debt.

The assessed value of real property in 1921 was 3,427,329,848 dollars and of personal property, 632,284,740 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 142 officers and 3,028 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Iowa is pre-eminently an agricultural State, nearly the whole area being arable and included in farms. In 1920 it

had 213,439 farms with 33,474,896 acres of farm land, of which 28,606,951 acres were improved land. The value of all farm property in 1920 was 8,524,870,956 dollars. About half the farm area is devoted to the growing of cereals. In 1922 the crop of maize was 455,535,000 bushels; of wheat, 16,867,000 bushels; oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat being also grown. The crop of potatoes amounted to 8,460,000 bushels; of hay, to 4,750,000 tons; of flax-seed, to 80,000 bushels. The State has active live-stock industries. On January 1, 1921, it contained 1,328,000 horses, 1,252,000 dairy cows, 2,969,000 other cattle, 71,000 mules, 948,000 sheep, and 9,510,000 swine. The wool clip (1921) yielded 5,369,000 pounds of wool. In 1914, dairy products were valued at 38,779,860 dollars, and eggs at 20,593,720 dollars.

The productive coal-fields of the State have an area of about 19,000 square miles and are worked by 16,215 miners, and produced 7,813,916 short tons in 1920 (estimated output for 1921, 5,000,000 short tons). Gypsum and ochre are worked, and mineral waters are sold. Sandstone and limestone are found, and clay products and cement.

The output of manufactured goods in Iowa increased in value from 310,750,000 dollars in 1914 to 745,473,000 dollars in 1919, representing an increase of 139.9 per cent. The chief industries deal with pastoral and agricultural produce. The following is a summary of the manufacturing activity of the State according to the census of 1919: number of enterprises, 5,683; number of wage-earners, 80,551; wages paid during the year, 90,117,000 dollars; capital invested, 403,206,000 dollars, and value of the raw material used, 520,241,000 dollars.

Within the State in 1921 there were 9,809 miles of steam railway, besides 963 miles (1921) of electric railway track. The rivers also provide facilities for transport.

On June 30, 1921, there were 928 savings banks in the State, with 893,664 depositors having to their credit 358,591,000 dollars, being 401.66 dollars to each depositor.

References.

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 The Iowa Official Register, annual, compiled under the supervision of the Secretary of State. Des Moines, annual.
 Brigham (Johnson), Iowa: its history and its foremost citizens. Des Moines, 1915
 Eiboeck (J.), Die Deutschen von Iowa und deren Errungenschaften. Iowa, 1900.
 Harsha (W. J.), The Story of Iowa. Omaha, 1890.

KANSAS.

Government.—Kansas was admitted into the Union on January 29, 1861. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 40 members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 125 members, elected for two years. Sessions are biennial.

The right to vote is (with the usual exceptions) possessed by all citizens.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

Governor.—Jonathan M. Davis, 1923-24 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. T. Botkin.

The State is divided into 105 counties. The State Capital is Topeka.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 82,158 square miles, 3 4 square miles being water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,769,257. The population in five census years was:—

Years.	White. ¹	Negro.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1880	952,989	43,107	996,096	12.2
1890	1,378,398	49,710	1,428,108	17.5
1900	1,418,492	52,003	1,470,495	18.0
1910	1,636,919	54,030	1,690,949	20.7
1920	1,711,332	57,925	1,769,257	21.6

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	878,150	29,739	134	1,198	909,221
Female	830,756	28,186	16	1,078	860,036
Total	1,708,906	57,925	150	2,276	1,769,257

Of the total population in 1920, 110,578 (or 6.2 per cent.) were foreign-born whites: 23,380 (21.1 per cent.) German, 10,337 (9.3 per cent.) Swedish, 3,355 Italian, 7,899 (7.1 per cent.) English, 4,825 Irish, 12,050 (10.9 per cent.) Russian, 13,568 (12.3 per cent.) Mexican, and 5,319 Canadian.

The cities of the State with estimated population in 1920 are:—

—	Pop.	—	Pop.	—	Pop.
Kansas City . .	101,177	Leavenworth . .	16,912	Parsons	16,028
Wichita	72,217	Pittsburg	18,052	Independence . .	11,920
Topeka (Capital) .	50,022	Coffeyville . . .	13,452	Lawrence	12,456
Hutchinson . . .	23,298	Atchison	12,630	Salina	15,085

Of the total population in 1920, 34.9 per cent. were urban, and 3.3 per cent. Negro.

The most numerous religious bodies are Methodist, of various denominations, others (in order of rank) being Roman Catholic, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, and Friends.

In 1920 the 8,707 public elementary schools had 10,000 teachers, 348,154 enrolled pupils; 650 public high schools had 4,000 teachers and 58,729 pupils. Teachers are trained in three public normal schools, which in 1920 had 232 teachers and 7,314 students. Expenditure in 1918, 17,102,644 dollars.

For higher instruction are (1921-22):—

Founded	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1866	University of Kansas, Lawrence	State	815	3,700
1863	Agricultural College, Manhattan	"	256	3,176
1858	Baker University, Baldwin	M. E.	31	469
1896	Kansas City University	M. Prot.	19	326
1865	Ottawa University	Bapt.	26	431
1865	Washburn College, Topeka	Cong.	50	969

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1922, the total receipts and disbursements were:—

	Dollars
Cash Balance, July 1, 1921	4,256,487
Receipts, 1921-22	28,155,342
Total	32,411,829
Disbursements, 1921-22	26,884,402
Balance, July 1, 1922	5,527,427

The assessed valuation of real and personal property was 3,554,812,791 dollars in 1922.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 123 officers and 1,902 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Kansas is pre-eminently agricultural, but suffers from lack of rainfall in the west. In 1920 there were 165,286 farms, with an area of farmland of 45,425,179 acres, of which 30,600,760 acres were improved land. The total value of farm property in 1920 was 3,302,806,187 dollars. The chief crops are maize (98,391,000 bushels in 1922), wheat (122,887,000 bushels), and hay. Oats, barley, rye, potatoes and flax are also grown. The production of Kaffir corn is mostly confined to this State. Various orchard fruits are cultivated. The State has an extensive live-stock industry comprising, on January 1, 1921, 1,108,000 horses, 250,000 mules, 898,000 milch cows, 2,075,000 other cattle, 405,000 sheep, and 1,810,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1921 yielded 1,878,000 pounds.

Kansas has coal-fields with an area of about 15,000 square miles, from which 5,926,408 short tons were mined in 1920 (estimated output 1921, 3,600,000 short tons). In Kansas there are also found oil fields (the yield of crude petroleum in 1921 was 36,232,000 barrels), natural gas, and zinc (16,573 short tons smelted in 1921). The quarries yield sandstone, limestone, gypsum, and there is a large output of Portland cement. The State also produces salt, which is important both for live-stock and dead-meat industries.

In the manufacturing industries in 1919 there were 3,474 establishments with 3,562 proprietors or firm members, 12,938 salaried employees, and 61,049 wage-earners. The raw material used during the year cost 750,088,000 dollars, the output was valued at 913,667,000 dollars, and the wages paid amounted to 73,060,000 dollars. The output showed an increase of 182·7 per cent. over 1914 figures. The slaughtering and milling industries are the most important.

Kansas, traversed by numerous rivers and six important trunk railways

has abundant transport facilities. There were 9,388 miles of steam railway line in 1921 and 515 miles of electric railway track (1921) within the State.

In 1919 there was 1 savings bank with 744 depositors, who had to their credit 295,000 dollars, being 396·51 dollars to each depositor.

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Kansas: A Cyclopaedia of State History.* 3 vols. Chicago, 1912.

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KENTUCKY.

Government.—Kentucky was admitted into the Union on February 4, 1791. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 38 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. All citizens who have resided in the State one year, and in the county six months, are (with necessary exceptions) qualified as electors.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—Edwin P. Morrow, 1920–24 (6,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Fred A. Vaughn.

The State is divided into 120 counties. The State Capital is Frankfort (census pop. in 1920, 9,805).

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 40,598 square miles, of which 417 square miles are water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,416,630.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	919,517	236,167	1,155,684	28·8	1910	2,028,249	261,656	2,289,905	57·0
1880	1,377,239	271,451	1,648,690	41·0	1920	2,180,692	235,938	2,416,630	60·1
1900	1,862,468	284,706	2,147,174	53·4					

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	1,108,853	118,548	66	27	1,227,494
Female . . .	1,071,707	117,390	9	30	1,189,136
Total . . .	2,180,560	235,938	75.	57	2,416,630

. The foreign-born white population (1·3 per cent. of the whole) numbered 30,780, of whom 11,137 were German (35·9 per cent.), 3,422 Irish, 1,932 Italian, 2,736 Russian, and 1,863 English.

The census population of the principal cities was in 1920 as follows :—

Cities	Popula- tion	Cities	Popula- tion	Cities	Popula- tion
Louisville .	234,891	Newport .	29,347	Ashland .	14,729
Covington .	57,121	Paducah .	24,735	Henderson .	12,169
Lexington .	41,534	Owensboro' .	17,424	Frankfort .	9,805

Of the total population in 1920, 26·2 per cent. were urban, and 9·8 per cent. Negro.

The predominant religious denominations of the State are: Baptist, Roman Catholic, and Methodist, less numerous bodies being Disciples of Christ and Presbyterians.

Kentucky has a law for compulsory attendance at school between the ages of 7 and 14 years for eight consecutive weeks, but in the larger cities, for the full term. In 1919 the elementary schools of the State had 13,349 male and female teachers and 535,332 pupils. 293 public high schools had 1,327 male and female teachers and 23,511 pupils. The State had 2 public normal schools with 129 teachers and 2,310 students in 1918. For superior instruction there are universities and colleges, the more important of which (1921-22) were as follows :—

Begun	Institutions	Staff	Students
1819	Central University of Kentucky, Danville (Presb.)	12	287
1855	Berea College (non-Sect.)	141	2,550
1865	Kentucky University (State), Lexington	150	1,881
1837	University of Louisville	200	900

Expenditure on education in 1919, 8,628,476 dollars.

On July 1, 1922, the number of prisoners in penal institutions was 3,824, being 158·2 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance.—For the year ending June 30, 1921, the receipts and expenditure were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1920	429,008
Receipts, 1920-21	16,222,062
Total	16,651,070
Disbursements, 1920-21	14,360,008
Balance, July 1, 1921	2,291,062

The bonded debt of the State is 6,285,962 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property was 2,248,356,058 dollars in 1919.

Production and Industry.—Kentucky is largely an agricultural State. In 1920 there were 270,626 farms with an area of 21,612,772 acres, of which 13,975,746 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,511,901,077 dollars. The central portion of the State contains the 'blue grass region' which, having a rich soil, produces cereals, grasses and

fruits of fine quality. In 1922 the maize crop amounted to 88,060,000 bushels; and the wheat crop to 7,475,000 bushels, other farm products being hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, water-melons, and fruits of many sorts. Besides hemp is grown some cotton, and also sorghum. The chief crop, however, is tobacco, under which in 1922 were 525,000 acres, yielding 446,250,000 pounds, valued at 87,019,000 dollars.

Stock raising is important in Kentucky, which has long been famous for its horses. The live-stock on January 1, 1921, consisted of 420,000 horses, 250,000 mules, 466,000 milch cows, 562,000 other cattle, 1,137,000 sheep, and 1,429,000 swine. In 1921 the wool clip yielded 2,600,000 pounds of wool.

The principal mineral product of Kentucky is coal, 35,690,726 short tons being mined in 1920 (output for 1921 estimated at 30,000,000 short tons). Output of petroleum for 1921, 8,950,600 barrels. The quarries also yield sandstone and limestone, and the clay working establishments turned out bricks, tiles, pottery, &c. Other mineral products are iron, lead, stone, barytes, lime, natural cement, asphalt, natural gas, and mineral waters.

In 1919 the census of manufactures showed there were 3,957 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 276,535,000 dollars; 69,340 wage-earners who earned 67,034,000 dollars, and turned out manufactures worth 395,660,000 dollars, the value of the raw material used being 235,716,000 dollars. The output showed an increase of 71·8 per cent. over 1914 figures.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers provide natural facilities for transport. In 1921 the State had 3,929 miles of steam railway besides 455 miles (1921) of electric railway track. The principal railway lines are the Louisville and Nashville, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Illinois Central, and the Southern.

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LOUISIANA

Government.—Louisiana was admitted into the Union on April 8, 1812. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 39 members and a House of Representatives of 101 members, Senators and Representatives being chosen for four years. Sessions are biennial.

Qualified electors are (with the usual exceptions) all registered citizens resident in the State for two years and in the parish one year next before the election.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

Governor.—John M. Parker, 1920-1924 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—James J. Bailey.

Louisiana is divided into 64 parishes (corresponding with the counties of other States). The State Capital is Baton Rouge.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 48,506 square miles (3,097 square miles being water). Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,798,509.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	730,821	650,804	1,381,625	30.4
1910	942,514	713,874	1,656,388	36.5
1920	1,098,252	700,257	1,798,509	39.6

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

The population in 1920 by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	557,498	344,794	493	550	903,335
Female . .	539,113	355,463	82	516	895,174
Total . .	1,096,611	700,257	575	1,066	1,798,509

Most of the white population are descended from the early French settlers. In 1920 the foreign-born whites (2.5 per cent. of the total State population) numbered 44,871, of whom 16,264 (36.2 per cent.) were Italian, 5,147 (11.5 per cent.), German, 4,182 French, 2,399 Mexican, 2,000 Irish, and 1,819 English. The largest city in the State is New Orleans with a census population of 387,219 in 1920. Other cities are Shreveport, 43,874; Baton Rouge (Capital), 21,782. Of the total population in 1920, 34.9 per cent. were urban, and 38.9 per cent. Negro.

Most of the Southern States are strenuously Protestant, but over 61 per cent. of the population of Louisiana are Roman Catholic. Of Protestants in the State, Baptists and Methodists are the most numerous, then Protestant Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory. In 1920-21 the elementary public schools had 211,227 enrolled white pupils; the public high schools had 26,840 pupils. Total number of teachers, 7,756. The 4 public normal schools had 134 teachers and 3,439 students in 1919. Expenditure on education (1919-20) was 11,088,689 dollars. Superior instruction is given in the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. The university was opened in 1860, and the college in 1874; on June 1, 1877, they were by law united into one and the same institution with its seat at Baton Rouge. In 1922 it had 106 professors and 1,242 students. Tulane University (founded in 1834) in New Orleans had, in 1922, 387 professors and 2,580 students. This university has State support to the extent of the remission of certain taxes. The Roman Catholics have Jefferson College at Convent with 8 professors and 50 students, and a University (Loyola University, founded 1904) at New Orleans with 52 professors and 800 students. The New Orleans University (established 1874) is for coloured persons. It had 20 instructors and 492 enrolled students in 1920. There is an Industrial Institute at Ruston and another at Lafayette. The State has also an institution for the deaf and dumb and another for the blind, both at Baton Rouge.

Finance and Defence.—For the year 1921 the receipts and the disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, January 1, 1921	3,540,042
Receipts, 1921	22,606,955
Total	26,146,997
Disbursements, 1921	22,692,860
Balance December 31, 1921	3,454,137

The bonded and floating debt of the State up to March 1, 1922, amounted to 10,354,000 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 6 million dollars. The assessed valuation of property in 1921 amounted to 1,718,286,902 dollars.

On June 30, 1921, the militia or State National Guard, with headquarters at Baton Rouge, consisted of 28 officers and 413 enlisted men. There is also a naval militia.

Production and Industry.—The surface of the State is chiefly a great plain sloping from north and north-east to the Mississippi delta. The State is divided into two parts, the uplands and the alluvial and swamp regions of the coast. A delta occupies about one-third of the total area. Louisiana surpasses the other States in extent of navigable waterways—3,782 miles. The Gulf coast-line is 1,250 miles in length. Agriculture is the leading industry. In 1920 the State had 135,463 farms, with an area of 10,019,822 acres, of which 5,626,226 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 589,826,679 dollars. The products and manufactures of Louisiana are very various. The chief crops in 1922 were corn, 1,706,000 acres, producing 29,002,000 bushels; rice grown on 555,000 acres, yielding 19,980,000 bushels. For 1922 the cotton area was 1,185,000 acres, and the yield 357,000 bales, valued at 42,840,000 dollars. Oats, potatoes, and tobacco are also grown, but not extensively. On January 1, 1922, the State contained 173,000 horses, 178,000 mules, 124,000 sheep, 756,000 swine, and 220,000 milch cows. In 1921 the wool clip yielded 508,000 lb.

Louisiana has valuable fisheries. Oyster reefs extend almost continuously along the coast, and the oyster fisheries are the most valuable south of Virginia, the area suitable to planting and growing oysters being over 7,000 sq. miles.

Rich sulphur mines are found in Louisiana, and wells for the extraction of sulphur by means of hot water and air at the surface are in operation. The yield of crude petroleum in 1921 was 26,523,000 barrels.

The manufacturing industries are chiefly those associated with the products of the State: sugar, lumber, cotton-seed, rice. In 1919 there were 2,617 manufacturing establishments which employed altogether 12,216 salaried employees, and 98,265 wage-earners. The material used cost 431,404,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 676,190,000 dollars.

Brewing, confectionery, printing, and other works are also prosperous.

A large international trade is carried on through the port of New Orleans, where in the year ending June 30, 1922 the imports amounted to 104,056,671 dollars, and the exports to 365,116,311 dollars. The exports consisted of cotton and cotton-seed products, wheat, flour, rice, and other produce.

The State has ample facilities for traffic, having, besides 24,900 miles of public roads, the Mississippi and other waterways, with 4,794 miles of

navigable water. In 1921 the steam railways in the State had a length of 5,223 miles, besides (1921) 309 miles of electric railway track. The principal lines are operated by the Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, Texas and Pacific, the Gulf Coast Line, the Rock Island, and the Southern Pacific systems.

In 1918, there were 14 savings banks in the State with 100,000 depositors having to their credit 38,863,885 dollars, which is 338.64 dollars to each depositor. The bank clearings at New Orleans in 1918 amounted to 2,575,655,000 dollars.

British Consul-General at New Orleans.—Lt.-Col. C. Braithwaite-Wallis.

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MAINE.

Government.—Maine was admitted into the Union on March 3, 1820. There is a Legislature of two Houses, the Senate, consisting of 31 members, and the House of Representatives with 151 members, both Houses being elected at the same time for two years. The suffrage is possessed by all registered male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, who can read English and write his own name; but paupers and un-taxed Indians have no vote.

Governor.—Percival P. Baxter, 1923-25 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Frank W. Ball.

For local government the State is divided into 16 counties, subdivided into towns, cities, plantations and various unincorporated places. The State Capital is Augusta.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 33,040 square miles, of which 29,895 square miles are land. Census population on January 1, 1920, 768,014. Population for four census years.

Year	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	647,485	1,451	648,936	21.7
1900	693,147	1,319	694,466	23.2
1910	741,008	1,363	742,371	24.8
1920	766,704	1,310	768,014	25.7

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

The population by sex and race in 1920 was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	387,455	716	161	420	388,752
Female	378,240	594	9	419	379,262
Total	765,695	1,310	170	839	768,014

The foreign-born white population (14.0 per cent. of the total State population) numbered 107,349, of whom 38,570 (35.9 per cent.) were English Canadian, 35,580 (33.1 per cent.) French Canadian, 5,748 (5.4 per cent.) Irish, 5,149 English, 2,171 Scotch, 2,026 Swedish, 3,763 Russian and 2,797 Italian. Within the State, especially in the north, there is a strong French and French-speaking element.

The largest city in the State is Portland with a census population of 69,272 in 1920. Other cities and towns (with population in 1920) are : Lewiston, 31,791; Bangor, 25,978; Biddeford, 18,008; Auburn, 16,985; Augusta, 14,144; Bath, 14,731; Waterville, 13,351. Of the total population in 1920, 39.0 per cent. were urban and 0.2 Negro.

The largest religious body is Roman Catholic; then come Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Protestant Episcopalians.

Education is free for pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, and compulsory from 5 to 14. Cities and towns have elective school attendance committees. In 1921 the 4,516 public elementary schools had 4,781 teachers and 118,233 enrolled pupils. The 202 public high schools had 951 teachers and 19,831 pupils. For the training of teachers in 1921 there were five public Normal Schools with 101 teachers and 1,000 students. The University of Maine, founded in 1868 at Orono, had (1922) 119 professors and teachers and 1,307 students. It is endowed by and receives large appropriations from the State. Bowdoin College, founded in 1794 at Brunswick, had (1922) 35 professors and 450 students, Bates College at Lewiston 40 professors and 556 students, and Colby College at Waterville 28 professors and 486 students.

Public schools are mainly supported by appropriations from the towns or cities and from the State, and by the income from school funds. Total expenditure on education in 1921, 8,048,535 dollars.

Finance, and Defence.—For the financial year ending June 30, 1922 the amount of revenue and expenditure was as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1921	2,011,376
Receipts, 1921-22	15,843,365
Total	17,854,741
Payments, 1921-22	15,990,977
Balance, July 1, 1922	1,863,764

The bonded debt on July 1, 1922 amounted to 11,283,300 dollars.

In 1921 the assessed value of real property amounted to 484,754,706 dollars, and of personal property to 152,648,727 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921 consisted of 80 officers and 1,288 enlisted men.

Production, Commerce, Railways.—The products of Maine are derived chiefly from agriculture, forestry, quarrying, and fisheries. The State has, besides other attractions, excellent hunting and fishing, and is a favourite summer resort. The soil is not generally fertile, an important exception being that of the Aroostook valley, which is well adapted for the growing of fruit and vegetables. In 1920 the State contained 48,227 farms with a total acreage of 5,425,968 acres, of which 1,977,329 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 270,526,733 dollars. The chief crops are oats (1922), 4,940,000 bushels; maize, 1,312,000 bushels; buckwheat, potatoes, and hay. On January 1, 1921, the farm animals comprised 104,000 horses, 171,000 milch cows, 129,000 other cattle, 140,000 sheep, and 97,000 swine. The wool clip in 1921 amounted to 660,000 pounds of wool.

The commercial mineral products of Maine are, considering the size and population of the State, few in number and of minor importance. Only one mineral, feldspar, has Maine ranked first during the last three years.

In the State are large granite works, cotton mills, paper mills, manufactures of clothing, &c. On August 31, 1921, there were 1,114,020 active spindles in the State consuming 153,165 bales of cotton. In 1919, according to the census of manufactures of that year, the State had 2,995 manufacturing establishments employing altogether 7,916 salaried officials and 88,651 wage-earners, the latter earning 94,225,000 dollars. Their aggregate capital amounted to 419,158,000 dollars; the cost of raw materials in a year to 254,569,000 dollars, and the value of a year's output to 456,822,000 dollars.

In 1921 there were 2,294 miles of steam railway and 528 miles (1921) of electric railway within the State. The railways are connected with the Canadian railway systems.

On June 30, 1921, there were 42 mutual savings banks in the State, with 237,556 depositors, having to their credit 106,603,000 dollars, being 448.75 dollars to each depositor.

At Portland there is a British vice-consul.

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MARYLAND.

Government.—Maryland was one of the thirteen original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates. There are 27 senators and 102 Delegates. The Senators serve for four years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of half every two years. Delegates are elected for two years.

There is universal suffrage for United States citizens who have resided one year in the State, six months in the Congressional District, and one day in

the precinct next preceding election. It is necessary for a person entering the State to declare his intention of becoming a resident of the State one year before he is entitled to register as a voter.

Maryland is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

Governor.—Albert C. Ritchie, 1920-24 (4,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Philip B. Perlman.

The State is divided into 23 counties and Baltimore City. The State Capital is Annapolis.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 12,327 square miles, of which 9,941 square miles are land and 2,386 are water, the Chesapeake Bay alone occupying 1,203 square miles. The extreme breadth from north to south is 128 miles; the extreme length from east to west is 315 miles. Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,449,661.

Population according to the last four Federal censuses.

Year	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	515,918	171,131	687,049	69·1
1900	952,980	235,064	1,188,044	119·5
1910	1,063,096	232,250	1,295,346	130·3
1920	1,205,182	244,479	1,449,661	145·8

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	605,601	123,453	383	18	729,455
Female	599,136	121,026	30	14	720,206
Total	1,204,737	244,479	413	32	1,449,661

Of the total population 102,177 (or 7·0 per cent.) were foreign born whites, of whom 22,032 were from Germany (21·6 per cent.), 9,543 from Italy, 6,580 from Ireland, 24,791 (24·3 per cent.) from Russia, 12,061 from Poland, and 5,095 from England.

The largest city in the State and also the chief manufacturing and commercial centre, is Baltimore, with a census population in 1920 of 733,826. Other cities, with population in 1920, are Cumberland, 29,837; Hagerstown, 28,064; Frederick 11,066; Annapolis (Capital), 11,214. Of the total population in 1920, 68 per cent. were urban and 16·9 per cent, Negro. Nearly 51 per cent. of the population of the State live within the corporate limits of the City of Baltimore.

The prevailing forms of religion are Protestant, but Roman Catholics have 35·3 per cent. of the Church membership in the State.

Education is compulsory for children 8 to 12 years of age in the entire State since September 1, 1916, and 8 to 16 unless legally employed.

In 1920, there were in the 2,423 public elementary and high schools of the State, 181,547 white (92,964 boys and 88,583 girls) and 43,543 coloured (21,091 boys and 22,452 girls) elementary pupils and 15,541 white (6,825

boys and 8,716 girls), and 987 (278 boys and 709 girls) high school pupils. The State had 3 normal schools, with 74 teachers and 350 pupils in 1920. The total expenditure on education in 1920 was 8,916,441 dollars.

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organised in 1876. It is non-sectarian, and in 1922 had 400 instructors and 3,200 students. Its hospital with educational features is famous. Goucher College, formerly the Woman's College of Baltimore, founded in 1888, has 71 instructors and 886 students. Other institutions are the Peabody Institute for the Education of Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, Walter's Art Gallery, Maryland University, Maryland Agricultural College with 185 professors and 2,200 students; the Princess Anne Academy for Coloured Youths, with 4 teachers and 47 students.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending September 30, 1920, the total receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, Sept. 30, 1919	2,445,716
Receipts, 1919-20	13,083,601
Total	15,529,317
Disbursements, 1919-20	12,304,346
Balance, Sept. 30, 1920	3,224,971

On September 30, 1920, the gross debt of the State amounted to 28,364,880 dollars, and the net debt to 18,343,876 dollars. In 1919 the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 1,392,944,923 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 99 officers and 1,826 enlisted men. The Federal authorities have a navy recruiting rendezvous and a navy pay office at Baltimore. The United States Naval Academy, for the education of boys intended for the Federal naval service, is at Annapolis.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is an important industry in the State, about 82 per cent. of the area being in farms mostly worked by their owners. In 1920 there were 47,908 farms with an area of 4,757,999 acres, of which 3,136,728 acres were improved land. The total value of farm property in 1920 was 463,638,120 dollars. The chief crops are wheat (578,000 acres, producing 9,537,000 bushels in 1922), maize (25,400,000 bushels, valued at 17,272,000 dollars), hay, potatoes (51,000 acres, 5,151,000 bushels, valued at 3,091,000 dollars in 1922), vegetables and fruit. In 1922 the yield of tobacco was 26,950,000 pounds, valued at 4,582,000 dollars. Maryland canned 29.4 per cent. of the tomatoes put up in the United States in 1920. The dairy output in 1920 was worth 13,407,526 dollars; the poultry products, 10,798,096 dollars. The farm animals in the State on January 1, 1921, were: horses, 158,000; mules, 25,000; milch cows, 180,000; other cattle, 132,000; sheep, 220,000; swine, 427,000. The wool clip in 1921 yielded 523,000 pounds of wool.

Of mining industries in the State the most important is coal-mining, which, in 1920, gave an output of 4,065,239 short tons (the output for 1921 being estimated at 2,500,000 short tons). Second in importance is clay-working. Quarrying is also of importance. Other products were sand, talc, slate, lime, and natural rock cement.

The fisheries of the State are valuable, especially the oyster fisheries, which yield more than any other State in the Union. Other fishery products are shad, bass, perch, and various shell-fish.

According to the census report of 1919, Maryland had 4,937 manufactories, capital employed 619,607,000 dollars; persons engaged in manufactories 165,869; (proprietors and firm members 5,129; salaried employees 20,398; average number of wage-earners 140,342); salaries 42,004,000 dollars; wages 147,867,000 dollars; cost of material 549,347,000 dollars; value of products 873,945,000; an increase over 1914 of 131·4 per cent.

The State has ample facilities for traffic both by sea and land, having a network of roads nearly 1,000 miles in extent (1920), steam railways with (1921) 1,435 miles of line in the State and 705 miles of electric railway (1921), while 87 steamboat lines enter the port of Baltimore, which is one of the best ports on the Atlantic coast.

There were 193 State banks and trust companies in the State on December 31, 1920, with resources of 267,648,738 dollars. These included a number of mutual saving institutions which, on June 30, 1921, numbered 17 and had 278,259 depositors with 126,686,000 dollars to their credit, being 455·28 dollars to each depositor. The total amount of deposits in all the banks of Maryland on December 31st, 1920, was 166,473,063 dollars.

British Consul at Baltimore.—H. A. Ford.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Constitution and Government.—In 1614, the Plymouth Company undertook exploring expeditions to New England, and obtained a Royal Charter granting sovereign powers over the region lying to the north of Virginia. It is supposed that the coast of Massachusetts was visited by the Norsemen as early as the year 1,000, but the first permanent settlement within the borders of the present state was made at Plymouth in December, 1620, by the Pilgrims from Holland, who were separatists from the English Church. This was the nucleus of the Plymouth Colony. In 1628 another company of Puritans settled at Salem, and from that beginning the Massachusetts Bay Colony was formed. In 1630 Boston was settled. In 1629 the whole region called New England was formed into a province.

By a special Charter the Government was divided between the colony of Plymouth and that of Massachusetts Bay, but in 1692 they were re-united, and thenceforward acted together both in peace and war. In the struggle which ended in the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, Massachusetts took the foremost part, and became one of the thirteen original States of the Union.

There is a legislative body consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, styled collectively the General Court of Massachusetts. The Senate consists of 40 members elected biennially by popular vote, the State being divided into 40 senatorial districts each of which returns one senator. The House of Representatives consists of 240 members, elected in 165 districts, each of which returns one, two, or three representatives according to population. There is an annual session of the Legislature.

All citizens of the United States who can read and write may vote in all State elections, provided they are not paupers or under guardianship, and provided they have lived one year in the State and six months in the election district or precinct.

The State sends 2 Senators and 16 Representatives to the Federal Congress.

Governor.—Channing H. Cox, 1923–25 (salary, 10,000 dollars).

Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Frederic W. Cook, 1923.

There are 14 counties in the State, varying largely in population, and there are 39 cities and 316 towns. The State Capital is Boston.

Area and Population.—Area 8,266 square miles (227 square miles being water.) The population as determined by the Federal Census of January 1, 1920, was 3,852,356.

The population at the date of each of the censuses was as follows:—

Years (Census)	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	2,215,373	23,574	2,238,947	284.3
1900	2,769,764	35,582	2,805,346	356.2
1910	3,324,926	41,490	3,366,416	427.4
1915	3,644,273	49,037	3,693,310	463.9
1920	3,803,524	48,832	3,852,356	479.2

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	1,864,317	22,912	2,523	262	1,890,014
Female . . .	1,939,207	22,554	288	293	1,962,342
Total . . .	3,803,524	45,466	2,811	555	3,852,356

Of the total population in 1920, 1,077,534 (28.0 per cent.) were foreign-born whites, of whom 183,171 (17.0 per cent.) were from Ireland; 117,007 (10.9 per cent.) from Italy; 92,034 (8.5 per cent.) from Russia; 86,895 (8.1 per cent.) from England; 69,157 (6.4 per cent.) from Poland; 28,315 (2.6 per cent.) from Portugal; 8,098 (0.8 per cent.) from Austria; 38,012

(8.5 per cent.) from Sweden; 28,474 (2.6 per cent.) from Scotland; 22,113 (2.1 per cent.) from Germany; 108,691 (10.1 per cent.) were French Canadian, 153,330 (14.2 per cent.) other Canadian; 20,441 (1.9 per cent.) from Greece; and 14,570 (1.4 per cent.) from Finland.

In 1920 the population of each of 39 cities of the State was as follows :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Boston (capital)	748,060	Malden	49,103	Gloucester	22,947
Worcester	179,754	Quincy	47,876	Beverly	22,561
Springfield	129,614	Newton	46,054	North Adams	22,282
New Bedford	121,217	Chelsea	43,184	Northampton	21,951
Fall River	120,485	Salem	42,529	Leominster	19,744
Lowell	112,759	Pittsfield	41,763	Attleboro	19,731
Cambridge	109,694	Fitchburg	41,029	Peabody	19,552
Lynn	99,148	Everett	40,120	Westfield	18,604
Lawrence	94,270	Medford	39,038	Melrose	18,204
Somerville	93,091	Taunton	37,137	Gardner ¹	16,971
Brockton	66,254	Chicopee	36,214	Woburn	16,574
Holyoke	60,203	Waltham	30,915	Newburyport	15,618
Haverhill	53,884	Revere	28,823	Marlborough	15,028

¹ Became a city January 1, 1923.

Of the total population in 1920, 94.8 per cent. were urban and 1.2 per cent. Negro.

The Registrar's Report for 1921 showed: Live births, 92,207, or 23.7 per 1,000 population; deaths, 47,780, or 12.3 per 1,000 population; marriages, 33,590, or 17.3 per 1,000 population.

Divorces granted in 1921 numbered 3,803, or 1.7 per 1,000 married population. Divorces were granted for desertion, adultery, cruel and abusive treatment, intoxication, imprisonment, impotency and non-support.

The infant mortality rate in 1921 was 75.9 per 1,000 live births. The maternal mortality rate in 1921 for diseases caused by pregnancy and confinement was 6.1 per 1,000 confinements.

The "corrected death rate" (excluding deaths of non-residents) for the City of Boston in 1922 (based on the population of 764,017 on July 1, 1922) was 12.51 as compared with a corresponding "corrected death rate" in 1921 of 11.09.

The principal religious bodies are the Roman Catholics and Protestants. The leading Protestant bodies are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodist-Episcopalian, Protestant-Episcopalian, Unitarians, Jewish Congregations, Presbyterians, and Universalists.

Instruction.—There is a State Department of Education. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 14 years of age. For the school year ending June 30, 1922, the total expenditure was 48,624,118 dollars. The number of teachers required for the public schools was 21,108, the total number of pupils enrolled was 665,804, and the average attendance was 578,652. The 251 public high schools had 4,441 teachers and 92,357 pupils. There are 10 State normal schools with a total enrolment for the school year, 1922-23, of 2,534 pupils and 179 teachers. In 1915 the Legislature passed an Act establishing a Department of University Extension, and to provide for educational extension courses under the direction of the Board of Education. Student enrolment between January 1, 1916, and December 1, 1922: in classes, 93,690; in correspondence courses, 24,790; total, 118,480. Number of students who have completed courses, 53,053.

Within the State there are 18 colleges and universities, of which 14 are non-sectarian and 3 are sectarian (2 Catholic and 1 Methodist). Of these 18 institutions, 6 are exclusively for women. Data for these institutions as of November, 1922, are:—

Year of origin	Name and Location of College	Professors and other Instructors	Students
1636	Harvard University, ¹ Cambridge	1,009 ⁵	6,357 ²
1793	Williams College, Williamstown	57	632
1825	Amherst College, Amherst	56	535
1837	Mount Holyoke College, ³ South Hadley	107	781
1843	College of the Holy Cross, Worcester	55	877
1850	Tufts College, ⁴ Medford	368	2,094
1861	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, ⁴ Cambridge	380	3,180
1863	Massachusetts Agricultural College, ⁴ Amherst	103	803
1863	Boston College, Newton	45	890
1865	Worcester Polytechnic, Worcester	58	504
1869	Boston University, ⁴ Boston	367	8,906
1870	Wellesley College, ³ Wellesley	141	1,533
1871	Smith College, ³ Northampton	183	2,033
1882	Radcliffe College, ³ Cambridge	150	728
1887	Clark University, ⁴ Worcester	50	368
1899	Simmons College, ³ Boston	120	1,244
1912	Wheaton College, ³ Norton	32	358

¹ Radcliffe College for women is affiliated with, but is not legally a part of, Harvard University.

² Not including students in the summer school.

³ For women only.

⁴ For men and women.

⁵ Includes Instructors in Harvard University offering instruction to students in Radcliffe College.

Charity and Correction.—On December 1, 1922, there were in the State 14 public institutions strictly, or in part, for the insane, 3 for the feeble-minded, and 1 for epileptics, and in addition to these, there were 13 private institutions for the insane, epileptics, and inebriates, 5 for feeble-minded, and 1 for epileptics. The whole number of insane in institutions and in family care in the State on December 1, 1922, was 16,307, of which number 15,962 were under public care. Of the total number, 7,873 were males and 8,434 were females. The total number of feeble-minded in the State was 3,249, of whom 1,615 were males and 1,634 females.

On December 1, 1922, there were 5 institutions under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare, consisting of the State infirmary with 2,314 inmates, three industrial schools with 893 inmates, and a hospital school for crippled children with 295 inmates. In addition to the above, there were on December 1, 1921, as State minor wards, under the custodial care of the Board, 3,854 children boarded in families and 1,657 children in families without board, also 3,133 children in care of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools, placed in families and supervised by the Department of Public Welfare. The number of paupers in almshouses during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, was 6,375.

The penal institutions in the State consist of 5 strictly State institutions and 21 county jails or houses of correction. On September 30, 1922, the number of prisoners in these institutions was 3,236 males and 374 females.

Finance and Defence.—For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1922, the net revenue and expenditures of the State were as follows :—

	Dollars
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1921	17,308,047
Net receipts, year ending November 30, 1922	95,112,127
Total	112,420,174
Total net expenditure, year ending Nov. 30, 1922	97,259,896

Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1922	15,160,278
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The total bonded debt of the State on December 1, 1922, amounted to 133,416,162 dollars, while the sinking fund amounted to 56,420,164 dollars, leaving a net total debt of 76,955,997 dollars.

For the year 1922 the figures for certain tax values are as follows :—

	Dollars
Assessed value of real estate	4,704,580,610
Assessed value of personal property	1,006,442,702
Amount of deposits in savings banks (average for last six months)	1,323,793,860
Valuation of corporate excess taxed by the Commonwealth	1,265,030,721
	8,299,847,893

For the financial year ending January 31, 1922, the actual receipts of the city of Boston were 62,957,012 dollars, and the actual expenditures were 62,075,873 dollars, while the net funded debt of the city, including the Cohituate Water Debt and the Suffolk County Debt for which the city is responsible, was 79,913,010 dollars.

The military force of the State is the Massachusetts National Guard, with an estimated actual strength of 499 officers and 8,083 enlisted men on December 31, 1922.

Production, Industry, Commerce.—In 1920 the number of farms in Massachusetts (a farm being defined for census purpose as 'any tract of land of three or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than three acres which produced at least 250 dollars' worth of farm products in the year 1919') was 32,001, with an area of 2,494,477 acres, of which 908,834 acres were improved land. The value of all farm property (including land valued at 127,653,607 dollars) in the State in 1920 was 300,471,743 dollars. Of the 32,001 farms in the State approximately 87 per cent. were operated by the owners, 5 per cent. by managers, and 7 per cent. by tenants. The total value of the agricultural products of the State during the year 1922, was estimated at 44,146,000 dollars. The principal crops in 1922 with their values were: Hay (taml), 587,000 tons, valued at 22,278,000 dollars; potatoes, 2,610,000 bushels, valued at 2,480,000 dollars; maize, 2,600,000 bushels, valued at 2,444,000 dollars; tobacco, 11,925,000 pounds, valued at 3,678,000 dollars. On Jan. 1, 1923, there were on farms in the State 47,000 horses, 189,000 milch cows, 39,000 other cattle, 16,000 sheep, and 72,000 pigs. In 1921 the wool-clip yielded 95,000 pounds.

In the last half of the nineteenth century so many industrial enterprises came into existence that Massachusetts has been quite transformed

from an agricultural into a manufacturing community. At present nearly three-fourths of the population dwell in the cities or closely settled places.

The census of manufactures in the State in 1920 showed that the total capital invested in manufactures was 2,987,620.867 dollars, employing on the average 695,832 persons, who earned 891,176,822 dollars, using raw material valued at 2,489,237,446 dollars, and turned out products worth 4,370,276,822 dollars (in 1905, 1,124,092,051 dollars).

Condensed statistics of the more important industries are given in the following table (Massachusetts Statistics of Manufactures, 1920) :—

Industries	No. of Estab- lish- ments	Capital invested	Stock used	Goods made and work done	Persons emp- loyed	Wages
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars
Boots and shoes .	518	174,463,970	265,378,621	443,322,965	69,273	85,820,835
Cotton goods .	191	478,676,517	415,501,520	686,571,606	113,145	130,905,309
Woollen, worsted, and felt goods.	201	261,392,291	224,797,379	355,518,646	52,687	68,146,238
Foundry and machine shop products . . .	849	269,189,232	121,073,884	301,153,709	65,729	97,457,985
Electrical machi- nery, appara- tus, and sup- plies	105	87,948,066	48,894,162	126,861,130	28,561	38,289,830
Paper and wood pulp	82	110,211,108	89,158,276	145,017,866	15,215	21,633,105
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished . . .	132	86,083,688	57,410,060	88,344,819	12,447	17,913,018
Slaughtering, in- cluding meat packing . . .	32	35,283,451	73,125,278	89,234,029	3,436	4,868,116

There is very little mining within the State. The principal minerals, as in most of the New England States, are from the stone quarries and the clay pits. There are large stone quarries at Quincy, Rockport, Worcester, and Milford.

A large foreign trade is carried on through the Massachusetts Customs District (i.e., Boston and eight minor ports) by twenty-two Trans-Atlantic steamship lines. In the year ending June 30, 1922 the imports were valued at 163,075,778 dollars and the exports at 50,296,797 dollars.

In 1921 the vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered the Massachusetts District had a tonnage of 2,999,593; and those which cleared, 1,813,632.

The total number of immigrant aliens from Trans-Atlantic ports admitted at the port of Boston during the year 1921, arriving for the first time and intending to remain permanently, was 4,809.

On December 31, 1921, there were 2,107 miles of main and branch steam railroads in the State. The 3 principal railroads, the Boston and Albany (New York Central lessee), the Boston and Maine, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford, each having a terminus in Boston, have operated about 96 per cent. of the railroad mileage and conducted over 96 per cent. of the entire passenger and freight business as expressed in gross revenue from those sources. In 1921, the total length of electric railways (main and second track, surface and elevated) within the State was 2,731 miles. • The elevated track is confined to Boston Cambridge and Everett.

In September, 1922, there were 158 National banks in operation in the State, of which 13 were in Boston. The total assets of the National banks amounted to 1,035,307,000 dollars. On October 31, 1922, there were in operation in the State 196 savings banks with assets of 1,440,676,651 dollars and 209 co-operative banks with assets of 225,021,101 dollars and 102 trust companies having aggregate assets of 1,161,325,221 dollars. For many years there have been no State banks, strictly so called, in Massachusetts, but one such bank, incorporated during the year 1917, reported on October 31, 1922, total assets of 653,502 dollars. The total clearings of the Boston Clearing House during the calendar year 1922 amounted to 16,452,605,137 dollars.

British Consul-General at Boston.—Edward F. Gray.

Vice-Consuls.—A. H. Marlow and S. A. Brannen.

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MICHIGAN.

Government.—Michigan was admitted into the Union on January 26, 1837. According to the revised constitution adopted in 1908 the legislative authority is vested in a Senate of 32 members elected by the counties or groups of counties for 2 years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members, the electoral districts being re-arranged according to population every 10 years. Electors are all citizens over 21 years of age resident in the State for 6 months next preceding the election, and resident at the time of the election in the district, county, or township for which the election is held.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 13 Representatives.

• **Governor.**—Alexander J. Groesbeck, 1923-25 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Charles J. De Land.

For local government the State is organised in counties, cities, townships,

and villages. There are 83 counties, each of which is a corporate body with a Board of Supervisors as its administrative authority. Cities must have each a population of not less than 3,000, but a few which have been long incorporated have a smaller population. Villages in the legal sense have a population of at least 300 within an area of a square mile. In 1922 there were 113 cities and 337 villages in the State. The State Capital is Lansing.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 57,980 square miles, of which 500 square miles are water. This is exclusive of 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of Lakes St. Clair and Erie. The total length of Michigan coast line is 1,620 miles.

Population 1920 census, 3,668,412.

Years	White ¹	Negro •	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1820	8,722	174	8,896	0.1
1860	742,314	6,799	749,113	13.0
1910	2,793,058	17,115	2,810,173	48.9
1920	3,668,330	60,082	3,668,412	63.8

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,890,265	34,249	981	2,941	1,928,436
Female	1,711,362	25,833	108	2,673	1,739,976
Total	3,601,627	60,082	1,089	5,614	3,668,412

Of the total population in 1920, 726,635 (or 19.8 per cent.) were foreign-born whites, of whom 164,502 (22.7 per cent.) were from Canada, 86,047 (11.8 per cent.) from Germany, 47,149 from England, 45,313 from Russia, 103,926 (14.3 per cent.) from Poland, 16,531 from Ireland, 24,707 from Sweden, 30,096 from Finland, 13,175 from Scotland, 6,888 from Norway, 30,216 from Italy, 22,004 from Austria, and 136,072 from all others. In 1921 the area of the Indian reservations was 191 acres, and the population 7,593.

According to the census of 1920 the population of the principal cities was :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Detroit	993,678	Jackson	48,374	Port Huron . . .	25,944
Grand Rapids . .	137,634	Bay City	47,554	Ann Arbor . . .	19,516
Flint	91,599	Highland Park . .	46,499	Ironwood	15,739
Saginaw	61,903	Muskegon	36,570	Wyandotte . . .	13,851
Lansing	27,327	Battle Creek . . .	36,164	Escanaba	18,103
Kalamazoo . . .	48,487	Pontiac	34,273	Marquette . . .	12,718

Of the total population in 1920, 61.1 per cent. were urban and 1.6 per cent. Negro.

The more important religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational.

Education is compulsory for the school term for children from 7 to 16 years of age. The total net expenditure for graded and ungraded public schools, for the fiscal year 1920-21, was 50,739,530 dollars; for the University, State colleges, normal and State schools, 5,229,799 dollars. In 1921 the 7,100 public schools had 720,953 enrolled pupils and 24,938 teachers. The 4 normal schools had 273 teachers and 17,000 pupils. The highest education provided by the State is given in the University of Michigan, founded in 1841 at Ann Arbor; in 1922 it had 714 professors and teachers and 9,803 students. There is a State Agricultural College at Lansing, founded in 1857; it had, in 1922, 171 professors and 1,484 students. There is a College of Mines at Houghton, founded in 1886; in 1922 it had 25 instructors and 331 students.

Poor Relief.—The whole number of poor persons maintained in the infirmaries during the year ending September 30, 1921, was 7,176, of whom 5,126 were males and 2,050 females. The number of persons temporarily relieved outside the infirmaries was 103,287. The number of permanent indigent persons maintained outside the infirmaries was 14,073, the number of persons supported at public institutions 1,854, and the whole number of different persons who received assistance in any form during the period was 1,216,390. The whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor is reported at 3,473,787 dollars. There are 14 charitable institutions, 3 penal, and 2 juvenile reformatory institutions maintained by the State; there are also 54 licensed child-placing agencies, 58 licensed maternity hospitals, 1,185 licensed boarding homes for children, and 24 private institutions for the aged and defective.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1922, the revenue and expenditure were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1921	19,834,661
Receipts, 1921-22	103,072,192
Total	122,906,853
Disbursements, 1921-22	95,438,958
Balance, June 30, 1922	27,467,895

The total bonded indebtedness of the State was 45,500,000 dollars on June 30, 1922. This includes 20,000,000 dollars for soldier bonus and 10,000,000 dollars for highway bonds.

In 1920 the total assessed valuation of the State as equalized by the State Board of Equalization amounted to 5,319,702,886 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 128 officers and 2,451 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—The State is largely agricultural. In 1920 it contained 196,447 farms with a total area of 19,032,961 acres, of which 12,925,521 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,763,334,778 dollars. In 1922 the chief crops were oats, 49,434,000 bushels; corn, 60,716,000 bushels; wheat, 14,326,000 bushels; hay, 4,457,000 tons; potatoes, 37,842,000 bushels; beans, 4,809,000 bushels. The estimated yield of sugar beets was 1,106,000 tons. On January 1, 1922, there were in the State 1,115,000 sheep, 594,000 horses, 967,000 milch cows, 576,000 other cattle, and 1,051,000 swine. In 1921 the wool-clip yielded 7,714,000 pounds of wool. The area of national forest land (June 30, 1921) was 89,466 acres.

Michigan ranks sixth among the States in production of mineral wealth. It yields iron ore and copper. Copper output in 1921 amounted to 100,918,001 lb. Other minerals are silver, coal, clay and clay products (brick, tile, pottery), graphite, asbestos, grindstones, gypsum, sandstone, limestone, mineral waters, and (in small quantity) petroleum are worked. The value of the salt mined in 1919 was 9,456,138 dollars, and of Portland cement 838,300 dollars. The mineral output in 1917 was valued at 162,484,767 dollars; in 1918, at 199,264,604 dollars.

The industries of the State are concerned chiefly with lumber, timber, agricultural products, metal-working, and the manufacture of automobiles, furniture, stoves, and machinery. According to the census of manufactures of 1919 the number of manufacturing establishments was 8,305, with an aggregate daily wage of 639,708,000 dollars, and 71,065 salaried employees, and 471,242 wage-earners. The output was valued at 3,466,188,000 dollars, the value of the raw material used being 1,919,243,000 dollars.

On December 31, 1921, there were 8,785 miles of steam railway in operation, besides 1,208 miles of electric railway. During 1920 a tonnage of 79,282,496 net tons with 68,451 passengers passed through the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal. This canal is located at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and serves as a gateway between the lakes; it is the largest ship canal in the world.

On Dec. 1, 1921, there were 561 State banks and 11 trust companies, and 118 national banks in Michigan, having to their credit 1,084,187,417 dollars.

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MINNESOTA.

Government.—Minnesota was admitted into the Union on May 11, 1858. The legislature consists of a Senate of 67 members, one being elected in each of the legislative districts, and a House of Representatives of 131 members elected in the same districts in numbers proportioned to population. Senators are elected for 4 years, all terms expiring at the same time. Representatives are elected for 2 years.

Governor.—J. A. O. Preus, 1923-25 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Mike Holm.

There are 86 counties, few of which contain less than 400 square miles and 2,000 inhabitants. Townships, as in other western States, are, geographically, areas of land 6 miles square, each divided into 36 sections of

one square mile, numbered on a uniform principle. When organised they are corporate bodies with a town-meeting, 3 supervisors, and other officers elected for one year. Incorporated villages have not less than 175 inhabitants; they form separate election and assessment districts and have each a village council. The State Capital is St. Paul.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 84,682 square miles, of which 3,824 square miles are water. This is exclusive of 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 2,387,125.

The population at the date of each of the Federal Censuses was as follows :

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	1,296,408	13,875	1,310,283	16.2
1900	1,737,038	14,358	1,751,394	21.7
1910	2,059,227	16,481	2,075,708	25.7
1920	2,368,936	18,189	2,387,125	28.5

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,231,728	4,851	534	4,424	1,241,537
Female	1,133,208	3,958	85	4,337	1,141,588
Total	2,368,936	8,809	619	8,761	2,387,125

The foreign-born white inhabitants in 1920 numbered 486,164 (20.4 per cent. of the total) comprising 74,634 (15.4 per cent.) Germans, 112,117 (23.1 per cent.) Swedes, 90,188 (18.6 per cent.) Norwegians, 7,432 Italians, 26,936 English Canadians, 10,289 Irish, 16,904 Danes, 6,796 French Canadians, and 10,958 (2.3 per cent.) English. The Indian Reservations in the State have an area (1921) of 865 square miles and contain 12,968 Indians.

The largest towns are Minneapolis with a population of 380,582 in 1920; St. Paul (the administrative capital), 234,698; Duluth, 98,917; Winona, 19,143; Hibbing, 15,089; St. Cloud, 15,873. Of the total population in 1920, 44.1 per cent. were urban and 0.4 per cent. Negro.

The chief religious bodies are: Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist.

In 1922 the 8,834 public elementary schools of the State had 15,857 teachers and 463,625 enrolled pupils; 402 public high schools had 4,135 teachers and 67,434 pupils. For the instruction of teachers there were 6 public normal schools with 208 teachers and 2,528 pupils in 1922. Total expenditure on education in 1922, 56,344,211 dollars. The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, founded in 1868, had 1,250 professors and 8,943 students in 1922. Hamline University, at St. Paul, founded in 1854, had 38 instructors and 556 students. St. John's (Roman Catholic) University, at Collegeville, founded in 1857, had 40 instructors and 450 students. Carleton College, at Northfield, founded in 1866, had 65 instructors and 842 students in 1922.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending July 1, 1922, were:—

	Dollars
Balance on July 1, 1921	13,919,886
Receipts to June 30, 1922	53,439,731
Total	67,359,617
Payments to June 30, 1922	56,800,260
Balance July 1, 1922	10,559,357

State debt (1921), 20,199,800 dollars. The assessed value of property was (1921): 2,527,379,848 dollars.

The National Guard of the State of Minnesota on June 30, 1921, consisted of 256 officers and 4,768 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Minnesota is largely an agricultural State. In 1920 it contained 178,478 farms with a total area of 30,221,758 acres, of which 21,481,710 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 3,787,420,118 dollars. In 1922, 3,979,000 acres of land under maize yielded 131,307,000 bushels. Other crops were wheat, 27,036,000 bushels; oats, 142,746,000 bushels; barley, 24,062,000 bushels; flax-seed, 3,770,000 bushels. On January 1, 1921, the farm animals included 332,794 horses, 2,080,469 milch cows, and 940,842 other cattle; 509,064 sheep, and 2,380,862 swine. In 1921 the wool-clip amounted to 2,340,000 pounds of wool. The total national forest area on June 30, 1921, was 1,047,857 acres.

The mining of iron ores, mostly red hematite, in the Mesabi and Vermilion ranges has reached great importance. The production in 1921 amounted to 17,648,603 long tons valued at 62,780,754 dollars. Certain quarry products also are of value, viz., granite, sandstone, and limestone and clay products.

Other industries are connected with the traffic in cattle, sheep, and swine, while important manufacturing industries are the making of boots and shoes, clothing, furniture, metal goods, and machinery. According to the census of manufactures of 1919 there were in the State 6,225 manufacturing establishments with a total capital of 690,386,000 dollars, employing 115,623 wage-earners, who were paid in the year 127,307,000 dollars; the cost of raw material used was 883,090,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 1,218,130,000 dollars.

Minneapolis is an important centre of the grain trade. Duluth is the chief port on Lake Superior.

In 1921, Minnesota had 9,114 miles of steam railway, besides 757 miles of electric railway track. From St. Paul 10 railways, with a total length of 64,517 miles radiate. The Great Northern Railway Company of St. Paul has a line of steamers which sail between Puget Sound and China, Japan, and the Philippines, the railway of the company carrying vast loads of merchandise from St. Paul to the port of shipment at very low freights.

On June 30, 1921, there were 1,160 State banks, 9 mutual savings banks, 26 trust companies and 341 national banks. The mutual savings banks had 153,638 depositors with 58,657,875 dollars to their credit, being 381.79 dollars to each depositor. Total deposits in State banks were 347,852,084 dollars, in trust companies 27,951,155 dollars, and 212,813,000 dollars in national banks.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on December 10, 1817. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected for four years.

Qualified as electors are all United States citizens who have resided in the State two years and in the election district for one year (clergymen for six months) next before the election, have paid the legal taxes, and have been registered. The applicant for registration must be able to read the State Constitution or show that he understands it when it is read to him.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

Governor.—Lee M. Russell, 1920–24 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. W. Power.

The State capital is Jackson (population in 1920, 22,817). Mississippi is divided into 79 counties.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 46,865 square miles, 503 square miles being water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,790,618.

Years	White ¹	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	643,640	907,630	1,551,270	33·5
1910	787,627	1,009,487	1,797,114	38·8
1920	855,434	935,184	1,790,618	38·6

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	433,396	462,829	316	583	897,124
Female . .	420,566	472,355	51	522	893,494
Total . .	853,962	935,184	367	1,105	1,790,618

The foreign-born inhabitants in 1920 numbered 8,019 (0·4 per cent. of the total State population) of whom 929 were German, 1,841 (23 per cent.) Italian, 590, English, and 412 Irish. In 1920 the urban population was 13·4 per cent. of the whole, and the Negro population 52·2 per cent. of the whole.

The largest cities (with population in 1920) are Meridian, 23,399 ; Vicksburg, 18,072; Hattiesburg, 13,270 ; Jackson, 22,817.

About half the church-going inhabitants of Mississippi are Baptists and one-third are Methodists. The remainder are mostly Roman Catholics and Presbyterians.

There is no law for compulsory attendance at school ; white and coloured children are taught in separate schools. In 1921 the number of schools was 6,403, with an average daily attendance of 303,921, and 9,573 teachers. In 1918 172 public high schools had 1,041 teachers and 29,139 pupils. One public normal school in 1921 had 28 teachers and 1,322 students. For higher education Mississippi has 20 universities and colleges. These institutions comprise the University of Mississippi, established 1848, which in 1922 had 37 instructors and 678 students; Mississippi College (1826), Clinton (Bapt.), with 18 professors and 375 students ; Rust University, for coloured students (1872), Holly Springs (M.E.), with 16 professors and 463 students ; and Millsaps College (1892), Jackson (M.E.So.), with 15 professors and 389 students. The Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded 1880) had (1921) 1,827 students. The Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College for coloured youths had 25 professors and 470 students. The Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, founded in 1885 at Columbus for the education of the young women of the State, had (1921) 896 students.

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1922, were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance in hand Oct. 1, 1921	2,608,407
Receipts to Sept. 30, 1922	14,904,874
Total	17,513,281
Disbursements to Sept. 30, 1922	13,449,340
Balance in hand October 1, 1922	4,063,941

In 1922 the bonded debt of the State amounted to 13,446,500 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt of 7,000,000 dollars. For 1922 the assessed valuation of real property and personal property amounted to 765,198,435.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 45 officers and 780 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief industry of the State, which has a semi-tropical climate and a rich soil. In 1920 the farms numbered 272,101 with an area of 18,196,979 acres, of which 9,325,677 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 964,751,855 dollars. The chief product is cotton, which was grown on 3,078,000 acres, and yielded 1,010,000 bales in 1922, valued at 121,705,000 dollars. Other crops are maize, 51,065,000 bushels in 1922 ; rice, wheat, oats, potatoes. On January 1, 1921, there were in the State 256,000 horses, 312,000 mules, 571,000 milch cows, 680,000 other cattle, 149,000 sheep, and 1,783,000 swine. In 1921 the wool-clip yielded 470,000 lbs.

Though there are mineral deposits in Mississippi such as hydraulic limestone, coal, gypsum, and rich clay, there is no mining enterprise.

In 1919 there were 2,455 establishments engaged in the manufacturing industries ; their aggregate capital amounted to 154,117,000 dollars ; they employed 4,081 salaried employees, and 57,560 wage-earners, the latter

earning 51,256,000 dollars; the raw material used cost 96,678,000 dollars, and their output was valued at 197,747,000 dollars.

The State in 1921 had 4,369 miles of steam railway, besides 95 miles of electric railway. The railroads with greatest length of line in the State are the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, the Illinois Central, the Southern, the Mobile and Jackson and Kansas City, the Mobile and Ohio, and the Gulf and Ship Island railways. The Mississippi river and the Gulf Coast provide natural facilities for transport.

In 1918, there were 11 savings banks in the State, with 15,000 depositors who had to their credit 4,493,451 dollars, being 299·56 dollars to each depositor.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
Mississippi Official and Statistical Registers, 1904, 1908-1912. (Next Volume, 1916).
Encyclopedia of Mississippi History. 2 Vols. 1907. (Full and complete, 1540-1907).
Mississippi Provincial Archives. Vol. 1. (English Dominion), 1763-66.
Mississippi Territorial Archives. Vol. 1. 1798-1803.
Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society. 14 vols.

MISSOURI.

Government.—Missouri was admitted to the Union on March 2, 1821. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 34 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and House of Representatives of 142 members elected for two years.

The right of suffrage extends (with the usual exceptions) to all citizens and to aliens who, not less than one nor more than five years before the election, have declared their intention of becoming citizens; but all who vote must have been resident in the State one year, and in the county or city 60 days next before the election.

Missouri is represented in Congress by two Senators and 16 Representatives.

Governor.—Arthur M. Hyde, 1921-25 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Charles N. Becker.

The State is divided into 114 counties. Jefferson City is the State Capital.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 69,420 square miles (693 square miles water). Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 3,404,055.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	2,845,431	161,234	3,106,665	45·2
1910	3,135,883	167,452	3,293,335	47·9
1920	3,225,814	178,241	3,404,055	49·5

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	1,631,697	90,991	544	87	1,723,319
Female . . .	1,593,347	87,250	55	84	1,680,736
Total . . .	3,225,044	178,241	599	171	3,404,055

The foreign-born white population in 1920 numbered 186,026 (5·5 per cent. of the whole), of whom 55,776 (29·9 per cent.) were German, 15,022 Irish, 10,400 English, 6,503 Canadian, 4,934 Swiss, 18,769 Russian, 4,741 Swedish, 3,825 French, 7,636 Polish, 8,676 Austrian, 8,080 Hungarian, and 14,609 (7·9 per cent.) Italian.

The largest cities in the State, with population in 1920, are :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities .	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
St. Louis . .	772,897	Joplin . . .	29,902	Moberly . .	12,808
Kansas City .	324,410	Hannibal . .	19,306	Columbia . .	10,392
St. Joseph . .	77,939	Sedalia . . .	21,114	Independence	11,686
Springfield .	39,631	Jefferson(Cap.)	14,490	Carthage . .	10,068

Of the total population in 1920, 46·6 per cent. were urban and 5·2 per cent. Negro.

The strongest religious bodies in the State are Catholic, Baptist, and Methodist, after which (in order of importance), come Disciples of Christ, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists.

School attendance is compulsory on children from 7 to 14 years for the full term. In 1920 the public elementary schools had 21,126 male and female teachers and 672,483 male and female enrolled pupils; 631 public high schools had 10,471 male and female teachers and 71,904 male and female pupils. There are 5 public normal schools. Total expenditure for public schools in 1920, 28,048,051 dollars. For superior instruction there are many universities and colleges, the more important being as follows (1921-22) :—

Opened	Institutions	Professors	Students
1847	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia (State)	283	5,300
1857	Washington Univ., St. Louis (non-sect.) . . .	336	3,604
1818	St. Louis Univ. (R.C.)	235	2,637

Finance and Defence.—For the year 1921 the revenue and expenditure were :—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1921	12,449,030
Receipts, 1921	32,086,559
Total	44,535,589
Disbursements, 1921	29,732,403
Balance, Jan. 1, 1922	14,803,186

On July 1, 1922, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 20,298,839 dollars. The assessed value of real property (January 1, 1922) was 3,348,437,933 dollars; of personal property, 920,527,673 dollars.

On June 30, 1921, the National Guard consisted of 193 officers and 2,283 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief occupation in the State. In 1920 the number of farms was 263,004, with a farm area of 34,774,679 acres, of which 24,832,966 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 3,591,068,083 dollars. The chief crops are cereals. In 1922 the maize crop amounted to 175,275,000 bushels, wheat to 38,618,000 bushels, and oats 17,872,000 bushels. Potatoes and sorghum are grown throughout the State. In the south-eastern lowlands the important product is cotton, the area under which (1922) was 198,000 acres, and the yield 149,000 bales, valued at 16,018,000 dollars. The acreage in 1922 under tobacco was 5,000, from which the crop was 4,500,000 pounds, valued at 1,305,000 dollars. There are many orchards, and small fruit is grown. Stock-raising is important, especially the raising of hogs, of which, on January 1, 1921, there were 4,047,000 in the State; there were also 873,000 milch cows, 1,659,000 other cattle, 1,388,000 sheep, and 1,030,000 horses. The wool-clip in 1921 yielded 6,645,000 pounds of wool.

The productive coal-fields of Missouri have an area of about 14,000 square miles, and employ 11,104 miners. In 1920, 5,369,565 short tons of coal were produced; the estimated output for 1921 is 3,700,000 tons. Other important minerals are zinc and lead. The lead ores at Mine La Motte, Missouri, contain cobalt and nickel. Other products are Portland cement, grindstones, pig-iron, copper, blue and white lead, lime-stone, sandstone, and granite.

Missouri has prosperous manufacturing industries, the more important of which depend on agriculture and forestry. In 1919 there were 8,592 industrial establishments; the capital invested in all the industries of the State amounted to 938,761,000 dollars; the number of persons employed in them (including proprietors, clerks, and wage-earners) was 244,039, and the year's output was valued at 1,594,208,000 dollars, the value of raw materials used being 1,056,457,000 dollars.

In the State there were in 1921, 8,116 miles of steam railway, besides 1,158 miles of electric railway track. The northern portion of the State is better supplied with railways than the southern. The principal lines in the State are the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; the St. Louis and San Francisco; and the St. Louis South Western. St. Louis is the terminal for the larger river steamers, and there is a heavy traffic between it and the Gulf of Mexico. The market for the grain and animal produce of the Western States is largely reached via Missouri.

Books of Reference

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Houck (Louis), *History of Missouri from the earliest explorations to the admission of the State into the Union in 1821.* Chicago, 1908.
Sauer (Carl O.), *The Geography of the Ozark Highlands of Missouri.* London, 1920.
Williams (Walter), *The State of Missouri.* St. Louis, 1904.

MONTANA.

Government.—Montana was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are 54 Senators, elected for 4 years in such a manner that the Senate is renewed to the extent of one half at each biennial election. The members of the House of Representatives, 107 in number, are elected for two years.

Governor.—Joseph M. Dixon, 1921–25 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—C. T. Stewart.

The State is represented in the Federal Legislature by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives. For local administrative purposes the State is divided into 54 counties, and 20 judicial districts. The State Capital is Helena.

Area, Population, Instruction.—The State has a total area of 147,182 square miles, including a water surface of 796 square miles. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 548,889.

The Federal census results give the population as follows:—

	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	38,813	346	39,159	0.3
1890	141,434	1,490	142,924	1.0
1900	241,806	1,523	243,329	1.7
1910	374,219	1,834	376,053	2.6
1920	547,231	1,658	548,889	3.3

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	291,592	962	1,708	5,679	299,941
Female	242,668	696	307	5,277	248,948
Total	534,260	1,658	2,015	10,956	548,889

Of the total population in 1920, 93,620, or 17.1 per cent., were foreign-born whites. Of these, 12,105 (12.9 per cent.) were Canadian English, 7,260 Irish, 8,159 English, and 7,873 German, 9,962 (10.6 per cent.) Norwegian, 7,179 Swedish, 5,203 Russian, 3,842 Italian. There are Indian reservations of (1921) 5,536 square miles, with a population of 12,587. The largest cities in the State are Butte, with a population of 41,611 in 1920; Missoula, 12,668; Great Falls, 24,121; Helena (capital), 12,037; Billings, 15,100; Anaconda, 11,668. Of the total population in 1920, 31.3 per cent. were urban, and 0.3 per cent. Negro.

The religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Lutheran and Congregational, Christian Scientist and Mormon.

In 1922 the 3,400 public elementary schools had 4,989 teachers, and 100,274 enrolled pupils. In the 218 public high schools there were 1,107 teachers and 19,120 pupils. Amount expended for school purposes, 1921–22, 15,500,000 dollars. The normal school had 73 teachers and 1,431 students in 1922.

The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Bozeman, the School of Mines at Butte, the Normal School at Dillon, and the State University at Missoula, founded in 1895, constitute the University of Montana. In 1922, the State University had 1,205 students and 75 instructors

Finance and Defence.—The total receipts and disbursements for the financial year ending June 30, 1922, were :—

	Dollars
Balance on July 1, 1921	3,061,305
Receipts, 1921-22	13,934,763
Total	16,996,068
Disbursements, 1921-22	13,862,056
Balance, July 1, 1922	3,134,012

The bonded debt of the State on July 1, 1922, was 4,598,000 dollars. The assessed valuation of real property was 1,165,214,526 dollars, and of personal property in 1922 was 417,142,150 dollars.

The National Guard, on June 30, 1921, consisted of 5 officers and 64 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Montana has considerable undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources, and opportunity is offered to prospective settlers of acquiring land and becoming permanent residents. In 1920 there were 57,677 farms with an area of 35,070,656 acres, of which 11,007,278 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 985,961,308 dollars. In 1920 there were 10,807 farms irrigated. The area irrigated was 1,071,769 acres, but the enterprises were capable of irrigating 2,647,419 acres. The total national forest area (June 30, 1921) was 15,917,132 acres. Lands open to homestead entry in 1915 aggregated 19,065,121 acres; in June 1921 there were open to entry only 5,720,125 acres.

The chief crop is wheat, amounting in 1922 to 40,370,000 bushels, and worth 35,929,000 dollars; oats, 19,200,000 bushels, value 7,104,000 dollars; barley, 1,925,000 bushels, value 962,000 dollars; flax seed, 889,000 bushels, value 1,751,000 dollars; potatoes, 5,796,000 bushels, value 2,318,000 dollars; hay, 1,986,000 tons, value 17,874,000 dollars. Fruit is now very widely cultivated in the State; there were 1,161,441 fruit-bearing trees in 1920. The raising of sheep, cattle, &c., is a very important industry. The wool-clip in 1921 yielded 16,400,000 pounds of wool. On January 1, 1921, there were 2,450,000 sheep; horses, 520,000; milch cows, 185,000; other cattle, 918,000; swine, 200,000.

Montana has great mineral resources, including coal (3,100,000 short tons in 1921), copper (49,471,206 pounds), lead, gold (83,476 ounces), silver (9,677,020 ounces), zinc, tungsten, grindstones, corundum, mineral waters and sapphires.

The manufacturing industries of the State are prosperous. In 1919 there were 1,290 manufacturing establishments. The salaried officials numbered 2,332. Their wage-earners, 17,160. The wages paid amounted to 24,742,562 dollars; the salaries paid to 4,741,455 dollars; the cost of materials used, to 122,151,924 dollars; the value of output to 166,664,518 dollars; value added by manufacture, to 44,512,594 dollars. By far the most important of the industries is the smelting and refining of copper, but details of copper and some other works are necessarily withheld.

In 1921 there were 5,072 miles of steam railway in the State, besides 846 miles of electric railway. The telegraph lines had a length of 9,556 miles, and the telephone lines 5,384 miles.

In Nov. 1920, the total resources of all State and national banks doing business in Montana were 230,694,195 dollars, compared with 114,742,763 dollars in 1915. Their combined deposits in Nov. 1920, were 165,108,266 dollars compared with 85,654,485 dollars in 1915.

Books of Reference.

Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labour, and Industry of the State of Montana Helena, 1911-12.

Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.

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NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska region was first reached by white men from Mexico under the Spanish general Coronado in 1541. It was ceded by France to Spain in 1763, retroceded to France in 1801, and sold by Napoleon to the United States as part of the Louisiana purchase in 1803. Fort Atkinson on the Missouri River, the farthest western post of the United States, was established in 1819 and abandoned in 1827. Bellevue, the present oldest continuous settlement, was established by French fur traders about 1820. The creation of Nebraska territory was part of the programme of the United States government in 1844 as a step in establishing a military highway to hold Oregon, then in controversy with Great Britain. On May 30, 1854, Nebraska became a territory and on March 1, 1867, a State. "Arbor Day," now a world-wide institution observed with planting of trees, originated in Nebraska on January 4, 1872.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 33 members and a House of Representatives of 100 members. The Legislators are elected for two years. The franchise extends only to native born citizens, including women, and to persons of foreign birth, who shall become citizens of the United States by naturalisation at least thirty days prior to an election. Voters must have resided in the State for six months, in the county for 40 days, in the precinct for ten days next before the election. The present constitution was adopted in 1875. Important amendments adopted in 1912 and 1920 provide for legislation through the initiative and referendum, for a State Board of Control over sixteen State institutions, for biennial instead of annual elections, and permit cities of more than 5,000 inhabitants to frame their own charters.

Nebraska is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

Governor.—Charles W. Bryan, 1923-25 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—D. M. Amsberry.

There are 93 counties in the State. The State Capital is Lincoln.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 77,510 square miles, of which 702 square miles are water. The population in decennial census years from 1880 was :—

	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	450,017	2,385	452,402	5.9
1900	1,060,031	6,269	1,066,300	13.9
1910	1,184,525	7,689	1,192,214	15.5
1920	1,283,130	13,242	1,296,372	16.9

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	663,230	7,309	807	1,459	672,805
Female	615,989	5,933	216	1,429	623,567
Total	1,279,219	13,242	1,023	2,888	1,296,372

The foreign-born white population in 1920 (11.5 per cent. of the whole) numbered 149,652, of whom 40,969 (27.4 per cent.) were German, 18,821 (12.6 per cent.) Swedish, 12,338 Danish, 3,547 Italian, 5,422 Irish, 6,000 English, 5,758 Canadian, and 15,718 (10.5 per cent.) Russian. The largest cities in the State are :—Omaha with a population of 191,601 in 1920 ; Lincoln (capital), 54,948. Of the total population in 1920, 31.3 per cent. were urban and 1.0 per cent. Negro. Indian Reservations in 1921 covered an area of 6,118 acres and had a population of 2,520.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are, in order of numbers, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Disciples, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Congregational.

In Nebraska in 1920 only 1.4 per cent. of the population over ten years of age were illiterate. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years of age for not less than 12 weeks in school term. The 726 graded schools and 7,216 district schools, in 1918, had 13,248 teachers and 300,011 enrolled pupils. There were, in 1919, 534 public high schools with 2,194 teachers and 38,299 pupils. There are 4 State normal schools with 118 teachers and 3,804 students and 2 private normal schools. Total expenditure on education in 1919 was 16,960,314 dollars. Higher instruction is provided in academic institutions, of which the more important are (1921-22) :—

Opened	Institution	Professors, &c.	Students
1871	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln (State)	658	6,500
1878	Creighton Univ., Omaha (R.C.)	153	1,408
1887	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ. (M.E.)	45	785
1889	Cotner University, Bethany (Disciples)	30	250

A grant of 3,000,000 acres of public lands for permanent endowment of her schools was made by the Federal Government. Of this 1,661,405 acres are still held by the State. Further sale of this land, with some minor

exceptions, is forbidden, Nebraska being the only State which has adopted the policy. The total value of the permanent school endowment is 21,564,714 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—For the financial year ending June 30, 1922, the receipts and disbursements of the State funds were :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1921	2,228,523
Receipts, 1921-22	15,345,536
Total	17,574,059
Disbursements, 1921-22	13,564,191
Balance, June 30, 1922	4,009,868

The State has no debt. In 1922 the assessed valuation of real and personal property (under a law requiring the assessed value to be 20% of the actual value) amounted to 3,171,747,870 dollars, of which 862,116,791 dollars were personal, and 2,329,631,079 dollars real property.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 49 officers and 1,050 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Nebraska is one of the most important agricultural States. In 1920 it contained 124,417 farms with a total area of 42,225,175 acres, of which 23,109,624 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 4,201,655,992 dollars. The Federal irrigation district in Western Nebraska embraces 300,000 acres, two-thirds of which is already under water. The principal crops are cereals, hay, potatoes, and apples. In 1922 the yield of maize was 182,400,000 bushels; wheat, 59,838,000 bushels; oats, 56,106,000 bushels. Beet-sugar is also produced. The live-stock industry is pursued on a large scale. On January 1, 1921, the State contained 965,000 horses, 99,000 mules, 560,000 milch cows, 2,650,000 other cattle, 290,000 sheep, and 3,063,000 swine. From 222,000 sheep in 1921 the wool-clip yielded 1,641,000 pounds of wool. The area of national forest lands, June 30, 1921, was 205,944 acres.

Nebraska has some quarries and mines. The more important of these are sand quarries, limestone quarries, potash plants, and brick and tile plants. There are also possibilities of oil and gas. The Alkali Lakes of Nebraska have become the largest producers of potash for the American market. In 1920 there were 12 plants, and 21,804 short tons of potash were produced from 87,100 short tons of crude potash.

The most important manufacturing industries are associated with the pastoral and agricultural produce of the State. In 1919 there were 2,884 manufacturing establishments in the State; their aggregate capital amounted to 245,256,684 dollars; the persons owning or working them (including 2,916 proprietors and firm members, 9,639 salaried employees, and 36,521 wage-earners) numbered 49,076; the material used cost 480,774,122 dollars, and the output was valued at 596,042,498 dollars. The chief of these industries is slaughtering and meat-packing, which has its centre at South Omaha.

Other industries are printing and publishing, soap and candle making, brick and tile work, smelting, sugar manufacture, &c.

In 1921 there were 6,166 miles of steam railway in the State, besides the 256 miles of electric railway track. Omaha is a centre whence 9 trunk lines of railway radiate. Commercial navigation of the Missouri river, which was abandoned for 35 years, has been resumed, steamboats and

barges carrying grain and live stock ply between Omaha and Sioux City every week.

In September, 1919, there were 999 State banks and 189 National banks in the State, with total resources of 1,032,365,000 dollars. In June, 1918, there were also 19 savings banks with 19,940 depositors, who had to their credit 4,357,983 dollars, being 218.55 dollars to each depositor.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Omaha.

Books of Reference.

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 The Reports of the various Executive Departments, especially those of the Auditor and of the Bureau of Labour and Statistics.
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Morton's History of Nebraska. 3 vols. Lincoln. 1913.
Sheldon (A. E.), History of Nebraska. Lincoln. 1914.

NEVADA.

Government.—Nevada was admitted into the Union on October 31, 1864. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years, about half their number retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 37 members elected for two years. Qualified electors, and eligible to either House, are (with the usual exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State six months and in the county or district 30 days next before the election.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

Governor.—J. G. Scrugham 1923-27 (7,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—George Brodigan.

The State capital is Carson City (population in 1920, 1,640). There are 17 counties.

Area, Population, Instruction, Charity.—Area, 110,690 square miles, 869 square miles being water. Area in 1921 of Indian reservations 1,134 square miles, with 10,940 Indians. Census population on January 1, 1920, 77,407.

The population in decennial census years was :—

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	61,778	488	62,266	0.6
1890	47,113	242	47,355	0.4
1900	42,201	134	42,335	0.4
1910	81,382	513	81,875	0.7
1920	77,061	346	77,407	0.7

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	42,308	196	1,257	2,479	46,240
Female	28,391	150	198	2,428	31,167
Total	70,699	346	1,455	4,907	77,407

In 1920 the foreign-born white population numbered 14,802 (19·1 per cent. of the whole), of whom 1,069 (7·2 per cent.) were German, 618 Greek, 2,641 (17·2 per cent.) Italian, 1,271 English, 970 Irish, 1,178 Canadians, and 1,169 Mexican. The largest city in the State is Reno, with population in 1920 of 12,016. Of the total population in 1920, 19·7 per cent. were urban and 0·4 per cent. Negro.

The most numerous religious body in the State is the Roman Catholic, other denominations being Episcopal, Methodist, Mormon, and Presbyterian.

School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 16 years of age. In 1920 the 378 elementary public schools had 735 teachers and 13,899 enrolled pupils, the total expenditure on education being 1,414,000 dollars. The 41 public high schools had 70 teachers and 875 pupils. The University at Reno was founded in 1886 and had 62 professors and instructors and 726 students in 1922.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements in the year 1922 were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1922	1,013,338
Receipts, 1922	3,368,085
Total	4,381,423
Disbursements, 1922	3,301,119
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1923	1,080,304

The outstanding bonds of the State on December 31, 1922, amounted to 1,602,000 dollars. The total assessed value of taxable property in 1922 was : 202,000,000 dollars.

Production and Industry.—In 1920 there were 3,163 farms with a farm area of 2,357,163 acres, of which 594,741 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 99,779,666 dollars. The Federal irrigation project embraces 160,000 acres within the State of Nevada. The development of agricultural land has been retarded by lack of transport facilities and local markets, but there is considerable activity in the raising of stock. Principal crops in 1922:—Corn, 21,000 bushels; wheat, 550,000 bushels; barley, 176,000 bushels; potatoes, 920,000 bushels. On January 1, 1921, there were in the State 74,000 horses, 32,000 milch cows, 540,000 other cattle, 1,532,000 sheep, and 30,000 swine. In 1921 the wool-clip from 959,000 sheep yielded 7,000,000 pounds of wool. On June 30, 1921, the area of national forests in the State was 4,945,550 acres.

The mineral resources of the State are chiefly gold and silver, but copper (15,129,116 pounds in 1921), lead, zinc, pyrites, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur graphite, borax, gypsum, and building stone are also worked. In

1921 the output of gold (155,791 ounces) was valued at 3,220,500 dollars, and of silver (6,998,774 ounces), at 6,998,774 dollars. Value of total mineral output for 1919, 48,528,124 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State are not of great importance. In 1919 there were 166 manufacturing establishments employing altogether 308 salaried officials and 3,119 wage-earners (the latter earning 4,318,000 dollars). Their aggregate capital amounted to 16,835,000 dollars; the raw material used in the year, to 16,491,000 dollars, and their output to 22,874,000 dollars. The more important works were for flour and grist, car making and repairing, butter, brewing, and printing.

In 1921 the length of steam railway in the State was 2,160 miles, besides 11 miles of electric railway.

Books of Reference.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Government.—New Hampshire was one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The sense of the people as to the calling of a convention for the revision of the Constitution must be taken every seven years. If a convention is held the amendments to the Constitution which it proposes must be laid before the people, and approved by two-thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 24 members, elected for two years. The House of Representatives consists of from 419 to 422 members, the number varying slightly with each session, as representation is on the basis of population. Electors are all citizens 21 years of age, resident six months in the place to be represented, able to read and write, duly registered and not under sentence for crime or paupers.

Governor.—Fred H. Brown, 1923-25 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Edwin C. Bean.

New Hampshire is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives. The State is divided into 10 counties. The State Capital is Concord.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 9,341 square miles, of which 310 square miles are water. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 443,083.

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was as follows:—

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile.
1890	275,840	690	276,530	41.7
1900	410,791	797	411,588	45.6
1910	429,906	666	430,572	47.7
1920	442,331	752	443,083	49.1

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	221,667	333	99	13	222,112
Female . .	220,664	288	4	15	220,971
Total . .	442,381	621	103	28	443,083

Of the total population in 1920, 91,233 (representing 20.6 per cent. of the total population) were foreign-born white, of whom 1,886 were Swedes, 3,467 Russians, 1,714 Germans, 4,367 English, 7,908 Irish, 52,274 (57.3 per cent.) Canadian, 3,997 Polish, 5,280 Greeks, 2,074 Italians.

The largest city of the State is Manchester, with a population of 78,384 in 1920. Other cities are Nashua, 28,379; Concord (capital), 22,167; Dover, 13,029; Berlin, 16,014; Portsmouth, 13,569; Laconia, 10,897; Keene, 11,210; Rochester, 9,673. Of the population in 1920, 63.1 per cent. were urban and 0.1 per cent. Negro.

The prevailing form of religion is the Roman Catholic, which has 63 per cent. of the Church membership; other bodies are Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Protestant Episcopal. Religious instruction is not given in the public schools. The Roman Catholics maintain parochial schools in all the cities and some of the large towns.

The State law requires that at least 36 weeks of schooling must be provided in every town annually. School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 14 years of age during the whole school term; and if they have not completed the elementary grades the school age extends to 16. In 1921 the 1,964 public elementary schools of the State had 2,361 teachers (2,266 females), and 71,692 enrolled pupils (36,419 boys and 35,273 girls); 73 public high schools had 519 teachers (187 females) and 9,675 pupils (4,484 boys and 5,191 girls). The 2 normal schools had 31 teachers and 357 students in 1921. The principal colleges within the State are Dartmouth College, at Hanover, founded in 1769, and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, at Durham, founded in 1868. They are non-sectarian. Dartmouth had (1922) 160 instructors and 2,011 students; the State College 106 instructors and 973 students. Expenditure on Education in 1920, 3,960,075 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, were:—

	Dollars
Cash balance, July 1, 1921	789,041
Receipts, 1921-22	5,520,988
Total	6,310,029
Disbursements, 1921-22	4,152,353
Balance, July 1, 1922	2,157,676

The net indebtedness on June 30, 1922, amounted to 1,368,634 dollars. The assessed value in 1922 of real property was 456,584,737 dollars and of personal property 109,884,607 dollars.

There is no federal naval establishment within the State, though the navy yard at Kittery, Me., is known as the Portsmouth Navy Yard, because Portsmouth, N. H., is its port of entry.

Production and Industry.—The majority of the population is employed in agriculture, but manufacturing interests are not far behind. The total land area of the State is 5,779,840 acres, of which 1,441,000 acres are cultivated, 720,000 acres uncultivated, and 3,602,000 acres under forest. The area of national forest lands on June 30, 1921, was 383,111 acres. In 1920 there were 20,523 farms with a total acreage of 2,603,806 acres, or 126.9 acres to each farm, and of this 702,902 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 118,856,115 dollars. The chief crops are (1922), hay (585,000 tons), corn (1,032,000 bushels), potatoes (1,400,000 bushels), oats (684,000 bushels); the chief fruit crop is apples. On January 1, 1921, the farm animals in the State were 39,000 horses, 101,000 milch. cows, 70,000 other cattle, 31,000 sheep, and 57,000 swine. In 1921 the wool-clip yielded 155,000 pounds.

Minerals are little worked, but granite and mica are quarried, and mineral waters and scythe stones are worked.

The manufacturing interests, aside from forest products, are largely confined to the Southern part of the State. In 1919 the capital invested in the 1,499 manufacturing concerns of the State amounted to 329,167,000 dollars; the wage-earners numbered 83,074; the wages paid amounted to 79,326,000 dollars; the raw materials used were valued at 239,528,000 dollars, and the output at 407,205,000 dollars. Boots and shoes rank first, followed by cotton and woollen goods. On August 31, 1921, there were 1,428,415 active spindles, and the amount of cotton consumed was 220,241 bales. An important occupation in the State is the summer entertainment of guests in the mountain and lake regions.

The Boston and Maine Railroad owns or leases all the steam railroad lines within the State except the Grand Trunk in the extreme north. In 1921 the length of steam railway in the State was 1,252 miles, and of electric railway, 250 miles.

In 1921 there were 11 savings banks in the State, with 32,993 depositors, who had to their credit 13,499,000 dollars, being 409.15 dollars to each depositor. There were also 45 mutual savings banks, with 230,534 depositors, who had to their credit 120,157,000 dollars, being 521.21 dollars to each depositor.

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McClintock (J. N.), *History of New Hampshire*. Concord, N.H.
Palfrey (J. G.), *History of New England*. Boston, Mass., 1906.
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NEW JERSEY.

Government.—New Jersey is one of the thirteen original States in the Union. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a General Assembly, the members of which are chosen by the people, all citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the county for 6 months preceding the election, having the right of suffrage. The Senate

consists of 21 senators, one for each county, elected by the voters for 3 years, in such manner that the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third annually. The General Assembly consists of 60 members elected annually by the voters of the counties in numbers proportioned to the population of the counties as determined by the decennial Federal census.

Governor.—G. S. Silzer, 1923-26 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Thomas F. Martin, 1920-25 (6,000 dollars).

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 12 Representatives. For local administration it is divided into 21 counties, which are subdivided into cities, boroughs, and townships. The State Capital is Trenton.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 8,224 square miles (710 square miles water area). Population, by State census on June 1, 1915, 2,844,342 (2,739,560 white and 95,281 coloured). Population, according to Federal Census, January 1, 1920, 3,155,900.

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was :—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	1,396,581	48,352	1,444,933	192.3
1900	1,812,317	71,352	1,883,669	250.7
1910	2,445,894	91,273	2,537,167	337.7
1920	3,037,057	118,813	3,155,900	429.0

In 1920, the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,531,146	57,482	1,441	56	1,590,075
Female	1,505,941	59,700	150	44	1,565,825
Total	3,037,087	117,132	1,581	100	3,155,900

In 1920, the foreign-born whites numbered 738,613 (23.4 per cent. of total population), of whom 46,781 (6.3 per cent.) were English; 65,971 (8.9 per cent.) Irish; 92,382 (12.5 per cent.) German; 157,285 (21.3 per cent.) Italian; 10,675 Swedish; 12,737 Dutch; 90,419 (12.2 per cent.) Polish; 36,917 Austrian; 40,470 Hungarian; 73,527 (10 per cent.) Russian.

Census population of the larger cities was as follows in 1920 :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Newark	414,524	Hoboken	68,166	New Brunswick	32,779
Jersey City	298,103	Passaic	63,841	Orange	33,268
Paterson	135,875	Bayonne	76,754	Plainfield	27,700
Trenton (capital)	119,289	Atlantic City	50,707	West Hoboken	40,074
Camden	116,309	East Orange	50,710	Clifton	26,470
Elizabeth	95,783	Perth Amboy	41,707	Montclair	28,810

Of the total population in 1920, 78·7 per cent. were urban and 3·7 per cent. Negro.

The Roman Catholic Church has 51·5 per cent. of the church-going population; other bodies are Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary instruction is free and compulsory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age; the schools are open to all from 5 to 20 years of age. On June 30, 1922, the public schools had 20,874 teachers and 678,734 enrolled pupils, and 70 public high schools had 2,528 teachers and 70,356 pupils. In 1920, 3 public normal schools had 105 teachers and 2,015 students. There are 4 schools for industrial education. The total expenditure on education (1922) was 60,160,331 dollars. There were altogether 2,175 school buildings.

Higher and non-sectarian instruction is provided at Princeton University (founded in 1746), which, in 1922, had 232 professors and 2,253 students; at Rutgers College (1766) at New Brunswick, with 98 professors and 796 students (the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station are connected with this institution); and at Stevens Institute of Technology (1871) at Hoboken, with 61 professors and 802 students. A college for women was established at New Brunswick in 1918; enrolment in 1921–22, 400.

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the State Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1922, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, June 30, 1921	10,055,905
Receipts, 1921–22 *	20,619,805
Total	30,675,710
Disbursements, 1921–22	21,884,127
Balance, June 30, 1922	8,791,583

The State debt amounts to 22,000,000 dollars, and the total assessed valuation to 3,797,507,447 dollars.

The National Guard of New Jersey has a total strength of 4,258, and there are also two battalions of naval militia with a strength of 409.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture, and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1920 New Jersey had 29,702 farms with a total area of 2,282,585 acres, of which 1,555,607 acres were improved land. The value of all farm property in 1920 was 311,847,948 dollars. In 1922 the chief crop was maize, acreage 236,000, producing 9,912,000 bushels, valued at 6,938,000 dollars; of hay there was an acreage of 303,000 acres, producing 485,000 short tons, valued at 8,778,000 dollars. The yield of potatoes in 1922 was 16,435,000 bushels. The farm animals on January 1, 1921, comprised 87,000 horses, 151,000 milch cows, 73,000 other cattle, 29,000 sheep, and 182,000 swine. In 1921 the wool-clip yielded 55,000 pounds.

New Jersey has valuable fisheries, the lakes and streams being stocked with trout, perch, black bass, &c., while there are shad, menhaden, and sturgeon fisheries on the Delaware River and Bay and round the coast. Value of shell fish for the year ending June 30, 1921, 10,125,000 dollars.

The mineral deposits consist of magnetic iron, zinc, manganese, talc, soapstone, and graphite. Clay and clay-products led in 1920 with a total output valued at 82,134,233 dollars; the chief product being sanitary ware, in

which New Jersey is pre-eminent. New Jersey ranks second in the production of zinc ore; it mined 550,770 tons in 1920. The iron ore mined (431,567 tons) in 1920 was valued at 2,595,949 dollars. The chief stone quarried is trap rock, the total output in 1920 being valued at 2,777,018 dollars. Limestone was also quarried to the value of 493,665 dollars. In 1920 sand and gravel to the value of 4,330,844 dollars was produced. New Jersey also produces Portland cement, coke, lead and zinc pigments, mineral waters, peat, green-sand marl (from which potash salts are being made), and other products of minor importance.

In 1919 the manufacturing establishments numbered 11,057 and employed 508,686 wage-earners; the raw material used was valued at 2,270,473,279 dollars, and the output at 3,672,064,987 dollars. The capital value was estimated at 2,835,577,127 dollars, while 600,658,345 dollars were paid in wages. The principal industries (with value of output in 1918) are oil refining (328,120,677 dollars), high explosives (197,074,042 dollars), foundry and machinery (181,085,155 dollars), silk goods (120,075,052 dollars), chemical products (189,117,335 dollars), drawn wire and wire cloth (93,350,127 dollars).

In 1918, according to State statistics, there were 44 establishments for canning fruit and vegetables, employing 4,610 persons, who packed 4,134,117 pounds of fruit, and 144,727,505 pounds of vegetables, of a total value of 5,797,094 dollars.

In 1921 the length of steam railroad within the State was 2,449 miles; electric railway track, 1,293 miles; the length of canals was 174 miles.

On June 30, 1921, there were 26 mutual savings banks in the State with 357,541 depositors who had to their credit 183,254,000 dollars, being 512.54 dollars to each depositor, also 1 strictly savings bank with 42,729 depositors, who had 20,905,000 dollars to their credit, being 489.25 dollars to each depositor. There were (December, 1920) 27 State Banks having time deposits amounting to 47,576,218 dollars; 126 trust companies having 800,000 depositors and 499,247,447 dollars on deposit; and 217 national banks having 467,741,000 dollars deposits.

Books of Reference Concerning New Jersey.

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Annual Reports of: State Treasurer; Comptroller of the Treasury; Commissioner of Banking and Insurance; Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and other State Authorities.
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NEW MEXICO.

Constitution and Government.—New Mexico from the time of its discovery by Europeans was politically associated with Mexico. On May 11, 1846, the Mexican war began; when peace was made February 2, 1848, New Mexico was recognised as belonging to the United States. On September 9, 1850, the Organic Act of the Territory was passed by the United States Congress. The boundaries of the Territory had been made to include part of Texas, but Utah was formed into a separate Territory; in 1861 part of New Mexico was transferred to Colorado, and in 1863 Arizona was disjoined, leaving to New Mexico its present area. On June 20, 1910, Congress

passed an Enabling Act permitting the Territory of New Mexico to frame a State Constitution, and in January, 1912, New Mexico was admitted to Statehood.

The State legislature consists of 24 members of the Senate and 49 members of the House of Representatives.

Governor.—James F. Hinkle, 1923–25 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Manuel Martinez.

For local government the State is divided into 31 counties. The administrative capital of the State is Santa Fé, population (as shown by the census of 1920), 7,236.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 122,634 square miles (131 square miles being water area). Census population on January 1, 1920, 360,350.

In five census years the population was:—

Years.	White. ¹	Negro.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1880	118,550	1,015	119,565	1.0
1890	158,326	1,956	160,282	1.3
1900	193,700	1,610	195,310	1.6
1910	325,673	1,628	327,301	2.7
1920	354,617	5,733	360,350	2.9

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	175,350	4,593	364	10,149	190,456
Female	159,323	1,140	63	9,363	169,894
Total	334,673	5,733	432	19,512	360,350

In 1920, 29,077 (8.1 per cent. of population) were foreign-born whites, of whom 1,178 were Germans, 19,906 (68.5 per cent.) Mexicans, 888 English, 434 Irish, 423 Austrians, and 1,678 (5.8 per cent.) Italians.

Of the total population in 1920, 18 per cent. were urban, and 1.6 per cent. Negro.

The largest towns are Albuquerque, with population of 15,157 in 1920; Raton, 5,544; Roswell, 7,033; and Santa Fé with 7,236. Indian reservations, with an area of 6,287 square miles in 1921, have Indian population of 23,287, chiefly Navaho, Apache, and Pueblo (or town) Indians.

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic, but various Protestant bodies have schools and churches within the State. Religious instruction in public schools is prohibited by law, but boards of directors may open school-houses for the use of religious societies, &c., at times outside the regular school hours.

Elementary education is free, and all children between 6 and 16 years of age are compelled to attend school. The use of the English language is enforced in schools. There are (1920) 1,430 public elementary schools in the State with 81,399 enrolled pupils, and 2,752 teachers; and 71 public high schools with 257 teachers and 3,870 pupils in 1920. Besides, there are 26 Indian schools with 2,291 pupils, and 141 teachers (maintained by the Federal

Government). Three public normal schools had 60 teachers and 2,009 students. Total expenditure on education (1920), 3,301,712 dollars. For special and higher instruction there are various institutions; a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, founded at Las Cruces in 1889, with 45 professors and 392 students, a School of Mines, founded at Socorro in 1895, with 8 professors and 81 students (1921-22), a Military Institute, an Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, an Institute for the Blind, an Orphans' School, and a Reform School. At Albuquerque is the University of New Mexico, founded in 1889; it had 33 professors and 266 students in 1922. The State schools are maintained by funds assigned by the State Government, and by the proceeds of the school tax levied by the commissioners of each county, municipality and district.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending November 30, 1922, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1921	3,481,099
Receipts for year 1921-22	8,716,256
Total	12,197,355
Disbursements for year 1921-22	6,889,125
Balance, December 1, 1922	5,308,230

The total bonded indebtedness of the State on December 1, 1922, was 4,712,000 dollars. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1921 was 363,721,981 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 28 officers and 474 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—New Mexico produces cereals, vegetables, fruit, and cotton. The principal crops in 1922 were: maize, 2,475,000 bushels; wheat, 885,000 bushels; potatoes, 200,000 bushels. Irrigation, which is indispensable over wide tracks of fertile country, is extending, in 1911 the irrigated area had reached 750,000 acres. The Rio Grande project provides for reservoir construction for the irrigation of 180,000 acres in New Mexico and Texas. Private enterprise also is devoted largely to reservoir and canal construction. In 1920 there were 29,844 farms with an area of 24,409,633 acres, of which 1,717,224 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 325,185,999 dollars. The farm animals on January 1, 1921, comprised 225,000 horses, 91,000 milch cows, 1,406,000 other cattle, 2,666,000 sheep, and 85,000 swine. In 1921 the wool-clip amounted to 10,100,000 pounds of wool. The national forest area (June 30, 1921) covered 8,382,683 acres, and there are about 4,000,000 acres of heavily forested country in private ownership.

The State has valuable mineral resources, of which, in 1921, gold (9,824 ounces), silver (579,374 ounces), copper (18,076,999 pounds), coal (2,300,000 short tons), lead, and zinc were the most important. The quarries yield granite, sandstone, limestone, and marble. Turquoise is profitably worked in four localities within the State; the sands contain traces of platinum.

The manufactured output of New Mexico in 1919 amounted to the value of 17,857,000 dollars. The chief industries are lumber and timber work; flour and grist milling, car construction and railway repair work. There are also woollen mills and cement works. The aggregate capital of all industries, was 15,226,000 dollars; the number of wage-earners was 5,736, earning in a year 6,658,000 dollars, and the cost of materials used was 7,727,000 dollars.

In 1921 there were 2,972 miles of steam railway and 11 miles of electric railway track within the State (1921).

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NEW YORK STATE.

Constitution and Government.—From 1609 to 1664 the region now called New York was under the sway of the Dutch; then it came under the rule of the English, who governed the country till the outbreak of the War of Independence. Between July 9, 1776, and April 20, 1777, a Convention framed a Constitution under which New York was transformed into an independent State, afterwards, in 1788, entering the Union as one of the 13 original States.

The legislative authority is vested in a Senate of 51 members elected every two years, and an Assembly of 150 members elected annually. There are annual sessions.

The right of suffrage resides in every citizen 21 years of age, who has been a citizen for 90 days, and has resided in the State for a year preceding the election. A voter must also have resided four months in the county, and 30 days in the election district.

The question whether there shall be a Convention to revise the Constitution has to be submitted to the people every 20 years, beginning with 1916, 'and also at such times as the Legislature may by law provide.'

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 43 Representatives.

Governor.—Alfred E. Smith, 1923–25 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—John J. Lyons.

The seat of the State executive is at Albany.

For local government the State is divided into 62 counties.

Cities are in 3 classes, the first class having each over 175,000 inhabitants and the third under 50,000. Each is incorporated by charter, under special legislation. The government of New York City is vested in a board of Aldermen, elected for 2 years. Its members are the President, elected by the city; the presidents of the 5 city boroughs (Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond); 67 aldermen, one elected in each of the 67 districts, constituting a board of 73 members. The chief executive officer is the Mayor, elected for 4 years; he appoints all the heads of departments, except the Comptroller, who is elected by the city.

Area, Population.—Area 49,204 square miles (1,550 square miles being water). Census population on January 1, 1920, 10,385,227. Population in census years :—

Year	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	3,831,730	49,005	3,880,735	81.4
1900	7,169,662	89,232	7,268,894	152.5
1910	8,979,423	134,191	9,113,614	191.2
1920	10,186,744	198,483	10,385,227	217.9

In 1920 the population by race and sex was :—

	White	Negro *	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	5,081,010	95,418	8,106	2,816	5,187,350
Female	5,091,017	103,065	1,108	2,687	5,197,877
Total	10,172,027	198,483	9,214 ²	5,503	10,385,227

¹ Including Indian and Asiatics.

² Includes 5,793 Chinese and 2,686 Japanese.

Of the total in 1920, 2,786,112 (26.8 per cent. of total population) were foreign-born whites, the nationalities most numerously represented being Italian 545,173 (19.6 per cent.), Russian 529,240 (19.0 per cent.), German 295,650 (10.6 per cent.), Irish 284,747 (10.2 per cent.), Austrian 151,172, English 135,305, Canadian 111,974, Swedish 53,025, Swiss 15,053, Scotch 37,654, French 32,179, Norwegian 27,573. The population of New York City on January 1, 1920, was :—

Manhattan	2,284,103	Queens	469,042
Bronx	732,016	Richmond	116,531
Brooklyn	2,018,356		
Total N. Y.			5,620,048

Other cities in order of population, 1920, U.S. census, were :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Buffalo	506,775	Auburn	36,192	Middletown	18,420
Rochester	295,750	Poughkeepsie	35,000	Lackawanna	17,918
Syracuse	171,717	Amsterdam	33,524	Ithaca	17,004
Albany	113,344	Watertown	31,285	Glens Falls	16,638
Yonkers	100,176	Newburg	30,366	Port Chester	16,573
Utica	94,156	Kingston	28,688	Watervliet	16,073
Schenectady	88,723	Rome	26,341	Corning	15,820
Troy	72,013	Oswego	23,626	N. Tonawanda	15,482
Binghamton	68,800	Cohoes	22,987	Hornell	15,025
Niagara Falls	50,760	Gloversville	22,075	Geneva	14,648
Elmira	45,393	Lockport	21,308	Ogdensburg	14,609
Mt. Vernon	42,728	White Plains	21,031	Batavia	13,541
Jamestown	38,917	Olean	20,506	Saratoga Sps.	13,181
New Rochelle	36,213	Dunkirk	19,336	Little Falls	13,029

Of the total population in 1920, 82·7 per cent. were urban and 1·9 per cent. Negro. Indian reservations in 1921 covered an area of 137 square miles and had a population of 6,053.

In 1921 the death-rate was 12·2 per 1,000 of population, the birth-rate 22·6, and the marriage rate 19·2.

The chief churches are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Baptist.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16. Instruction in physical training and kindred subjects of all pupils above 8 years of age in the elementary and secondary schools of the State is made compulsory by an amendment of 1916 to the Education Law. In 1920-21 the children enrolled in the 11,844 public schools numbered 1,744,758; the number of teachers was 55,825. There were 995 public high schools and academies with 230,165 pupils and 9,500 teachers. There were 10 public normal schools with 391 teachers and 8,121 students. There were 155 vocational schools employing 1,783 teachers with 99,644 pupils. Total expenditure on education in 1921 was 215,848,927 dollars. There were 143 universities, colleges, professional and technical schools with 6,310 professors and teachers, and 67,196 students.

The University of the State of New York is governed by a Board of Regents, whose members are at all times three more than the existing judicial districts of the State—at present 9 districts and 12 Regents. The University is the State Education Department. The Regents elect by ballot the President of the University and the Commissioner of Education.

The names, year of foundation, and numbers of instructors and students in 21 of the 39 colleges and universities in 1920-21 were as follows:—

Founded	Name and Place	Professors, &c.	Students
1896	Adelphi College, Brooklyn ²	23	334
1889	Barnard College, New York ²	97	748
1883	Canisius College, Buffalo ¹	37	529
1820	Colgate University, Hamilton ¹	45	637
1854	College of the City of New York ¹	170	2,283
1754	Columbia University, New York ⁴	1,163	9,741
1865	Cornell University, Ithaca ³	861	5,668
1853	Elmira College ³	33	295
1846	Fordham University, New York ¹	93	2,140
1812	Hamilton College, Clinton ¹	30	320
1825	Hobart College, Geneva ¹	31	239
1888	Hunter College, New York ²	114	1,356
1890	N.Y.S. College for Teachers, Albany ³	69	611
1881	New York University ⁵	420	11,981
1883	Niagara University, Niagara Falls ¹	17	217
1856	St. Lawrence University, Canton ³	48	911
1870	Syracuse University ³	429	4,808
1795	Union University, Schenectady, Albany ⁵	181	1,117
1846	University of Buffalo ⁵	230	1,478
1846	University of Rochester ³	60	703
1861	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie ²	143	1,089

¹ For men only. ² For women only.

³ For men and women.

⁴ Includes all departments except Barnard.

⁵ Includes all departments.

There are 18 other colleges in the State, and 7 extra-territorial colleges, chartered by the University of the State of New York and located in Brazil, Turkey and China.

There are also 15 schools of theology, 9 of law, 4 of education, 9 of

medicine, 4 of dentistry, 2 of dental hygiene, 5 of pharmacy, 2 of veterinary medicine, 8 of technology, 4 of library science, 1 of chiropody, 1 of optometry, 2 of accountancy, 2 of architecture, 4 of art and journalism, 6 of music, and 6 of agriculture.

Charity.—The institutions subject to the supervision of the State Board of Charities, State of New York, June 30, 1921, included 16 State institutions with a population of 10,434, divided as follows: Reformatories (5) 1,922 inmates; for feeble-minded (4) 4,321 inmates; for epileptics (1) 1,508 inmates; for soldiers and sailors (2) 849; for Indian children (1) 187; for the blind (1) 161; hospitals (2) 486. In addition are 522 County, City and private institutions, as follows: 165 institutions for children, with 32,961 inmates; 255 hospitals and sanatoria, with 25,603 patients; 90 almshouses and homes for the aged, with a population of 10,505 inmates; 2 institutions for mental defectives, with a population of 1,635; 9 reformatories for women and 1 for young men, caring for 1,239 inmates. Total number of institutions on June 30, 1921, 533; total census, 82,377.

Finance.—The State revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1921, were respectively as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash Balance in hand, July 1, 1920	44,655,553
Cash Receipts, 1920-21	203,875,812
Total	248,531,365
Disbursements, 1920-21	154,765,657
Balance, July 1, 1921	93,765,708

The total funded debt of the State, June 30, 1921, amounted to 267,729,000 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1921 was 14,598,726,491 dollars; of personal property, other than bank stock, 255,263,116 dollars; total, 14,853,989,607 dollars (1922, 15,390,398,973 dollars).

The City of New York, January 1, 1922, had a gross bonded debt of 1,292,973,059 dollars.

Defence.—Under the provisions of the Military Law of the State a new active organisation was created September 1st, 1917, to take the place of the National Guard then in the Federal service. This was known as the New York Guard. Since the return of the National Guard divisions from France, the formation of a new National Guard, under Federal regulations, has made steady progress, until almost the entire enlisted and commissioned strength of 20,948 in the organised militia on June 30, 1922, were federalised National Guard, leaving only one regiment, the 15th (Coloured) Infantry, to be federalised.

In the same way the Naval Militia, while it was never federalised in the same sense as the National Guard, was actually in the Federal service as a part of the Naval Reserve. On June 30, 1922, the new Naval Militia included 2,059 officers and men.

Production, Industry, Commerce.—New York has large agricultural interests. In 1920 it contained 193,195 farms of a total area of 20,632,803 acres, of which 13,158,781 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property was 1,908,483,201 dollars. Common agricultural crops are raised; market-gardening, fruit-growing, sugar-beet production, and tobacco culture are pursued. In 1922 the crops comprised corn,

28,329,000 bushels; wheat, 9,014,000 bushels; oats, 31,770,000 bushels, besides potatoes, hay, and other products. The area under tobacco was 2,000 acres; the yield, 2,200,000 pounds. Beet sugar is produced. The farm animals on January 1, 1921, comprised 536,171 horses, 7,323 mules, 2,081,074 dairy cattle, and 63,170 other cattle, 578,726 sheep, and 600,560 swine. The wool-clip in 1921 yielded 2,941,000 pounds of wool.

Other productive industries are mining and quarrying. In 1920 the mines within the State yielded 959,408 tons of iron ore, valued at 6,263,252 dollars. The output of gypsum in 1920 was 780,295 tons, valued at 6,438,929 dollars. Salt produced amounted to 13,593,578 barrels valued at 7,584,921 dollars. Mineral springs yielded 5,242,047 gallons, valued at 671,066 dollars. The output of Portland cement was 6,049,150 barrels, valued at 12,206,698 dollars. The output of talc was 68,168 tons, valued at 977,228 dollars. The quarry products of granite, trap rock, sandstone, marble, limestone, and lime was valued at 8,918,492 dollars. The value of brick, tile, and pottery was estimated at 19,113,684 dollars. The yield of crude petroleum in 1920 was estimated at 906,000 barrels, valued at 5,433,000 dollars; the value of natural gas produced in 1920 at 3,339,000 dollars. The State also produces crystalline quartz, diatomaceous earth, emery, feldspar, garnet, graphite, millstones, molding sand, pyrite, slate, slip clay, and zinc. The total value of mineral output in 1920 was estimated at 79,620,909 dollars.

Manufacturing Industries.—The statistics of the manufacturing industries of New York State according to the census results of 1914 and 1919 are summarised thus:—

	1914	1919
Establishments	Number 48,203	49,330
Capital	Dollars 3,331,278,000	6,012,083,000
Salariéd officials	Number 182,605	247,147
Salaries	Dollars 242,729,000	513,548,000
Wage-earners (average)	Number 1,057,857	1,228,130
Wages	Dollars 631,042,000	1,458,207,000
Cost of raw material	" 2,108,607,000	4,943,214,000
Value of output	" 8,314,661,000	3,867,005,000

In 1920 there were 2,093 newspapers, &c., of which 203 were dailies, 971 weekly, 27 semi-weekly, 7 tri-weekly, 713 monthly, 46 semi-monthly, 28 bi-monthly, 69 quarterly, and 13 miscellaneous. In English 1,874 were published; of the foreign languages there were 28 in Spanish, 24 in Italian, 22 each in German and Yiddish, 12 in Hungarian, 11 in Polish, 10 in French, 7 in Bohemian, 6 each in Arabic, Greek, Portuguese and Swedish, 5 in Russian, 4 each in Lithuanian, Slovak and Slovenian, 3 in Chinese, Croatian, Finnish and Serbian, 2 each in Albanian, Hebrew, Japanese, Judæo-Spanish, Swiss, Welsh, 1 each in Armenian, Danish, Lettish, Norwegian, Persian, Roumanian and Ukrainian.

New York City now ranks as the first shipping port of the world. The imports, including specie and bullion, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, amounted to the value of 1,365,484,094 dollars, and the exports to the value of 1,317,440,816 dollars. Most of the great railway lines which bring merchandise from the west have their terminals on the New Jersey side of the harbour, but there are ample facilities for the transfer of goods to the docks on the eastern side by means of lighters and of barges which carry the loaded cars across.

For the year ending September 30, 1922, the bank clearings in New York City amounted to 213,326,385,751 dollars.

In New York State there were in 1921 8,390 miles of steam railway track and 5,616 miles (1921) of single track electric railway. The canals of the State, used for commercial purposes, have a length of 638 miles, of which the Erie canal has 361 miles. The State Barge Canal to connect New York City with Buffalo by means of a deep water route of 790 miles,

having a minimum depth of 12 feet, is completed. It has a capacity of 20,000,000 tons per season.

In the year ending June 30, 1922, there were 144 mutual savings banks in the State, with total deposits of 2,791,353,022 dollars, and total depositors numbering 3,915,912, being 712.8 dollars to each depositor.

British Consul-General at New York.—H. G. Armstrong.

There are six Vice-Consuls.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Government.—North Carolina is one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members, and a House of Representatives of 120 members, elected for two years.

All citizens of the United States, resident in the State one year, and in the county six months next before the election, and registered, have a vote. For registration, the requirement is ability to read any section of the Constitution in the English language.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

Governor.—Cameron Morrison, 1921-25 (6,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. Bryan Grimes.

North Carolina is divided into 100 counties. The State Capital is Raleigh.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 52,426 square miles, of which 3,686 square miles are water. Population of census in 1920, 2,559,123.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1820	419,200	219,029	638,229	13.2
1900	1,269,341	624,469	1,893,810	38.9
1910	1,508,444	697,843	2,206,287	45.3
1920	1,795,716	763,407	2,559,123	52.5

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	899,031	373,965	94	5,972	1,279,062
Female	884,743	389,442	19	5,852	1,280,061
Total	1,783,779	763,407	113	11,824	2,559,123

Of the total in 1920, 7,099 (representing 0·3 per cent. of the total population) were white foreign-born, 703 being German, 932 (13·1 per cent.) Russian, and 967 (13·6 per cent.) English. Urban population formed 19·3 per cent., and the Negro population 29·8 per cent. of the whole. Cities (with population in 1920) are : Charlotte, 46,338 ; Winston-Salem, 48,395 ; Wilmington, 33,372 ; Durham, 21,719 ; Asheville, 28,504 ; Raleigh, (capital), 24,418 ; Greensboro, 19,861. Indian reservations in 1921 covered an area of 98 square miles and had a population of 11,824.

About half of the church members are Baptist, and one-third Methodist. The others are mostly Presbyterian, Lutheran, or Protestant Episcopal.

School attendance is compulsory. Separate schools are provided for white and for coloured children. In 1920 the 7,557 public elementary schools of the State had 16,854 teachers, and 691,249 enrolled pupils. There were 455 public high schools with 982 teachers and 30,868 pupils in 1920. Teachers are trained in 9 public normal schools, with 105 teachers and 1,362 students in 1911. Total expenditure in 1920, 12,214,258 dollars.

Higher instruction is given in 15 university and college institutions, the more important of which are the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (founded in 1795) in 1922 with 125 professors and 1,600 students ; and the Agricultural and Engineering College at West Raleigh (founded in 1889) with 94 professors and 1,205 pupils. Higher education for young women is given in the State College for Women (Greensboro) which, in 1922, had 110 professors and 987 students. There are large sectarian colleges, and also schools and colleges for coloured youths.

Finance and Defence.—The State had receipts and disbursements in the year ending June 30, 1922 as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1921	99,646
Receipts, 1921-1922	39,839,100
Total	39,938,746
Disbursements, 1921-1922	34,565,813
Balance, June 30, 1922	5,372,933

In 1921 the outstanding debt amounted to 27,025,600 dollars. The assessed value of personal and real property in 1920 was 3,158,480,072 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 12,600,000 dollars. The State declares these bonds to have been fraudulently and corruptly issued during reconstruction days.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 83 officers and 1,562 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—The chief occupation of the inhabitants of the State is agriculture. In 1920 the State had 269,763 farms, while the area of the farm land was 20,021,736 acres, of which 8,198,409 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,250,166,995 dollars. Wheat and maize are grown, the yield of the former in 1922 having been 5,508,000 bushels, and of the latter, 50,520,000 bushels. The chief crop, however, is cotton, of which the area for 1922 was 1,626,000 acres, and the yield 852,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight). Another important product is tobacco, grown on 515,000 acres, which yielded in 1922, 806,940,000 pounds, valued at 93,003,000 dollars. Other products are peanuts, potatoes, oats, and rye. Stock-raising is not important, but there is a growing dairy industry. On January 1, 1921, the farm animals were 179,000 horses, 231,000 mules, 331,000 milch cows, 386,000 other cattle, 138,000 sheep, and 1,528,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1921 yielded 395,000 lb. The area of national forest lands (June 30, 1921) was 313,075 acres.

In the eastern portion of the State there are shad and oyster fisheries, both valuable.

Minerals in great variety, but not in large quantities, are found in the State, the chief being mica, iron, talc, and soapstone barytes, feldspar, coal, phosphate rock, gold, silver, sand and gravel. The quarries yield granite, limestone, and sandstone. Monazite and zircon, used in the manufacture of incandescent light mantles, are also found.

The prosperity of North Carolina is associated chiefly with cotton, tobacco, and lumber, but within the State a variety of other industries are pursued. On August 31, 1921 there were 5,152,121 active spindles in the State, and 926,384 bales of cotton were consumed. The value of the output of all manufactures in the State in 1921 was put at 759,025,746 dollars.

According to the census of 1919 there were in the State 5,999 manufacturing establishments employing 11,688 salaried employees and 157,659 wage-earners. The total capital invested amounted to 669,144,000 dollars; wages paid to, 126,680,000 dollars; cost of raw materials, 526,906,000 dollars, and the value of the output to 943,808,000 dollars.

The chief seaport is Wilmington, the exports from which, in the year ending June 30, 1922, amounted to 9,200,071 dollars, nearly all for cotton grown in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and shipped mostly to Bremen, Liverpool, and Ghent. The imports amounted to 3,981,985 dollars.

The State has several navigable rivers; in 1921 it contained 5,063 miles of steam railway, and 300 miles of electric railway track. The chief railway lines are the Atlantic coastline, the Seaboard Air line, the Southern railway, and the Norfolk and Southern railway, the latter being formed by the union of about half-a-dozen independent lines.

In 1921, deposits in savings banks amounted to 80,366,033 dollars.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Wilmington.

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NORTH DAKOTA.

Government.—North Dakota was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 49 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 113 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens and civilised Indians. Residence required: in the State one year, in the county ninety days in the precinct thirty days next before the election. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and three Representatives.

Governor.—R. A. Nestos, 1923-25 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Thomas Hall.

The State is divided into 53 organised counties. The capital is Bismarck (population 7,122 in 1920, Census).

Area, Population.—Area, 70,837 square miles (654 square miles being water). The area in 1921 of the Indian reservations was 156 square miles with a population of 9,240 Indians. The population of the State in 1920 (Census) was 646,872.

The population at each of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile.
1890	182,407	8,576	190,983	2.7
1900	311,712	7,434	319,146	4.5
1910	569,855	7,201	577,056	8.2
1920	639,954	6,918	646,872	9.2

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	338,031	276	183	3,183	341,673
Female . . .	301,923	191	14	3,071	305,199
Total . . .	639,954	467	197	6,254	646,872

The number of white foreign-born in 1920 was 131,503 (20·3 per cent. of the total population), of whom 38,190 (29·0 per cent. were Norwegian, 15,550 (11·9 per cent.) Canadian, 29,617 (22·5 per cent.) Russian, and 11,960 (9·1 per cent.) German. The urban population formed 13·6 per cent. and the Negro population 0·1 per cent. of the whole in 1920. The only considerable cities in the State are Fargo with population, 1920, of 21,961, Grand Forks, 14,010, and Minot, 10,476.

Of the aggregate membership of the Churches in the State, 38·5 per cent. is Roman Catholic, 37·7 Lutheran, the remainder being divided among the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Baptist denominations.

Instruction.—School attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 15. In 1922 the 5,100 public schools had 150,199 pupils and 5,400 teachers. There were 550 high schools with 20,834 pupils and 1,950 teachers; and 6 normal schools with 1,500 pupils and 200 teachers. The State University, founded in 1884, had, in 1921–22, 95 teachers and 1,315 students; Fargo College (Congregational), founded 1887, had 21 teachers and 490 students; the State Agricultural College had 76 teachers and 976 students; Jamestown College (founded 1909) had 28 teachers, 281 pupils.

School revenues are derived from the State Fund, district taxes, and various other sources. Expenditure in 1920–21, 13,306,724 dollars.

On July 1, 1922, the number of prisoners in penal institutions was 228, being 35·2 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1922, was:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1921	3,054,390
Receipts, 1921–1922	14,769,179
Total	17,823,569
Expenditure, 1921–1922	15,418,086
Balance in hand, June 30, 1922	2,405,483

Bonded debt on July 1, 1922, 7,048,200 dollars; assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1921, 1,547,962,770 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 17 officers and 327 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the North Dakota population. In 1920 there were 77,690 farms, with an area of 36,214,751 acres, of which 24,563,178 acres were improved land. The assessed valuation of all farm property in 1920 was 1,759,742,995 dollars. The area to be irrigated within the State under the Federal Reclamation Act extends to 40,000 acres. The chief products are cereals, potatoes, hay and flax. The wheat crop in 1922 amounted to 123,234,000 bushels; oats, 78,804,000 bushels; barley, 25,704,000 bushels; corn, 18,700,000 bushels; potatoes, 17,820,000 bushels. In the same year the area under flax (grown for the seed) was 575,000 acres, and the yield amounted to 5,462,000 bushels of seed, valued at 11,689,000 dollars. The State has also an active live-stock industry, chiefly horse and cattle raising. On January 1, 1922, the farm animals were: 813,000 horses, 757,228 milch cows and heifers, 831,000 other cattle, 250,000 sheep, and 435,000 swine. The wool-clip yielded 1,633,000 pounds of wool in 1921.

The value of the dairy and creamery industry (butter, cheese, milk and cream) amounted in 1919 to 32,311,105 dollars.

The mineral resources of North Dakota are inconsiderable. Cement is made and there are coal mines.

In the State in 1919 there were 894 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 24,550,000 dollars, employing 4,472 wage-earners, who earned 5,401,000 dollars, using raw material costing 44,490,000 dollars, and giving an output valued at 57,374,000 dollars. The most important of these industries was flour and grist milling.

In 1921 there were 5,311 miles of steam railway in the State, and 27 miles of electric railway. The principal lines are the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie.

In 1918 there were 4 savings banks in the State, with 21,405 depositors who had to their credit 3,017,223 dollars, being 264.55 dollars to each depositor. In May, 1922 there were 662 State Banks and 4 Trust Companies, with total deposits of 87,477,998 dollars.

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OHIO.

Government.—Ohio was admitted into the Union on February 19, 1803. The question of a general revision of the Constitution is submitted to the people every 20 years, provision being made for the election of a Convention to draft alterations.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 37 members and a House of Representatives of 125 members, both Houses being elected for two years. Qualified as electors are (with certain necessary exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age who have resided in the State one year, in the county 30 days, and in the township 20 days next before the election.

Ohio is represented in Congress by two Senators and 22 Representatives.

Governor :—A. V. Donahey, 1923-25 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Harvey C. Smith.

Ohio is divided into 88 counties. The State Capital (since 1816) is Columbus.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 41,040 square miles, of which 300 square miles are water (exclusive of 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie).

Census population on January 1, 1920, 5,759,394.

The population at the date of each census was :—

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per Sq. Mile		Total	Per Sq. Mile
1800	45,365	1.1	1910	4,767,121 ²	117.0
1900	4,157,545 ¹	102.1	1920	5,759,394	141.4

¹ Includes 96,901 Negroes.

² Includes 111,452 Negroes.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	2,854,664	100,160	1,062	94	2,955,980
Female . . .	2,717,229	86,027	101	57	2,803,414
Total . . .	5,571,893	186,187	1,163	151	5,759,394

The foreign-born whites in 1920 numbered 678,697 (11.8 per cent. of the whole), of whom 111,893 (16.5 per cent.) were German, 29,262 (4.3 per cent.) Irish, 43,140 (6.4 per cent.) English, 24,176 Canadian, 48,073 Austrian, and 67,579 (10.0 per cent.) Poles.

Population of the chief cities was as follows, according to the Census of 1920 :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Cleveland . .	796,841	Hamilton . .	39,675	Ashtabula . .	22,082
Cincinnati . .	401,247	Lorain . . .	37,295	Alliance . . .	21,603
Toledo . . .	243,164	Portsmouth . .	33,011	East Liverpool	21,411
Columbus . .	237,031	Zanesville . .	29,569	Elyria . . .	20,474
Akron . . .	208,435	Steubenville . .	28,508	Massillon . .	17,428
Dayton . . .	152,559	Marion . . .	27,891	Findlay . . .	17,021
Youngstown .	132,358	Mansfield . .	27,824	Chillicothe . .	15,831
Canton . . .	87,091	Newark . . .	26,718	Marietta . . .	15,140
Springfield .	60,840	Norwood . . .	24,966	Bellaire . . .	15,061
Lakewood . .	41,732	Middletown . .	23,594	Piqua . . .	15,044
Lima . . .	41,326	Sandusky . . .	22,897	Lancaster . .	14,706

Of the total population in 1920, 63.8 per cent. were urban and 3.2 per cent. Negro.

The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Baptist.

School attendance during full term is compulsory for children from 6 to 18 years of age. In Ohio in 1921 the 9,788 public elementary schools had 28,635 teachers (3,318 men and 23,317 women), and 876,249 enrolled pupils (447,832 boys and 428,417 girls); 639 public high schools had 7,657 teachers (2,817 men and 4,840 women), and 153,881 pupils (71,151 boys and

82,730 girls. Expenditure on education in 1921 was 60,408,201 dollars. For superior instruction the State contains 40 Universities and colleges, of which the following are the more important (1921):—

Founded	Institutions	Professors &c.	Students (all depart- ments)
1872	Ohio State University, Columbus	574	7,277
1874	Cincinnati University (City)	134	2,254
1826	Western Reserve University, Cleveland	399	1,220
1844	Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware (M.E.)	105	1,456
1833	Oberlin College, Oberlin	85	1,219
1809	Ohio University, Athens (State)	80	1,151
1824	Miami University, Oxford (State)	103	798
1831	¹ Denison University, Granville (Bapt.)	47	781
1830	Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland	84	731
1863	Wooster University (Presb.)	38	611
1845	Wittenberg College, Springfield (Luth.)	86	600
1846	Mt. Union College, Alliance (M.E.)	33	398
1847	Otterbein University, Westerville (U.B.)	22	346
1824	Kenyon College, Gambier (Episcopal)	17	171

¹ 1920 figures.

The daily average number of paupers in the county homes during the year ending August 31, 1921, was 6,150, being 105·1 per 100,000 of population, and the average daily number of prisoners in the penal institutions during the year ending July 1, 1921, was 4,664, being 80·4 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements, for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1922, were:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1921	14,326,674
Income, 1921-1922	56,929,119
Total	71,255,793
Disbursements, 1921-22	51,698,436
Balance, July 1, 1922	19,557,357

The public debt of the State on June 30, 1922, amounted to 25,000,000 dollars for soldiers' bonus, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum and 1,665 dollars, being the Canal Loan not bearing interest.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 391 officers and 6,686 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Ohio is extensively devoted to agriculture. In 1920 it contained 256,695 farms, a decrease in number of 15,350, or 5·6 per cent. since 1910. The total area of farm land was 23,515,888 acres, of which 18,542,353 were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 3,095,666,336 dollars. The chief crops are cereals, hay, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, besides tobacco. The maize crop in 1922 is estimated at 155,000,000 bushels, and the wheat crop at 85,000,000 bushels; oats at 45,000,000 bushels. The area under tobacco (52,000 acres in 1922) is expected to yield 51,351,000 pounds. Beet sugar

to the amount of 264,000 short tons is the expected yield in 1922 from an area of 33,000 acres. Horse-rearing, cattle-breeding, and dairy farming are important. On January 1, 1921, the live-stock in the State was 795,000 horses, 28,000 mules, 1,009,000 milch cows, and 998,000 other cattle, 2,773,000 sheep, and 3,921,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1921 yielded 13,200,000 pounds of wool. The farm products and live-stock industries give rise to the manufacture of butter and cheese, and the meat-packing industries.

Ohio has also extensive mineral resources; it is the fourth State in the Union for mineral output. The two leading products are coal and manufactures from clay. In 1921, 32,000,000 short tons of coal were mined and in 1920 8,229,770 tons of pig-iron were produced by 79 furnaces.

In 1919 the capital invested in the 16,125 manufacturing establishments in the State was 3,748,744,000 dollars; the amount paid in salaries and wages was 1,218,366,000 dollars; the raw material used cost 2,911,948,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 5,100,309,000 dollars. The value of the corresponding output in 1910 was 1,782,808,000 dollars.

The railways of the State had for the year ending December 31, 1921, a length of 9,201 miles steam track, besides 4,214 miles of electric railway track. Ohio has also facilities for traffic by water, and its most important city, Cleveland, has sprung up on the shore of Lake Erie.

On June 30, 1922, there were 750 State banks in Ohio, with a total of 1,262,638,456 dollars deposits; 373 national banks having 646,572,000 dollars deposits, and 745 building and loan associations having 186,199,802 dollars deposits (1921).

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OKLAHOMA.

Government.—The State of Oklahoma, comprising the former Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, was constituted on November 16, 1907, by Proclamation made by the United States President under the enabling act of June 16, 1906. The constitution provides for the *initiative* and the *referendum*, 8 per cent. of the legal voters having the right to propose any legislative measure and 15 per cent. to propose amendments to the constitution by petition. The *referendum* may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health

or safety) either by petition signed by 5 per cent. of the legal voters or by the Legislature. The referendum applies to municipalities as well as to the State. The control of railways and other public service corporations is vested in a commission of 3 members elected for six-year periods, from whose decision an appeal lies only to the Supreme Court, no other court having power to interfere with its duties.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 44 members who are elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives elected for 2 years, and consisting of not less than 99 nor more than 102 members. Qualified as electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens resident six months in the State, 60 days in the county or town, 30 days in the precinct. Indians, to be qualified as voters, must have severed tribal relations.

Governor.—J. C. Walton, 1923–27 (4,500 dollars).

Secretary.—Joe S. Morris 1919–23.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 8 members of the House of Representatives. The State capital is Oklahoma City.

Area and Population.—Area, 70,057 square miles, of which 643 square miles are water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,028,283. Indian reservations in 1921 had an area of 1,766 square miles with a population of 119,481.

[For the history of the relations between the Indians and the Federal Government see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1907, p. 593.]

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was :—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per square mile
1900	670,204	120,187	790,391 ¹	10·3 ¹
1910	1,444,531	212,624	1,657,155	23·9
1920	1,821,194	207,089	2,028,283	29·2

¹ Including Indian territory.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	952,691	76,294	309	28,750	1,058,044
Female	868,503	73,114	35	28,587	970,239
Total	1,821,194	149,408	344	57,337	2,028,283

In 1920, 39,968 were foreign-born whites (2·0 per cent of the total population), of whom 17,029 (17·6 per cent.) were Germans, 5,005 (12·5 per cent.) Russians, 2,122 Italians, 1,393 Austrians, 2,686 English, 2,475 Canadians, 6,697 (16·8 per cent.) Mexican, and 1,120 Scotch.

Of the total population in 1920, 26·6 per cent. were urban, and 7·4 per cent. Negro. The most important cities are Oklahoma City (population in 1920, 91,295), Muskogee (30,277), Tulsa (72,075), Enid (16,576), McAlester (12,095), Shawnee (15,348), Okmulgee (17,430), Guthrie (11,757), Ardmore (14,131).

Religion and Education.—The chief religious bodies are Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Disciples (Christians), and Presbyterians.

The State has a school system embracing elementary and high public schools, normal schools, and also colleges for superior instruction. Separate schools have to be provided for whites and Negroes, all children not Negroes being classed as white. In 1920 there were in the State public elementary schools 559,282 pupils and 15,389 teachers; 364 public high schools with 35,104 enrolled pupils and 1,702 teachers in 1918. There were (in 1920) 6 normal schools with 251 teachers and 9,017 students. Total expenditure on education (1920) 22,906,219 dollars. The University (founded at Norman in 1892) had, in 1922, 163 professors and 3,900 students; the Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded in 1891 at Stillwater) had 107 professors and 2,279 students; while the coloured Agricultural and Normal University (founded 1897 at Langston), had 27 instructors, has 823 students.

Finance and Defence.—Income and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1921 :—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, July 1, 1920	10,918,718
Receipts, 1920-21	33,218,900
Total	44,137,616
Disbursements, 1920-21	29,566,924

Balance in hand, July 1, 1921 14,570,692

On Jan. 1, 1920, the State debt amounted to 2,972,900 dollars. The assessed value of real and of personal property (1921) was 1,696,788,207 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 154 officers and 2,587 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Oklahoma is mainly agricultural. In 1920 it had 191,988 farms with a total area of 31,951,934 acres, of which 18,125,321 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,660,423,544 dollars. The yield of maize in 1922 was 57,600,000 bushels; of wheat, 31,350,000 bushels; of oats, 30,000,000 bushels. Other products are potatoes, hay, sorghum, fruits, and cotton. The cotton crop for 1922 on 2,951,000 acres amounted to 635,000 bales, valued at 73,025,000 dollars. Flax is also widely grown. The western part is devoted to stock-raising. On January 1, 1921, the stock comprised 549,000 milch cows, and 1,118,000 other cattle; 836,000 hogs, 110,000 sheep, 667,000 horses, and 292,000 mules. Wool-clip yielded 482,000 lb. in 1921.

Oklahoma has become an important mineral State in the last few years principally because of the increase in the production of petroleum, which followed the discovery of oil in 1904. In 1921, 113,978,000 barrels of crude petroleum were produced. Natural gas is also obtained. Coal (4,849,288 short tons in 1920), lead and zinc are also worked.

There are few manufacturing industries, flour and grist-milling, cotton ginning, the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and oil cake being the more important. In 1919 the State had a total of 2,445 industrial establishments, employing 29,503 wage-earners who earned 35,026,000 dollars with a total capital of 277,034,000 dollars, the cost of material being 312,606,000 dollars, and the value of the output 401,363,000 dollars.

In 1921 Oklahoma had 6,572 miles of steam railway besides 370 miles of electric railway. The principal lines are the Atchison, Topeka and

Santa Fé; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf; and the St. Louis and San Francisco; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; the St. Louis and San Francisco; and the Santa Fé Pacific Railways.

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OREGON.

Government.—Oregon was admitted into the Union on February 14, 1859. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 30 members, chosen for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of 60 Representatives, elected for two years.

The Constitution was amended in 1902, under the terms of which amendment the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve the power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any Act of the Legislative Assembly. This is known as the initiative and referendum. Not more than eight per cent. of the legal voters are required to propose any measure to be voted upon by the people at the next ensuing general election. Measures thus initiated are enacted or rejected at the polls independently of the Legislative Assembly. Under the referendum, any Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly, except such as are for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, may, by petition signed by five per cent. of the legal voters, be referred to the people to be voted on for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election.

At the General Election held November, 1912, suffrage was extended to women and "every citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upwards who shall have resided in the State during the 6 months immediately preceding such election shall be entitled to vote."

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and three Representatives.

Governor.—Walter M. Pierce, 1923–1927. (5,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Sam A. Kozer.

The State Capital is Salem. There are 36 counties in the State.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 96,699 square miles, 1,092 square miles being water.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	174,281	487	174,768	1.8
1900	412,431	1,105	413,536	4.3
1910	671,273	1,492	672,765	7.0
1920	781,245	2,144	783,389	8.2

Including Asiatics and Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	407,159	1,197	5,677	2,301	416,334
Female . . .	361,987	947	1,832	2,289	367,055
Total . . .	769,146	2,144	7,509	4,590	783,389

The foreign-born whites in 1920 numbered 102,151 (13·0 per cent. of total population), of whom 13,740 (13·5 per cent.) were German, 13,744 (13·5 per cent.) Canadian, 7,953 (7·8 per cent.) English, 10,532 (10·3 per cent.) Swedish, 4,203 Irish, 4,324 Italian, 1,928 Greeks, and 6,955 Norwegian. The Indian reservations in 1921 comprised 514 square miles with a population of 6,608 Indians.

Of the total population in 1920, 49·9 per cent. were urban, and 0·3 per cent. Negro. The largest towns, according to the 1920 census, are Portland, with a population of 258,288; Salem, 17,679; Medford, 5,756; Astoria, 14,027; Eugene, 10,593.

The chief religious bodies in the State are (in order of strength) Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, and Congregational denominations.

School attendance is compulsory for the full school term for children 9 to 15 years of age. For school year ending June 30, 1922, the 2,514 public schools had 6,722 teachers and 164,705 enrolled pupils, 245 standard four-year high schools had 30,247 pupils; and the public normal school had, in 1922, 16 teachers and 536 pupils. Total expenditure on education (1921) 14,783,718 dollars. The State supports an Agricultural College at Corvallis, founded in 1870, which has an instructional staff of 267 to Dec. 1, 1921, and 3,914 students, and a University, known as the University of Oregon, organised at Eugene in 1876. In 1922 it had 129 professors, and 2,241 students. There are also Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Congregational, and Baptist Colleges.

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund of the State, for the year ending September 30, 1922:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1921	1,586,745
Receipts, Oct. 1, 1921—Sept. 30, 1922	43,304,597
Total	44,891,342
Disbursements, Oct. 1, 1921—Sept. 30, 1922	38,594,525
Balance, September 30, 1922	6,296,817

On December 1, 1922, the amount of the State bonded indebtedness was 52,290,470 dollars. In 1922 the assessed value of real property was 748,912,570 dollars, and of personal property, 271,891,618 dollars.

On November 1, 1922, the National Guard of the United States and of the State of Oregon consisted of 31 completely equipped organizations with a total enlisted and commissioned strength of 2,339 men.

Production and Industry.—Oregon is one of the semi-arid States. In the river valley west of the Cascades there is a good rainfall and almost every variety of crop common to the temperate zone is grown. East of the Cascades lack of rainfall has been to some extent compensated for by irrigation by private companies as well as by State enterprise. Oregon has one-sixth of the standing timber of the United States; in 1922 the forest area was 19,000,000 acres, of which 10,000,000 were in national forests and Indian reservations. In 1920 there were 50,206 farms with an acreage of 13,542,818, of which 4,913,851 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 818,559,751 dollars; in 1912, it was 631,317,255 dollars. The leading crops are wheat (19,744,000 bushels in 1922), hay (1,930,000 tons), and potatoes (5,145,000 bushels). Oats, barley, and flax-seed are grown to some extent. Sugar beet and hops are important crops. Fruits are grown, especially plums, apples, pears, strawberries, cherries, and loganberries. There is an active live-stock industry. Horses on January 1, 1921, numbered 276,000; milch cows, 216,000; other cattle, 675,000; sheep, 2,270,000; swine, 272,000. In 1921 the wool-clip yielded 14,435,000 pounds. The salmon, sturgeon, halibut, and oyster fisheries are abundant.

The State has not risen to much importance as a mining State, although it possesses various mineral resources, including gold, silver, copper. The output of gold in 1921 was 39,454 ounces, valued at 815,600 dollars. Granite and other building stones were also extracted. Other minerals are occasional gems, cobalt, lead, gypsum, and platinum.

In 1919 the manufacturing industries of Oregon had 2,707 establishments with an aggregate capital of 237,255,000 dollars; they employed 6,906 salaried officials and 58,559 wage-earners, earning respectively 13,999,000 dollars and 81,094,000 dollars; the cost of the raw material used was 206,206,000 dollars, and the value of the output, 366,783,000 dollars. These industries are associated with the forest, agricultural, pastoral, and fishery products of the State.

Oregon has good water facilities in the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia river the Willamette river, and the Snake river. The Dalles and Celilo Canal, completed in 1915, opens the Columbia and Snake rivers to river navigation to a length of 570 miles from the ocean. Large ocean-going vessels can navigate the Columbia as far as Portland. The value of imports at Portland for year ending June 30, 1922, was 6,580,395 dollars, and of exports, 66,400,894 dollars. In 1921 the State had a total steam railway mileage of 3,305, besides 694 miles of electric railway track. The principal lines are the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company and the Southern Pacific and the so-called 'Hill lines.'

In September, 1922, there were 280 banks in the State, with total deposits of 250,999,483 dollars; of this amount 61,690,291 dollars were in savings deposits, including postal savings accounts; demand deposits amounted to 170,056,851 dollars; time deposits, 19,805,911 dollars.

British Consul at Portland.—J. P. Trant.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

Government.—Pennsylvania is one of the thirteen original States in the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Every citizen 21 years of age, resident in the State for one year, and in the election district for two months preceding the election, is entitled to vote, provided that he has paid a State or County tax within two years and at least one month before the election. The Senate consists of 50 members chosen for four years, 25 Senators being elected at each General Assembly election bi-annually. The House of Representatives consists of 208 members chosen for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 36 Representatives.

Governor.—Gifford Pinchot, 1923-1927 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Bernard J. Myers (8,000 dollars).

For local administration the State is organised in counties, cities, boroughs, and townships. On a population basis, cities are divided into three classes, counties into eight classes and townships into two classes. There are 67 counties. The State Capital is Harrisburg.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 45,126 square miles, of which 294 square miles are water area (excluding 891 square miles of Lake Erie).

Years.	White, ¹	Negro.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1860	2,849,266	56,949	2,906,215	64.6
1900	6,145,270	156,845	6,302,115	140.6
1910	7,471,192	193,919	7,665,111	171.0
1920	8,435,449	284,568	8,720,017	194.5

¹ Includes Asiatics and Indians.

In 1920 the population by race and sex was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Males	4,378,332	148,297	2,195	196	4,429,020
Females	4,154,304	136,271	191	141	4,290,997
Total	8,432,726	284,568	2,386	337	8,720,017

The population is mainly English but contains elements of various European nationalities. In 1920 the foreign-born white population of the State numbered 1,387,850 (15.9 per cent. of the total population), of whom 120,194 (8.7 per cent.) were German, 121,601 (8.8 per cent.) Irish, 90,666

(6.5 per cent.) English, 122,755 (8.8 per cent.) Austrian, 177,770 (12.8 per cent.) Poles, 222,764 (16.1 per cent.) Italian, 161,124 (11.6 per cent.) Russian, and 71,380 (5.1 per cent.) Hungarian.

The population of the larger cities, according to the census of 1920, was :

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Philadelphia .	1,823,779	Allentown .	73,502	Newcastle .	44,938
Pittsburg .	588,343	Johnstown .	67,827	Williamsport .	36,198
Scranton .	137,783	Altoona .	60,331	Easton .	33,813
Reading .	177,784	Chester .	58,080	Hazleton .	32,277
Erie .	93,372	Lancaster .	53,150	Lebanon .	24,643
Harrisburg .	75,917	Bethlehem .	50,358	Butler .	23,778
(capital)		York .	47,512	Pottsville .	21,876
Wilkeshaire .	73,833	McKeesport .	46,781		

Of the total population in 1920, 63.3 per cent. were urban, and 3.3 per cent. Negro.

The chief religious bodies in the State are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Reformed bodies.

School attendance is compulsory for children 8 to 14 years of age for the full school term, but in fourth class (under 5,000) districts this may be reduced to 70 per cent. of the term for children over 12. In the year 1920-1921 the public elementary schools had 38,352 teachers and 1,454,092 enrolled pupils. The 1,017 public high schools had 7,133 teachers and 170,823 pupils. In the 14 State normal schools in 1921 there were 406 teachers with 5,261 students. Total expenditures on public school education (1921) 111,459,798 dollars. The Pennsylvania State College devotes special attention to modern industrial pursuits and to agriculture; in connection with the college there is an Agricultural Experiment Station which receives from the United States Government an appropriation of 110,000 dollars a year. In addition to the above expense the State normal schools receive from the State (1921) 2,159,000 dollars.

The more important academic institutions (1922) within the State are as follows :—

Begun	Institutions.	Professors	Students
1740	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	1,006	10,193
1787	University of Pittsburg (non-sect.)	463	5,314
1833	Haverford College	22	225
1855	Pennsylvania State College (State)	315	3,272
1846	Bucknell University, Lewisburg (Bapt.)	49	1,998
1878	Duquesne University, Pittsburg (R.C.)	87	2,500
1857	Lincoln University (Presb.)	12	241
1884	Temple University, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	408	7,648
1858	Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove (Luth.)	28	310

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending November 30, 1922, the receipts and disbursements were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1921	8,172,617
Receipts, 1921-22	97,395,983
Total	105,568,600
Disbursements, 1921-22	94,316,419
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1922	11,252,181

On November 30, 1921, the outstanding bonds of the State amounted to 50,658,320 dollars, which are partly covered by a sinking fund of 6,772,537 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1921 amounted to 7,431,386,401 dollars, and the taxable value of personal property to 2,016,172,796 dollars.

In the National Guard, of the total number of troops authorised, consisting of 825 officers and 15,392 men, there have been enlisted and commissioned (1922) 760 officers and 11,870 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1920 there were 202,250 farms; the farm area was 17,667,513 acres, of which 11,847,719 acres were improved. The total value of farm property in 1920 was 1,729,353,034 dollars. In 1922 the yield of wheat was 25,067,500 bushels; corn, 60,944,400 bushels; rye, 3,654,000 bushels; oats, 39,773,000 bushels; buckwheat, 4,434,700 bushels; potatoes, 23,479,000 bushels; tobacco, 58,922,000 pounds; hay, 4,585,000 tons; apples for 1921, 4,161,000 bushels; peaches for 1921, 279,000 bushels; pears for 1921, 318,000 bushels. The wool-clip for 1922 is estimated at 2,895,900 pounds. On January 1, 1922, farm animals in Pennsylvania were: 486,607 horses, 54,678 mules, 862,868 milch cows, 614,372 other cattle, 456,870 sheep, 1,096,884 swine, 14,854,575 chickens, and 115,259 hives of bees.

Pennsylvania so far exceeds all the rest of the States in the value of its mineral products as to stand almost alone. This is due principally to the State's leadership in the production of coal. In 1921, 161,922 workers were employed in and about the anthracite coal-mines, and 200,419 in and about the bituminous coal-mines. In 1921 the output of anthracite coal was 90,280,242 short tons, and of bituminous coal, 114,447,132 short tons. Other minerals are petroleum, natural gas, iron ore (magnetite and hematite), and pig-iron. Pennsylvania has important quarries, cement works, and brick and tile works. The output of by-product coke in 1921 was 4,876,322 net tons. In 1920 the output of Portland cement was 28,222,100 barrels, value 59,883,800 dollars. Pittsburg, having abundant supplies of coal, has become the principal iron-work centre.

According to the report of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs for the year 1920, there were in Pennsylvania 26,077 industrial establishments, with an aggregate capital amounting to 5,799,515,800 dollars, employing 180,956 salaried officials and 1,614,099 wage-earners. The salaries in 1920 amounted to 386,684,200 dollars, and the wages to 2,370,758,400 dollars. The value of the output was 11,086,748,300 dollars. The metal industry ranked first, the principal products being iron and steel bars, valued at 338,775,200 dollars; billets, blooms and slabs, valued at 449,855,000 dollars; iron and steel ingots, valued at 696,516,600 dollars; pig iron, valued at 420,444,500 dollars; and pipes and tubing, valued at 317,044,800 dollars. Next in importance were textile products, the largest items being silk and silk goods, valued at 288,900,000 dollars; hosiery and knit goods, valued at 150,367,600 dollars; and men's, women's, and children's clothing, valued at 101,290,600 dollars. Mines and quarries came third in importance. Food and kindred products ranked fourth, the most important items being sugar refining, 192,235,300 dollars; bread and other bakery products, 144,121,500 dollars; slaughtering and meat packing, 125,659,600 dollars; candy products, 87,099,800 dollars. Chemical products amounted to 143,169,000 dollars, and oils, 215,326,700 dollars. Printing and publishing showed products valued at 184,533,100 dollars, and paper manufacture, 138,147,300. Leather

products were valued at 160,834,900 dollars, and 21,511,500 pairs of boots and shoes, valued at 67,431,100; glass manufacture was valued at 101,848,300 dollars, and terra cotta and fire-clay products, 40,867,400; tobacco products, including 2,123,016,000 cigars valued at 144,021,700 dollars.

The total value of imports at the port of Philadelphia for the year ending June 30, 1922, was 120,191,347 dollars, and of exports 117,835,117 dollars. The steamship lines trading with the port are classified for the year 1921 as follows:—Regular sailings, 57 lines; occasional sailings, 22 lines; coast-wise, 10 lines; oil, 8 lines; and local and inland, 12 lines. Arrivals and sailings of vessels engaged in the foreign trade numbered 2,897, with a tonnage of 12,716,721, while 5,386 vessels arrived from and sailed to coast-wise ports with a tonnage of 10,640,748. Of the vessels arriving from foreign ports, 1,058 were American. In 1921 Philadelphia exported 65,039 tons of anthracite coal valued at 671,612 dollars, and 613,742 tons of bituminous coal valued at 4,399,230 dollars. In 1920, the aggregate length of all tracks of steam railroads, including yard tracks, sidings and spurs, was 69,676.25 miles, and the total of all tracks operated by electric railways, 4,582 miles.

Statistics on June 30, 1922, of banks and banking institutions are:—

	No.	Amount of Deposits	Total Assets	Deposit Accounts
		Dollars	Dollars	
Mutual Savings Banks	10	308,751,189	338,881,378	524,249
State Banks	276	319,768,521	352,037,429	1,068,729
Trust Companies	360	1,074,505,633	1,499,617,779	2,136,388
National Banks	866	1,876,623,000	2,426,341,000	2,614,809
Private Banks	108	2,202,091	7,065,980	13,729
Total	1,620	3,581,940,384	4,648,943,566	6,357,904

These figures do not include 2,998 Building and Loan Associations with 1,151,369 shareholders and assets of 543,139,652 dollars.

• *British Consul at Philadelphia.*—G. Campbell.

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RHODE ISLAND.

Constitution and Government.—The earliest settlers in the region which now forms the State of Rhode Island were colonists from Massachusetts who had been driven forth on account of their non-acceptance of the prevailing religious beliefs. The first of the settlements was made in 1636; and their numbers and importance quickly increased, settlers of every creed being welcomed. In 1647 a patent was granted for the government of the settlements, and on July 8, 1663, a charter was executed recognising the settlers as forming a body corporate and politic by the name of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. On May 29, 1790, the State accepted the Federal Constitution and entered the Union as one of the 13 original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate has 39 members, besides the Lieutenant-Governor who is *ex officio* President of the Senate. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members. Every citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in the State for 2 years, and is duly registered, is qualified to vote for any State officer.

Governor.—William S. Flynn, 1923–25 (8,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. Fred Parker.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 3 Representatives.

The State is divided into 5 counties and 39 cities and towns. The State Capital is Providence.

Area, Population, Education.—Area 1,248 square miles, of which nearly 181 square miles are water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 604,397. Population of census years:—

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1820	79,457	3,602	83,059	76.6
1900	419,464	9,092	428,556	407.0
1905	470,785	9,993	480,728	455.4
1910	533,081	9,529	542,610	508.5
1915	584,365	11,621	595,986	558.5
1920	594,361	10,036	604,397	566.4

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	292,131	5,096	238	59	297,524
Female	301,849	4,940	33	51	306,873
Total	593,980	10,036	271	110	604,397

The foreign-born whites in 1920 numbered 173,499 (28·3 per cent. of the total population of the State), of whom 25,782 (14·9 per cent.) were English, 5,692 (3·3 per cent.) Scottish, 22,253 (12·8 per cent.) Irish, 7,525 (4·3 per cent.) English Canadian, 28,887 (16·6 per cent.) French Canadian, 32,241 (18·6 per cent.) Italian, and 3,126 (1·8 per cent.) German. The chief cities are Providence, which (1920) had a population of 237,595; Pawtucket, 64,248; Woonsocket, 43,496; Newport, 30,255; Warwick, 13,481; West Warwick, 15,461; Central Falls, 24,174; Cranston, 29,407; E. Providence, 21,793. The urban population in 1920 was 97·5 per cent. of the whole, and the Negro population 1·7 per cent. In 1920 there were 15,257 births in the State, 8,689 deaths, and 6,737 marriages. The death rate in cities in 1920 was 14·4, and in rural districts 13·00 per 1,000 of population.

The principal religious bodies are Catholic, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, and Methodist.

In 1921 the 2,184 public elementary schools had 2,678 teachers and 96,190 enrolled pupils; 188 high schools had 424 teachers and 9,617 pupils. Total expenditure on education 6,320,132 dollars. The State maintains a College of Education with 35 teachers and 483 female students (1922), and an Agricultural and Mechanic Arts College with 38 teachers and 374 students (1921). The Brown University at Providence, founded in 1764, is under Baptist control. In 1922-23 it had 88 professors and teachers, and 1,668 students, male and female.

Finance and Defence.—For the year 1921 the receipts and payments were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand January 1, 1921	1,397,428
Receipts during 1921	6,827,164
Total	8,224,592
Payments during 1921	6,801,680
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1922	1,422,912

The net bonded debt of the State in January, 1922, amounted to 9,162,971 dollars. The assessed value of the property within the State in 1922 was as follows:—Real property, 642,067,036 dollars; personal property, 406,274,481 dollars; total, 1,048,341,517 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 50 officers and 1,138 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Rhode Island is a manufacturing State, though there is a little farming. In 1920 it had 4,083 farms with an area of 331,600 acres, of which 132,855 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 33,636,766 dollars.

According to the Federal census returns of manufacturing establish-

ments in the State in 1919, the capital invested in manufacturing industries amounted to 594,337,000 dollars; the establishments numbered 2,466; their proprietors or firm members, 2,124; clerks, &c., 14,223, who earned 13,014,000 dollars, and wage-earners, 139,665, who earned 137,495,000 dollars; the materials used in the year were valued at 415,989,000 dollars, and the output at 747,323,000 dollars.

The dyeing and finishing of textiles with an average of 7,928 wage-earners and an output of 16,300,783 dollars in 1914, rank fourth compared with other industries of the State.

Rhode Island ranks fifth among the States in the production of cotton goods, third in woollen and worsted goods, sixth in silk and silk goods, and and fifteenth in hosiery and knit goods. On August 31, 1921, there were 2,766,428 active spindles in the State consuming 212,199 bales of cotton.

The manufacture of rubber and elastic goods is also an important industry. At Pawtucket during the close of the eighteenth century were established the first cotton spinning works in the United States.

Rhode Island has deposits of graphite, lime, and building stone.

On June 30, 1922, there were 17 national banks in the State, 3 state banks, with 1 branch, 14 mutual savings banks, and 2 branches, 12 trust companies and 15 branches. The savings banks had 182,746 depositors with 120,842,589 dollars to their credit, being 661 dollars to each depositor.

Railways.—In 1921 the railroads within the State comprised 211 miles single track steam and 298 miles single track of electric railway.

There is a British, Italian, Portuguese, and Guatemalan Vice-Consul at Providence.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Constitution and Government.—South Carolina was one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 44 members, elected for four years (half retiring, biennially), and a House of Representatives of 124 members, elected for two years.

All citizens of the United States who have paid the poll tax and are registered have the right to vote. For registration, it is necessary to be able to read and write English, and to have paid the taxes, payable in the previous year, on property in the State assessed at 300 dollars or more.

South Carolina is represented in the United States Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

Governor.—Thomas G. McLeod, 1923-25 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—W. B. Doy.

The State is divided into 42 counties. The capital is Columbia.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 30,989 square miles, of which 494 square miles are water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,683,724.

Years	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	391,245	604,332	995,577	32.6
1900	557,995	782,321	1,340,316	44.4
1910	679,557	835,843	1,515,400	49.7
1920	819,005	864,719	1,683,724	55.2

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	415,823	422,185	140	145	838,293
Female	402,715	442,534	23	159	845,431
Total	818,538	864,719	163	304	1,683,724

The foreign-born white population in 1920 numbered 6,401 (0.4 per cent. of the total population of the State), of whom 1,079 (16.9 per cent.) were German, 491 (7.7 per cent.) English, 442 (6.9 per cent.) Irish, and 1,187 (18.5 per cent.) Russian.

Of the total population in 1920, 17.5 per cent. were urban and 51.4 per cent. Negro. Large towns are: Charleston, with a population of 67,957 in 1920; Columbia (capital), 37,524; Spartanburg, 22,638; Greenville, 23,127.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Methodist and Baptist.

School attendance is now compulsory, the compulsory school law having been introduced in 1922. There are separate schools for white and coloured children. In 1920 the 14,824 public schools of the State had 478,045 enrolled pupils and 9,699 teachers. The 13 public high schools had 427 teachers and 12,555 pupils in 1920. For the training of teachers there is one public normal school with 67 teachers and 974 students in 1916. For higher instruction the State has the University of South Carolina, founded at Columbia in 1805, with, in 1922, 42 professors and 621 students; Clemson Agricultural College, founded in 1893, had 78 professors and 1,007 students in 1922; Charleston City College, founded in 1790, with 11 professors and 523 students; Allen University, founded at Columbia in 1880 for coloured students (A.M.E.), with 17 professors and 681 students; Erskine College, founded at Due West in

1837 (A. R. Presb.), with 8 professors and 111 students; Wofford College (M. E. So.), founded in 1854 at Spartanburg, with 14 professors and 345 students. There are several smaller denominational colleges, and also 8 colleges for women. There is also a college for coloured youths, a military academy, and a normal and industrial college. Expenditure on public school education in 1920, 6,660,399 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and expenditure in 1921, including loans, transfers, &c., were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1921	1,402,020
Receipts in 1921	12,628,514
Total	14,030,534
Expenditure in 1921	13,258,780
Balance, December 31, 1921	771,754

On December 31, 1921, the outstanding debt amounted to 5,382,059 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1921 was 215,803,782 dollars, of personal property 190,055,188 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 53 officers and 1,003 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—South Carolina is an agricultural State containing in 1920, 192,693 farms, more than half of which were negro farms. The farm area covered 12,426,675 acres, 6,184,159 acres being improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 953,064,742 dollars. About 68 per cent. of the area of the State is woodland. The chief cereal crops in 1922 were wheat, 1,320,000 bushels; maize, 29,899,000 bushels; oats, 9,744,000 bushels; and rice, 208,000 bushels. Of greater importance is the cultivation of cotton, under which in 1922 were 2,058,000 acres, yielding 530,000 bales of upland cotton, valued at 64,395,000 dollars. Under tobacco in 1922 were 90,000 acres, yielding 57,600,000 pounds, valued at 13,248,000 dollars. On January 1, 1921, the farm animals in the State were 79,000 horses, 217,000 mules, 215,000 milch cows, 254,000 other cattle, 26,000 sheep, and 1,099,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1921 yielded 97,000 lb.

The State has active fisheries, mainly oysters, whiting, shad, and sea-bass.

The minerals worked are phosphate rock, granite, clay products, gold, silver, manganese, iron ore, lime, and monazite in small quantities.

The manufacturing industries of the State in 1919 had a total capital of 374,538,000 dollars; the establishments numbered 2,004; their proprietors and firm members, 1,754; their clerks, &c., 5,156, and wage-earners, 79,450. The raw material used was valued at 227,986,000 dollars, the wages paid amounted to 62,565,000 dollars, and the output to 381,453,000 dollars. There were 5,006,258 active spindles on August 31, 1921, and the amount of cotton consumed was 771,560 bales.

There are also works for making and repairing carriages, waggons, cars, &c., flour and grist mills, distilleries, tobacco factories, and turpentine and rosin works. The turpentine and rosin industries, formerly prosperous, are now losing ground owing to the exhaustion of suitable timber.

In 1921 the length of steam railway in the State was 3,814 miles, and 149 miles of electric railway.

There is a British Vice-Consul at Charleston.

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SOUTH DAKOTA.

Government.—South Dakota was admitted into the Union on November 2, 1889. Full rights of suffrage are enjoyed by all persons over 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States, and who have resided in the United States for one year, in South Dakota for six months, in the county for thirty days, and in the election precinct for ten days, immediately preceding any election.

Legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives; but to the people is reserved the right that not less than 5 per cent. of the electors may (1) propose measures which the legislature shall enact and submit to a vote of the general body of electors; (2) demand a referendum in respect of laws enacted by the legislature, before such laws take effect, save in cases of urgency. The Senate consists of not less than 25 and not more than 45 members, and the House of Representatives of not less than 75, nor more than 135 members.

Amendments to the Constitution must be sanctioned by the direct vote of the people, at the first general election after such amendments have been approved by a majority of the members elected to each House of the legislature.

Governor.—W. H. McMaster, 1923-25 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Charles A. Burkhardt.

The State sends two Senators and three Representatives to the Federal Congress. For purposes of local government the State is divided into 64 organised counties, which are subdivided into townships and municipal corporations. The State Capital is Pierre.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 77,615 square miles, of which 747 square miles are water area. The area of the Indian reservation in 1921 was 568 square miles, having a population of 23,159 Indians.

Census population on January 1, 1920, 636,547.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was :—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	328,010	20,590	348,600	4.5
1900	380,714	20,856	401,570	5.2
1910	568,771	20,117	588,888	7.6
1920	619,147	17,400	636,547	8.3

In 1920 the population by sex and race was as follows :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	328,197	475	153	8,295	337,120
Female	290,950	357	31	8,089	299,427
Total	619,147	832	184	16,384	636,547

In 1920, 82,391 (being 12.9 per cent. of the total population of the State) were foreign-born whites, of whom 15,674 (19.0 per cent.) were German, 16,813 (20.4 per cent.) Norwegian, 11,193 (13.6 per cent.) Russians, 8,573 (10.4 per cent.) Swedes, 2,943 (3.6 per cent.) English, 1,151 Austrians, 1,954 Irish.

The urban population formed 16.0 per cent. and the Negro population 0.1 per cent. of the whole in 1920. Vital statistics for 1920 :—Births, 15,076 ; illegitimate births, 110 ; deaths, 5,542 ; marriages, 6,881 ; divorces, 687.

The population of the chief cities in the State according to the Federal Census of January 1, 1920, was : Sioux Falls, 25,202 ; Aberdeen, 14,537 ; Lead, 5,013 ; Watertown, 9,400 ; Mitchell, 8,478 ; Huron, 8,302 ; Yankton, 5,024 ; Rapid City, 5,777 ; Pierre, 3,209.

The religious bodies with most numerous adherents are, in their order: Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary and secondary education are free to all from 6 to 21 years of age. Between the ages of 8 and 16 attendance at a public day school is compulsory on all not otherwise taught. In the 4,749 elementary schools in 1922 there were 137,800 pupils and 6,881 teachers. 421 secondary schools had 1,211 teachers and 19,683 pupils. State educational institutions in 1920 were four Normal Schools with 156 instructors and 4,997 students ; (in 1922) a School of Mines, established 1885, with 15 instructors and 187 students ; an Agricultural College with 74 instructors and 1,053 students ; a University, founded at Vermilion in 1882, with 73 instructors and 837 students. In addition the State maintains schools for the Blind, Deaf Mutes, and the Feeble-minded, as well as a Reform School. Colleges under sectarian control are (1922) Huron College (Presb.) with 24 professors and 334 students, Dakota Wesleyan University (Methodist) with 34 professors and 419 students, Yankton College (Cong.) with 24 professors and 331 students. The Government maintains three Indian Schools in the State, one at Flandreau with 36 instructors and 330 enrolled pupils, one at Rapid City with 25 instructors and 250 enrolment in 1915, and one at Pierre

with 21 instructors and 220 enrolment. Total expenditure on education (1922) 18,192,949 dollars.

Finance.—For the year ended June 30, 1922, the receipt and disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Balance on June 30, 1921	6,598,586
Receipts for 1921-22	20,903,208
Total	27,501,794
Disbursements for 1921-22	20,796,613
Balance on June 30, 1922	6,705,181

The State debt on December 1, 1921 consisted of Highway bonds, 5,000,000 dollars, soldier bonus bonds, 6,000,000 dollars, industrials 42,270,000 dollars; total 53,270,000 dollars.

The assessed value of real and personal property in 1921 was 2,064,602,116 dollars.

Production and Industry.—In 1920 there were 74,637 farms, with an acreage of 34,636,491, of which 18,199,250 acres were improved. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 2,823,870,212 dollars. The yield of wheat in 1922 amounted to 40,012,000 bushels; corn, 110,038,000 bushels; oats, 74,400,000 bushels; barley, 21,896,000 bushels. Rye and flax are also grown in considerable quantities, the latter yielding 1,834,000 bushels of seed in 1922. Hay, fruit and vegetables (particularly potatoes), dairy and creamery produce, eggs and poultry, are important. Total forest area in 1921, 1,076,754 acres. The live-stock within the State on January 1, 1921, consisted of 539,000 milch cows and 1,297,000 other cattle, 1,525,000 hogs, 680,000 sheep, 786,000 horses, and 14,000 mules. From 601,000 sheep in 1921 the wool-clip amounted to 4,324,000 pounds of wool.

The mineral products are chiefly gold (315,550 ounces in 1921, valued at 6,523,000 dollars), silver, copper, lead, stone of various sorts, and clay products.

The chief manufacturing industries of the State are the making of butter, cheese, and flour and grist milling. In 1919 there were 1,414 industrial establishments, employing 6,382 wage-earners, who earned 7,905,000 dollars, and having a capital of 30,933,030 dollars; the cost of materials being 42,985,870 dollars and the value of the output 62,170,782 dollars, or 157.6 per cent. more than in 1914.

In 1921 the steam railways of the State were 4,214 miles in length, besides 26 miles of electric railway.

On June 30, 1921, the deposits in the State Bank totalled 137,648,970 dollars, those in the National Bank 61,806,000 dollars, making a total of 199,454,970 dollars.

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TENNESSEE.

Constitution and Government.—Tennessee was admitted into the Union on June 1, 1796. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 33 members elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 99 members elected also for two years.

No clergyman of any denomination is eligible to either House. Qualified as electors are (with the usual exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State 12 months and in the county six months next before the election and have paid the poll-tax.

Tennessee is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

Governor.—Austin Peay, 1923–25 (4,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. B. Stevens.

The State is divided into 96 counties. The State Capital is Nashville.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 42,022 square miles (335 square miles water). Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,337,885.

In the four census years the population was as follows :—

Years	White. ¹	Negro.	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	1,139,208	403,151	1,542,359	37·0
1900	1,540,373	480,243	2,020,616	48·5
1910	1,711,701	473,088	2,184,789	52·4
1920	1,885,127	451,758	2,337,885	56·1

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	951,224	222,639	71	33	1,178,967
Female . .	934,769	229,119	7	21	1,163,918
Total .	1,885,993	451,758	78	56	2,337,885

The foreign-born whites numbered, in 1920, 15,478 (being 0·7 per cent. of the total population of the State), of whom 2,159 (13·9 per cent.) were German, 1,291 (8·3 per cent.) Irish, 1,665 (10·8 per cent.) English, 2,079 (13·4 per cent.) Italian, and 2,262 (14·6 per cent.) Russian. Of the total population in 1920, 26·1 per cent. were urban and 19·3 per cent. Negro.

The cities, with population in 1920, are : Memphis, 162,851 ; Nashville (capital), 118,342 ; Chattanooga, 57,895 ; Knoxville 77,818 ; Jackson, 18,860 ; Johnson City, 12,442.

About 40 per cent. of the Church membership in the State are Baptist, and 33 per cent. Methodist ; Presbyterians and Disciples of Christ rank next ; and then Roman Catholics.

School attendance is now compulsory throughout the State and the employment of children under 14 years of age in workshops, factories or mines is illegal. There are separate schools for white and for coloured children. In 1922 the 6,858 public elementary schools had 600,421 enrolled pupils with 13,244 teachers. 576 public high schools had 1,923 teachers and 41,819 pupils. Total expenditure on education for year ending June, 1922, '20,382,830 dollars. There are in the State 3 public normal schools with 69 teachers and 3,621 pupils in 1922. Higher education is provided in 26 universities and colleges, the more important of which (1921-22) are :

Begun	Institutions	Professors	Students
1867	University of Chattanooga (M.E.)	27	815
1794	University of Tennessee at Knoxville (State)	226	1,443
1866	Fisk University at Nashville (Cong.)	42	496
1875	Vanderbilt University at Nashville (non-sectarian)	198	1,245
1842	Cumberland University at Lebanon (Presb.)	24	500
1868	University of the South, Sewanee (P.E.)	27	215

There are also 7 colleges for women, 8 commercial schools, a manual training school within the State, and 3 universities for coloured students.

Finance and Defence.—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the revenue and expenditure were :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1921	2,943,644
Receipts, 1921-22	14,231,434
Total	17,175,078
Disbursements, 1921-22	13,709,657
Balance, July 1, 1922	3,465,421

The bonded debt (including old bonds unfunded) on June 30, 1922, amounted to 15,623,000 dollars. The assessed value of property (1921) was, real property, 1,294,609,233 dollars, and personal property, 166,187,196 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 61 officers and 991 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1920 there were 252,774 farms in the State with an acreage of 19,510,856, of which 11,185,302 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,251,964,585 dollars. The most important crop is maize, amounting in 1922 to 75,940,000 bushels. The wheat yield was 4,484,000 bushels. Oats, hay, potatoes and sweet potatoes, pease, sorghum, and other products are grown, the physical conditions permitting a great diversity of crops. Peanuts are grown in the Tennessee valley. The cotton crop for 1922 covered 1,007,000 acres and yielded

400,000 bales, valued at 40,000,000 dollars. The tobacco crop (1922) from 130,000 acres was 94,250,000 pounds valued at 20,735,000 dollars. Fruit-trees and small fruits (notably strawberries) are cultivated. There are important forest products from about 27,300 square miles of woodland. The area of national forest lands (June 30, 1921) was 113,425 acres. Stock-raising in the State is falling off. On January 1, 1921, the domestic animals consisted of 338,000 horses, 277,000 mules, 386,000 milch cows, 570,000 other cattle, 526,000 sheep, and 1,636,000 swine. In 1921 the wool-clip yielded 1,320,000 pounds of wool.

The most important mineral product of Tennessee is coal. The coal-fields have an area of about 4,400 square miles, and in 1920 produced 6,662,428 short tons (the estimated output for 1921 being 4,400,000 short tons). Other mineral products are pig-iron, copper, zinc, gold, sandstone, marble, and limestone.

The manufacturing industries include iron and steel working, but are mainly concerned with agricultural products. Flour-milling, lumbering, the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and cake, the preparation of leather and of tobacco are progressing. There are also textile manufactures. According to the results of the census of manufactures in 1919, there were in the State, 4,589 manufacturing establishments, with a total capital of 410,203,000 dollars, employing 13,241 salaried officials and 95,167 wage-earners. The salaries paid in a year amounted to 25,268,000 dollars, and the wages to 81,355,000 dollars; the cost of materials used amounted to 344,767,000 dollars and the value of the output was estimated at 556,253,000 dollars.

The Mississippi and Tennessee rivers are natural waterways, and the State contains (1921) 4,078 miles of steam railway, besides 450 miles of electric railway.

Books of Reference.

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Karns (T.), Civil Government of Tennessee. Philadelphia, 1897.

TEXAS.

In 1836 Texas declared its independence of Mexico, and after maintaining an independent existence, as the Republic of Texas, for 10 years, it was on December 29, 1845, received as a State into the American Union.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 31 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 150 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are all citizens resident in the State one year and in the district or county six months next before the election, but persons subject to the poll-tax must have paid their tax prior to February 1 of the year in which they desire to vote.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 18 Representatives.

Governor.—Pat M. Neff, 1921-25 (4,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—S. L. Staples.

The State is divided into 253 counties. The State Capital is Austin.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 265,896 square miles (including 3,498 square miles of water). Population on January 1, 1920, 4,663,228, of which total 32·4 per cent. were urban and 15·9 per cent. Negro.

Population for the four census years was as follows:—

Years	White. ¹	Negro.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile
1890	1,747,356	488,171	2,235,527	8·5
1900	2,427,988	620,722	3,048,710	11·6
1910	3,206,493	690,049	3,896,542	14·8
1920	3,921,534	741,694	4,663,228	17·8

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	2,035,519	371,474	1,048	1,181	2,409,222
Female .	1,882,646	370,220	212	928	2,254,006
Total .	3,918,165	741,694	1,260	2,109	4,663,228

Of the total number (1920) 380,519, or 7·7 per cent., were foreign-born whites, 249,652 (69·2 per cent.) being Mexican, 31,062 (8·6 per cent.) German, 6,441 (1·8 per cent.) Austrian, and 7,685 (2·1 per cent.) English. The largest cities of the State with population in 1920 are:—Houston, 135,276; San Antonio, 161,379; Dallas, 158,976; Fort Worth, 106,482; El Paso, 77,560; Waco, 38,500; Galveston, 44,255; Beaumont, 40,422; Austin, 34,876; Wichita Falls, 40,079; Denison, 17,065; Port Arthur, 22,251.

The largest religious bodies are the Baptist and Methodist, other important denominations being Catholic, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian.

School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 14 years of age. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children. In 1920–21 the 8,401 public elementary schools had 1,113,962 enrolled pupils and 27,479 teachers; the 2,621 public high schools had 107,779 pupils and 4,766 teachers. There are also 7 normal schools. Expenditure on education (1920–21), was 26,303,570 dollars. For superior instruction there are numerous institutions, the principal of which (1922) are:—

Founded	Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1883	University of Texas, Austin	State	314	7,854
1876	Agr. and Mech. Coll., College Station	State	157	1,772
1902	College of Industrial Arts, Denton	State	84	2,000
1845	Baylor University, Waco	Baptist	68	2,391
1845	Baylor College, Belton	Baptist	45	848
1873	Texas Christian, Fort Worth	Christian	32	740
1911	Southern Methodist University, Dallas	Methodist	60	1,711
1889	Howard Payne College, Brownwood	Baptist	80	900
1873	South-Western University, Georgetown	Methodist	32	727
1849	Austin College, Sherman	Presb.	15	403
1891	Texas Women's College, Fort Worth	Methodist	20	500
1906	University of Dallas (Men), Dallas	R.C.	22	155
1912	Rice Institute (Private Endowment of W. M. Rice)	—	63	880
1889	Daniel Baker College, Brownwood	Presb.	18	204

Two State junior agricultural colleges were created in 1917.

The Prairie View State College (Normal and Industrial) for coloured youths had 51 professors and 546 students in 1921.

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund in the year ending August 31, 1921, were :—

	Dollars
Balance, Sept. 1, 1920	13,535,796
Receipts, 1920-21	58,384,511
Total	71,920,307
Disbursements, 1920-21	66,331,435
Balance, Aug. 31, 1921	5,588,872

The bonded debt, August 31, 1921, amounted to 4,002,200 dollars. The bonds are held entirely by State educational and charitable funds. Other bonds held by these funds amounted on September 1, 1921, to 25,280,216 dollars; the total amount, therefore, on September 1, 1921, was 29,282,416 dollars. In 1921 the total assessed value of all property was 3,390,953,149 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 102 officers and 1,476 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Texas is one of the most important agricultural States of the Union. In 1920 it had 436,033 farms with an area of 114,020,621 acres of farmland, of which 31,227,503 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 4,461,579,497 dollars. In the arid region of Texas and New Mexico an area of 160,000 acres is to be reclaimed under the Federal Reclamation Act. There are at present 2,950,488 acres of irrigable lands in Texas, of which 586,120 acres were actually irrigated in 1920. The chief crops in 1922 were (in bushels) maize, 114,580,000; wheat, 9,992,000; oats, 33,465,000; rice, 5,959,000; potatoes, 2,418,000. Cotton in 1922 covered 12,125,000 acres and yielded 3,290,000 bales, valued at 386,575,000 dollars. Other products are tobacco, cane-sugar, sorghum, vegetables, and fruits (especially peaches, oranges, and grape-fruit). The State has a very great live-stock industry; on January 1, 1921, it contained 1,187,000 horses, 792,000 mules, 1,184,000 milch cows, 4,547,000 other cattle, 3,069,000 sheep, and 2,427,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1921 amounted to 18,600,000 pounds of wool.

Texas ranks second among the States in the production of quicksilver and petroleum. Of the latter, 103,332,000 barrels were produced in 1921, valued at 175,000,000 dollars. In 1920 Texas produced 21,667,407,000 cubic feet of natural gas, valued at 8,081,942 dollars. Coal is also produced (1,607,143 tons in 1920). Other mineral products are salt, cement, gypsum, granite, sandstone, and limestone. In 1920 the amount of quicksilver produced was 3,436 flasks (of 75 pounds) valued at 273,712 dollars.

In 1919 there were in the State 5,724 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 585,776,000 dollars, 23,389 proprietors, firm members and salaried employees, and 107,522 wage-earners, who earned, in the year, 116,404,000 dollars. The cost of material used in the year was 701,171,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 999,096,000 dollars.

A large trade passes through the port of Galveston, which is by far the most important outlet for the cotton grown in the United States, and as a commercial port it is now second only to New York. Imports in 1922

(year ending June 30), 18,943,620 dollars; exports, 402,337,575 dollars. A permanent causeway over 2 miles in length, to connect Galveston with the mainland, was opened to traffic in May, 1912. The level of the town has been raised so as to protect it from storms. The steam railways in the State (December 31, 1921) have a total mileage of 16,124 miles, valued at 466,040,807 dollars. There are 989 miles of electric inter-urban railway in active operation in Texas and 472 miles are under construction or proposed. There are also 91 miles of inter-urban lines operated by gasoline power.

There are 1,047 miles of navigable water in the rivers of Texas. The long coast line with its good harbour facilitates traffic by sea.

British Consul at Galveston.—J. E. Bell.

There is also a vice-consul at Galveston.

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UTAH.

Constitution and Government.—Utah, which had been acquired by the United States during the Mexican war, was, in 1847, settled by Mormons, and on Sept. 9, 1850, organised as a Territory. It was admitted as a State into the Union on Jan. 4, 1896.

The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives; but the Constitution provides for the initiation of any desired legislation by the legal voters or such number of them as may be determined by law, and such voters may require any law passed by less than a two-thirds vote of each House of the Legislature to be submitted to the voters of the State before coming into effect.

The Senate (in part renewed every two years) consists of 20 members, elected for four years; the House of Representatives has 55 members elected for two years. Qualified as electors are all citizens, male or female, who, not being idiots, insane or criminals have resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and 60 days in the precinct in which the election is held.

Governor.—Chas. R. Mabey, 1921-25 (6,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—H. E. Crockett.

There are 28 counties in the State. The Capital is Salt Lake City.

Area and Population.—Area, 84,990 square miles, of which 2,806 square miles are water. The area of the Indian reservations in 1921 was 2,389 square miles, and the population, 1,559 Indians.

Census population on January 1, 1920, 449,396.

The population at the date of each of four Federal censuses was :—

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	205,925	4,854	210,779	2.6	1910	366,583	6,768	373,351	4.5
1900	272,465	4,234	276,749	3.4	1920	441,901	7,495	449,396	5.5

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	227,232	831	2,543	1,442	232,051
Female	214,669	612	795	1,269	217,345
Total	441,901	1,443	3,338	2,711	449,396

Of the total in 1920, 56,455 (12.6 per cent.) were foreign-born whites, of whom 14,836 (26.0 per cent.) were English, 3,589 (6.4 per cent.) German, 3,029 (5.4 per cent.) Greek, 6,073 (10.8 per cent.) Swedes, 1,207 (2.1 per cent.) Irish, 6970 (12.3 per cent.) Danes, and 3,225 (5.7 per cent.) Italian. In 1914, 3,387 immigrants arriving at United States ports gave Utah as their destination. Of these 934 were Anglo-Saxon, 908 Latin, 136 Slav, 768 Greeks, and the others were Jews, Mongolians, or cosmopolitan.

Of the total population in 1920, 48.0 per cent. were urban and 0.3 per cent. Negro. The largest city is Salt Lake City with a population of 118,110 according to the census of 1920. Ogden in 1920 had 32,804 inhabitants, and Provo, 10,303.

Latter-Day Saints form about 75 per cent. of the Church membership of the State. There are Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Christian Scientists, and Congregationalists in small numbers.

Instruction.—In 1920 the percentage of illiteracy in the population was only 1.9, the number being 6,264. School attendance for 20 weeks annually (10 consecutive), in city districts 30 weeks (10 consecutive), is compulsory on children from 8 to 16 years of age. Where high schools are established attendance for 30 weeks is required of those under 18 who have not completed a high school course, unless it is found desirable to excuse them from attendance to enter employment. Those so excused to enter employment are required to attend part-time schools where the number is sufficient to warrant the establishment of the schools.

For the school year ending June 30, 1921, the total expenditures for elementary and secondary education amounted to 10,768,859 dollars, of which 2,999,878 dollars was for buildings and sites, and 4,986,874 dollars was for salaries of teachers. During the same year there were enrolled 103,720 pupils in the elementary schools and 19,707 in the high schools. There were 3,808 teachers, of which number 635 were in the high schools.

The University of Utah (1850), Salt Lake City, during the school year 1921-1922, had 154 instructors and 2,639 regular students in residence, not including an enrollment of 1,251 during the summer quarter and 1,787 in extension work. The Agricultural College of Utah, Logan (1890), during the same year, had 79 instructors, 716 regular students, 481 Government

vocational students, and 776 extension students. The Mormon Church maintains the Brigham Young University at Provo (1875), with 64 instructors, 593 college students, and 274 secondary students; the Brigham Young College, Logan (1878), with 34 instructors, 64 college students, and 497 secondary students; the Weber Normal College, Ogden, with 39 instructors, 45 college students, and 547 secondary students; the Dixie Normal College, St. George, with 20 instructors, 27 college students, and 332 secondary and special students; and the Snow Normal College, Ephraim, with 15 instructors, 45 college students, and 290 secondary students. The St. Mary's Academy, Salt Lake City, and the Sacred Heart Academy, Ogden, are well-organised Catholic schools. Schools of other denominations also are maintained in different parts of the State.

Finance and Defence.—For year ending November 30, 1921, the revenue and expenditure were :—

	Dollars
Cash on hand, Nov. 30, 1920	1,614,772
Receipts, 1920-21	11,883,061
Total	13,497,833
Total disbursements, 1920-21	12,083,993
Cash on hand, December 1, 1921	1,413,840

The bonded debt of the State on November 30, 1920, amounted to 3,435,000 dollars.

The assessed valuation of real property in 1921 was 361,754,351 dollars, of personal property, 172,217,958 dollars, and other property, 182,973,847 dollars; total, 716,946,156 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 43 officers and 613 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—The area of unappropriated and unserved lands within the State on June 30, 1921, was 27,038,183 acres, of which 13,047,079 acres were surveyed and 13,991,104 acres unsurveyed. The State contained 7,421,191 acres of state forest in 1921. In 1920 it had 25,662 farms with a total area of 5,050,410 acres, of which 1,715,380 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 341,274,728 dollars.

In 1922 the chief crops were wheat, 5,682,000 bushels; oats, 3,354,000 bushels; potatoes, 4,137,000 bushels; hay, 1,459,000 tons. Maize, barley, and rye are also grown. Much attention is paid to vegetables and fruit trees. There is a considerable live-stock industry. On January 1, 1921, the numbers were: horses and mules 148,000, milch cows 108,000, other cattle 473,000, sheep 2,245,000, swine 103,000. The wool-clip (1921) yielded 16,500,000 pounds of wool.

The State is unique in the diversity of its metal production, particularly of precious and semi-precious metals. In 1921 the principal minerals were gold (91,636 ounces, valued at 1,894,300 dollars), silver (14,028,661 ounces), copper (45,831,959 pounds), and coal (4,000,000 tons). Other products are manganese ores, gypsum, petroleum, sulphur, zinc, and salt.

In 1919 there were 1,160 manufacturing establishments employing 3,150 salaried officials, who earned 5,680,000 dollars, and 18,868 wage-earners, who earned 21,455,000 dollars. Their aggregate capital amounted to 140,785,000 dollars; cost of material in a year 110,154,000 dollars; value of output 156,933,000 dollars.

There are no navigable streams, but singularly good facilities for transportation. In 1921 the State had 2,160 miles of main line, the principal railways being the Denver and Rio Grande (762 miles), the Oregon Short Line (242), the Central Pacific (273), the Union Pacific (75), the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railway (503), Western Pacific (122 miles).

There were also about 470 miles of electric railway in 1921.

On June 30, 1922, there were 3 strictly savings banks in the State with 46,292 depositors, who had to their credit 15,757,720 dollars, being 340.4 dollars to each depositor. There were 94 other banks who accept deposits with approximately 170,000 depositors, who had to their credit 47,500,820 dollars.

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VERMONT.

Government.—Vermont was admitted into the Union as a State on February 18, 1791. The Constitution in force at the time of admission was that of 1786. In 1793 a new Constitution was adopted which, with amendments made in 1828, 1836, 1850, 1870, 1883, and 1913, is still in force. The State legislature consists of a Senate of 30 members and a House of Representatives of 248. Electors are all citizens of the United States with certain residential qualifications.

The State sends two Senators and two Representatives to the United States Congress.

Governor.—Redfield Proctor, 1923–25 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Harry A. Black.

The seat of the State Executive is at Montpelier. The State is divided into fourteen counties.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 9,564 square miles, of which 440 square miles are water. Census population on January 1, 1920, 352,428. Population at four census years was as follows:—

Years.	White. ¹	Negro.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1880	331,229	1,057	332,286	36.4
1900	342,815	826	343,641	37.7
1910	354,835	1,621	356,456	39.0
1920	351,856	572	352,428	38.6

Including Asiatics and Indians.

The population in 1920 according to sex and race was:—

--	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	178,504	320	15	15	178,854
Female	173,313	252	—	9	173,574
Total 1920 . .	351,817	572	15	24	352,428

The State contains a very high proportion of English. In 1920 the foreign-born white population numbered 44,526, or 12.6 per cent. of the total population of the State. Of these, 14,181 (31.8 per cent.) were Canadian French, 10,687 (24 per cent.) Canadian English, 2,884 Irish, 2,197 English, 1,854 Scottish, and 4,067 (9.1 per cent.) Italian. The largest cities are Burlington, with a population in 1920 of 22,779; Rutland, 14,954; Barre, 10,008. Of the population in 1920, 31.2 per cent. were urban and 0.2 per cent. Negro.

The religious denominations are: Roman Catholic, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal, in the order given.

School attendance during the full school term is compulsory for children from 6 to 16 years of age. No child under 16 who has not completed the 9-year school-course may be employed in any railway, factory, mine, or quarry work, or as messenger during school hours. In 1922 the 2,230 public schools had 2,971 teachers and 63,439 enrolled pupils. The University of Vermont (1800) had, in October, 1922, 135 instructors and 1,044 students; Middlebury College (1800) had 43 instructors and 538 students; Norwich University (1834) had 24 instructors and 268 students.

From March 1, 1921, to February 28, 1922, the number of persons receiving aid from the towns was 5,517, and on January 1, 1922, the number of persons in State institutions was as follows: House of correction, 114; State prison, 243; hospital for insane, 782; school for feeble-minded, 167; industrial school, 242.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1922, were:—

	Dollars
Cash balance July 1, 1921	2,022,932
Receipts, 1921-22	5,090,430
Total	7,113,362
Disbursements, 1921-22	5,776,852
Cash balance July 1, 1922	1,336,510

The assessed value of real property in 1922 was 193,889,622 dollars, and of personal property, 63,492,997 dollars.

The National Guard on July 1, 1922, had 72 officers and 1,162 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important occupation within the State. In 1920 the State contained 29,075 farms with a total area of 4,235,811 acres, of which 1,691,595 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 222,736,620 dollars. In 1916 the rural population was 52 per cent. of the total population.

The chief agricultural crop is hay (1,273,000 tons in 1922), but cereals are still grown in large quantities; in 1922 the yield of oats was 3,132,000 bushels; of maize, 3,444,000 bushels; wheat, 189,000 bushels; and barley, 290,000 bushels. The production of potatoes in 1922 was 3,000,000 bushels; apples and maple sugar and syrup are important.

Cattle raising, especially of milk cows, is one of the chief agricultural pursuits. In 1920 Vermont had 435,480 cattle on farms, or nearly one-third of all the cattle in New England. The value of live-stock on Vermont farms in 1920 was 28,502,803 dollars. Vermont leads all the States of the Union in pounds of butter per capita, pounds of butter per farm, pounds of butter per cow, and in ratio of dairy cows to population. On January 1, 1921, Vermont had 275,000 milch cows, 186,000 other cattle, 84,000 horses, 91,000 sheep, and 105,000 swine. In 1921 the wool-clip yielded 399,000 lb.

The forests of the State provide material for extensive timber and lumber trade, and flourishing wood-pulp manufacture. Other industries are flour-milling, foundry and machine-shop work and the manufacture of hosiery and other woollen goods. According to the returns of the Federal census of manufactures in 1919, there were in Vermont 1,790 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 134,314,391 dollars, paying wages to 33,491 wage-earners, to the annual amount of 34,084,000 dollars, and salaries to 3,550 salaried employees to the amount of 7,345,000 dollars, using raw material costing 95,172,581 dollars, and giving an output valued at 168,108,072 dollars (an increase of 118.3 per cent. over that of 1914).

The statistics of the more important industries in 1920 are shown as follows:—

Industries	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Cotton goods	4,477,985	1,142	2,127,285	4,383,835
Foundry and machine-shop products	3,677,499	1,203	1,399,036	3,343,596
Lumber and timber products	6,997,765	4,459	2,973,659	8,361,641
Machine tools	11,041,881	2,213	2,927,135	9,609,745
Marble and stone work	13,961,955	5,790	6,165,841	17,425,011
Paper and wood pulp	15,314,137	1,975	6,654,300	10,862,858

The marble quarries, first opened in 1785, produce half of the marble of the United States. There are also granite quarries; slate and fibrous talc are likewise found. Metals occur only in small quantities.

There are (1921) 1,077 miles of steam railway in the State chiefly managed by the Central Vermont, Boston and Maine, and the Rutland. There are also electric railways with 103 miles of track in 1921. The lakes, rivers, and canals are also used for traffic with other States and with Canada.

On June 30, 1922, there were 20 mutual savings banks and 39 savings banks and trust companies in the State with 255,859 depositors, having to their credit 125,839,771 dollars, being 522.02 dollars to each depositor.

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VIRGINIA.

Constitution and Government.—The first English Charter for settlements in America was that granted by James I. in 1606 for the planting of colonies in Virginia. The State was one of the thirteen original States in the Union. On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, Virginia, after long hesitation, decided to join the seceding States a course objected to by the western portion of the State, which in 1863 was admitted into the Union as West Virginia.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates, the former containing not more than 40 nor less than 33 members and the latter not more than 100 nor less than 90. Senators are elected for 4 years. The Senate contains 40 members. The House of Delegates contains 100 members, elected for 2 years. Qualified as electors are (with few exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age, resident in the State for 2 years and in the county, city, town, or precinct for which the election is held for 30 days, who have paid their State poll-taxes and registered.

The State sends to the Federal Congress 2 Senators and 10 Representatives.

Governor.—E. Lee Trinkle, 1922-26 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of the Commonwealth.—B. O. James.

The State Capital is Richmond.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 42,627 square miles, including 2,365 square miles water area. Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,309,187. Population for four Federal census years :—

Years.	White. ¹	Negro.	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.
1860	1,047,411	548,907	1,596,318	24.8
1900	1,193,162	660,722	1,854,184 *	46.1 *
1910	1,396,516	671,096	2,061,612	51.2
1920	1,619,170	690,017	2,309,187	57.4

¹ Including Indians and Asiatics.

* The area having been reduced by the separation of West Virginia.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	825,133	342,536	400	423	1,168,492
Female	792,776	347,481	37	401	1,140,695
Total	1,617,909	690,017	437	824	2,309,187

Of the total population in 1920, 30,785, or 1.3 per cent., were foreign-born whites, of whom 3,752 (12.2 per cent.) were English, 1,732 Irish, 2,802 German, 5,421 (17.6 per cent.) Russian, and 1,327 Scotch.

The urban population in 1920 formed 29·2 per cent. and the Negro 29·9 per cent. of the whole. The population, according to the census of 1920, of the principal cities was:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Richmond . .	171,667	Portsmouth .	54,387	Newport News	35,596
Norfolk . .	115,777	Lynchburg .	30,070	Danville . .	21,539
Roanoke . .	50,842	Petersburg .	31,002	Alexandria .	18,060

The principal churches are: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Episcopal.

Elementary instruction is free, and for illiterate children compulsory between the ages of 8 and 12. No child under 12 may be employed in any mining or manufacturing work. White and coloured children must not be taught in the same school.

In 1922 the 15,151 elementary schools had 14,313 teachers and 512,797 enrolled pupils: the 292 public high schools, 1,491 teachers and 32,872 pupils. In 1922 the 4 public normal schools had 243 teachers and 4,793 students. Expenditure on education, 1921-22, 25,521,186 dollars. Statistics of the more important institutions for higher instruction (for men) are (1921-22):—

Founders	Name and Place of College	Professors, etc.	Students
1693	William and Mary Coll., Williamsburg (State)	36	684
1749	Washington and Lee University, Lexington . .	42	777
1825	University of Virginia, Charlottesville (State)	100	1756
1865	Virginia Union University, Richmond (Colored; Bapt.)	10	381
1872	Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg (State)	65	975
1839	Virginia Military Institute, Lexington (State)	6	46
1776	Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney (Presbyterian)	10	180

Virginia has (1922) 2 schools of theology, with 304 students; 3 of law, with 227 students; 3 of medicine, with 488 students; 2 of dentistry, with 50 students; and 2 of pharmacy, with 76 students, besides many business schools, and schools for industrial and manual training.

Charity.—Besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c., there are within the State 115 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private charity or by religious bodies. For the year ending September 30, 1921, 2,910 persons were supported in 99 almshouses at a net cost of 276,814 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for year ending September 30, 1921, are shown thus:—

	Dollars
On hand October 1, 1920	3,108,847
Receipts, 1920-21	21,008,984
Total	24,117,831
Disbursements, 1920-21	22,065,404
Balance, September 30, 1921	2,052,427
	2 T 2

The bonded debt of the State amounts (October 1, 1919) to 22,912,216 dollars. The assessed valuation of property for 1919 was: Real estate, 797,414,198 dollars; personal, 535,859,124 dollars; total, 1,333,273,322 dollars. Total in 1918, 1,270,149,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, had 97 officers and 1,801 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1920 there were 186,242 farms in Virginia with an area of 18,561,112 acres, of which 9,460,492 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1921 was 1,017,072,306 dollars. In 1922 the chief crops were maize, 53,312,000 bushels; wheat, 10,375,000 bushels; oats, 3,320,000 bushels; potatoes, 16,585,000 bushels. The tobacco area was 209,000 acres, yielding 156,750,000 pounds of tobacco valued at 37,620,000 dollars. The cotton crop for 1922 covered 53,000 acres and yielded 25,000 bales, valued at 2,875,000 dollars. The area of national forest lands (June 30, 1921) was 350,362 acres.

The domestic animals on January 1, 1922, were 300,000 horses, 96,000 mules, 426,000 milch cows, 448,000 other cattle, 328,200 sheep, and 805,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1921 yielded 1,558,000 pounds of wool.

The State has valuable fisheries, especially of oysters.

Virginia has considerable mineral wealth, coal being the most important. In 1920 the output comprised coal, 11,378,606 short tons (45,446,000 dollars); coke, 1,027,788 short tons; granite and other stone; lime; clay products; iron ores, 74,021 long tons. The production of pig-iron (1920) amounted to 390,372 long tons and was valued at 16,086,946 dollars. In 1920 the amount of capital invested in mining was 57,035,775 dollars, while the total output was valued at 29,363,449 dollars.

There are extensive ironworks in the State, and flour-milling, manufactures of paper and pulp, trunks and bags, glass, and many other articles are prosperous. The manufacture of tobacco and of cigars, &c., is an important industry. The Virginia cotton mills consume much more cotton than the State produces. On August 31, 1921, there were 585,650 active spindles, and the consumption of cotton was 105,352 bales. According to the Federal census of manufactures in 1919 there were in the State 5,603 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of 463,644,000 dollars, employing 13,926 salaried officials and 119,352 wage-earners; wages amount annually to 120,006,000 dollars: the cost of raw materials used amounted to 371,541,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 643,512,000 dollars.

In 1921 there were 4,703 miles of steam railway in the State; and 583 miles of electric railway. The telegraph and telephone companies had 20,193 miles of line in 1921.

The Federal Reserve Bank for the Fifth District is located at Richmond. There are British Vice-Consuls at Newport News, Norfolk, and Richmond.

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WASHINGTON.

Government.—Washington, formerly part of Oregon, was created a Territory in 1853, and was admitted into the Union as a State on February 22, 1889. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the latter composed of not less than 63 nor more than 99 members (actually 97 in 1921), the number of Senators being not more than half nor less than one-third of that of members of the House of Representatives (actually 42 in 1921). Senators are elected for 4 years, half their number retiring every 2 years; members of the House of Representatives are elected for 2 years.

Qualified as voters are (with some exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age who have lived in the State 1 year, in the county 90 days, in the city, town, ward, or precinct where they vote 30 days, and who can read and speak English.

Governor.—Louis F. Hart, 1921-1925 (6,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. Grant Hinkle.

To the United States Congress the State sends 2 Senators and (since 1911) 5 Representatives.

The State contains 39 counties. The State capital is Olympia.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 69,127 square miles, of which 2,291 square miles are water area. Census population on January 1, 1921, 1,356,621. Population in four federal census years :—

Years	White	Ooloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	67,190	7,917	75,116	1.1
1900	496,304	21,799	518,103	7.8
1910	1,109,111	32,879	1,141,990	17.1
1920	1,319,777	36,844	1,356,621	20.3

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	711,693	3,957	14,499	4,552	734,701
Female . . .	603,034	2,926	6,401	4,509	621,920
Total 1920	1,319,777	6,883	20,900	9,061	1,356,621

The foreign-born white population in 1920 numbered 250,055, constituting 18·4 per cent. of the total population. Of this number 42,988 (17·2 per cent.) came from Canada, 34,793 (13·9 per cent.) from Sweden, 30,304 (12·1 per cent.) from Norway, 22,315 (8·9 per cent) from Germany, 20,806 (8·3 per cent.) from England and 10,813 (4·3 per cent.) from Italy.

There are 18 Indian reservations with a total area (1921) of 2,655 square miles, the largest being The Colville, which contains 1,051,488 acres; and a total population (1921) of 8,150.

The principal cities are Seattle, with a population, according to the census of 1920, of 315,312 inhabitants; Tacoma, 96,965; Spokane, 104,437; Bellingham, 25,585; Everett, 27,644; Walla Walla, 15,503; Yakima, 18,539; Aberdeen, 15,337; Vancouver, 12,637; Hoquiam, 10,058; and Olympia, the State capital, 7,795. Of the total population in 1920, 55·2 per cent. were urban and 0·5 per cent. Negro.

The prevailing forms of religion in the State are Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Disciples, and Congregationalist. In the public schools formal religious teaching, or regular reading from the Bible, is not permitted, but moral training is given and moral principles inculcated.

Education is given free, and compulsory for children from 8 to 15 years of age. In 1922, 2,390 elementary schools had 8,575 teachers and were attended by 247,212 children, and the 496 high schools had 2,094 teachers and 54,588 pupils, the 3 State normal schools had (1921) 141 teachers and 3,805 students. The total expenditure for the school year 1922 was 28,571,968 dollars.

The University of Washington, founded 1861, near Seattle, had, in 1922, 262 professors and teachers and 5,410 students; and the College of Puget Sound founded in 1903 at Tacoma had 23 professors and teachers and 465 students. The State College at Pullman for science and agriculture, founded 1890, had 164 professors or teachers and 2,212 students. Gonzaga College (R. C.), founded 1887, at Spokane, has 70 professors and 721 students; Whitman College (Cong.), founded 1859, at Walla Walla, has 38 professors and 449 students. The various private schools of the State had 18,517 students enrolled.

Finance and Defence.—For the biennium ending September 30, 1922, the revenue and expenditure were as follows :—

	Dollars.
Balance in hand, Oct. 1, 1920	5,657,578
Receipts, October 1, 1920–September 30, 1922	75,671,728
Total	81,329,306
Disbursements, October 1, 1920–September 30, 1922	73,020,173
Balance, September 30, 1922	8,309,133

The assessed valuation of real property in September 1922, amounted to

790,502,410 dollars, and of personal property to 215,585,003 dollars. The valuation of railway roads was, 333,610,540 dollars; electric railways, 20,841,135 dollars; telegraph, 919,465 dollars. The total bonded debt on September 30, 1922, amounted to 12,500,000 dollars.

The Federal Government has large dry docks and naval dépôt at Bremerton, on Puget Sound. Garrisons of the regular army are maintained at Tacoma, Spokane, Seattle, Vancouver, and three coast defence points at the entrance to Puget Sound and one at Bremerton Navy Yard. On June 30, 1921, the National Guard consisted of 138 officers and 2,388 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is successfully pursued in the State, not least in the arid region east of the Cascade Mountains, where there are extensive systems of irrigation.

In 1920 there were 66,238 farms with an acreage of 13,244,720, of which 7,129,343 acres or 53·8 per cent. were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,017,429,848 dollars, and the value of all production 227,212,008 dollars. The wheat yield in 1922 was 32,444,000 bushels; barley, 1,813,000 bushels; oats, 7,959,000 bushels; corn, 2,747,000 bushels. In Pacific coast region, as well as in the eastern counties, fruit of various sorts is produced in vast quantities. In 1922, the domestic animals were 214,603 horses, 19,381 mules, 192,900 milch cows, 220,573 other cattle, 418,101 sheep and goats, 70,273 swine. The wool-clip in 1921 amounted to 4,421,000 pounds of wool. The fruit-growing area has doubled within the last two years, and fruit-canning has become an industry in the State. The national forest-lands of the State had an area (1921) of 9,939,712 acres.

Coal is mined in large quantities: 2,267,000 short tons in 1921. Other mineral products are gold, silver, and copper. The quarries yielded granite, sandstone, marble, and limestone. Cement is produced. Lead and zinc are worked; antimony, arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, and platinum are found.

In 1919 the manufacturing industries had 4,918 establishments with an aggregate capital of 574,235,183 dollars; they employed 13,356 salaried officials who earned 30,374,000 dollars; and 132,928 wage-earners, who earned 194,968,000 dollars; they used raw material costing 443,178,000 dollars, and gave an output valued at 809,622,984 dollars. They are connected chiefly with the products of the forests, agriculture, grazing, fisheries, and mining.

The steam railways within the State had, in 1921, 5,586 miles (main track), besides electric railway (1,034 miles in 1921). The principal railways operating in the State are the Northern Pacific Railway Company and subsidiary companies, Great Northern Railway Company, Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, the Bellingham and Northern Railway, the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad Company, the Tacoma Eastern Railroad Company and the Spokane and British Columbia Railroad Company; the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway; the Union Pacific, and the North Coast Railways each have a terminus at Seattle.

Steamers ply on the Columbia and other rivers. Several lines of steamers sail regularly to ports on the Pacific coast, to Japan and China, the Philippines, and other eastern countries, and to Europe. At the Puget Sound ports the traffic facilities, both railway and shipping, are being multiplied.

In 1921, 48 domestic saving and loan associations had 59,459 depositors with total deposits 23,950,159 dollars, being 402·4 dollars to each depositor,

On September 6, 1921, there were 429 State and National Banks with total deposits amounting to 414,021,731 dollars.

There are British Vice-Consuls at Port Townsend, Gray's Harbour, Port Angeles, Seattle and Tacoma.

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WEST VIRGINIA

Government.—In 1862, after the State of Virginia had seceded from the Union, the electors of the western portion ratified an ordinance providing for the formation of a new State, which was admitted into the Union on December 31, 1862, under the name of West Virginia, and whose first government began on June 20, 1863.

The Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Delegates. The right to vote is given to every citizen (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age and resident in the State one year and in the county sixty days prior to the election. The Senate is composed of 30 members elected for a term of four years in such a manner that half the Senate is renewed biennially. The House of Delegates consists of 94 members elected biennially.

Governor.—E. F. Morgan, 1921–25. (10,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Houston G. Young.

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators elected by popular vote for 6 years and six Representatives chosen for 2 years, for the election of whom the State is divided into six congressional districts.

For local administration the State is divided into 55 counties. The State Capital is Charleston.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 24,170 square miles, of which 148 square miles are water area. The population, according to the census of 1920, is 1,463,701. Population in four Federal census years :—

Year	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile	Year	White ¹	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	730,104	82,690	762,794	31.8	1910	1,156,946	64,173	1,221,119	50.8
1900	915,301	43,499	958,800	39.9	1920	1,377,356	86,345	1,463,701	60.9

¹ Including Asiatics and Indians

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	715,869	47,129	98	4	763,100
Female . . .	661,366	39,216	16	3	700,601
Total . . .	1,377,235	86,345	114	7	1,463,701

Of the total population in 1920, 61,906, or 4·2 per cent., were foreign-born whites, and of these 3,798 (6·1 per cent.) came from Germany, 1,459 from Ireland, 14,147 (22·9 per cent.) from Italy, 3,433 from England, 5,115 (8·3 per cent.) from Austria, 6,260 (10·1 per cent.) from Hungary, and 5,799 (9·4 per cent.) from Poland. Urban population was 25·2 per cent. and the Negro population 5·9 per cent. of the whole. In 1920 the population of the principal cities was: Wheeling, 56,208; Huntington, 50,177; Charleston, 39,608; Parkersburg, 20,050.

The most numerous denominations are Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians. Most of the denominations have colleges within the State.

Elementary education is free for all from 6 to 21 years of age, and school attendance for 20 weeks annually is compulsory for all children between the ages of 8 and 14 years. The public or free schools are non-sectarian. A rigid code of moral instruction is enforced, but no sectarian teaching is permitted. In 1921 the 7,480 public elementary schools had 347,841 enrolled pupils and 9,729 teachers, and 190 public high schools had 1,237 teachers and 20,236 pupils. The 6 public normal schools had 123 teachers and 2,262 students in 1917. Expenditure on education in 1921, 15,638,384 dollars.

The West Virginia University, founded in 1868, at Morgantown offers higher instruction free to all residents of the State, and at nominal fees to those from other States. In 1922 it had 169 instructors and 34 assistants, and 2,118 students (exclusive of summer school and short course students and extension courses). Bethany College (1841), under the control of the Christian Church, has 25 instructors and 396 students. West Virginia Wesleyan College (1890), a Methodist institution, has 28 instructors and 556 students.

Finance.—The State Fund revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1922, were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, June 30, 1921	2,730,006
Receipts, 1921-22	43,515,018
Total	46,245,024
Disbursements, 1921-22	29,138,829
Balance, June 30, 1922	17,106,195

The total bonded indebtedness of the State was 26,143,500 dollars on June 30, 1922. Of this amount 11,143,500 dollars were Virginia debt bonds, and 15,000,000 dollars were road bonds.

The assessed value of real property in 1921 was 879,083,110 dollars, and of personal property, 449,199,758 dollars, and of public utility property, 367,785,493 dollars.

Production and Industry.—In 1920 the State had 1,87,289 farms

with an area of 9,569,790 acres, of which 5,520,308 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 496,439,617 dollars. The chief agricultural products in 1922 were wheat, 2,760,000 bushels, Indian corn, 20,536,000 bushels, oats, 4,600,000 bushels, hay, 1,037,000 tons, and potatoes, 4,851,000 bushels. The area under tobacco was 9,000 acres; the yield amounted to 7,425,000 pounds, valued at 1,634,000 dollars. Apples, peaches, plums, and grapes are grown. On January 1, 1921, the domestic animals were 184,000 horses, 13,000 mules, 245,000 milch cows, 366,000 other cattle, 728,000 sheep, and 425,000 swine. In 1921, the wool-clip from 469,000 sheep produced 2,300,000 pounds of wool.

West Virginia has extensive mining and quarrying industries, besides great resources in petroleum (8,003,000 barrels in 1921) and natural gas. The State ranks second for mineral production in the United States. The coal area extends over 17,280 square miles, and 71,200,000 short tons was the estimated output for 1921. The quarries yield sandstone and limestone.

In the State there are important leather industries. According to the census of manufactures of 1919, there were in West Virginia 2,785 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 339,190,000 dollars, employing 8,128 salaried officials who earned 17,686,000 dollars, and 83,086 wage-earners; wages in the year amounted to 101,840,000 dollars. The cost of the raw material used was 270,041,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 471,971,000 dollars.

In August, 1922, there were within the State 6,585 miles of steam railway (including 2,070 miles of sidings), besides 423 miles of electric railway track. The more important railway systems are the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Kanawha and Michigan, the Western Maryland, the Coal and Coke, the Norfolk and Western, the Virginian, and the Monongahela Valley. The coal-fields in the west are well opened up by the Ohio and its tributaries, which provide some of the cheapest means of coal carriage in the world.

On June 30, 1921 there was one mutual savings bank with 7,050 depositors having 2,269,000 dollars to their credit, being 321.75 dollars to each depositor.

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WISCONSIN.

Government.—Wisconsin was admitted into the Union on May 29, 1848.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly. The Senate consists of 33 members elected for a term of four years, one-half (16 or 17 alternately) of the members being elected each two years. The Assembly consists of 100 members, elected for a term of two years, all of the members being elected at the same time.

All qualified electors in the district to be represented who have resided one year within the State, except members of Congress and office holders under the United States, are eligible to the Legislature. Wisconsin has universal suffrage for all citizens over 21 years of age. There is no property or educational qualification.

Wisconsin is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—John J. Blaine, 1923–25 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Elmer Hall.

The State Capital is Madison; 1920 census population, 38,378.

Area and Population.—Area, 56,066 square miles, of which 810 square miles are water, exclusive of 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan.

Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,632,067.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per square mile
1890	1,680,828	12,502	1,693,330	30.6
1900	2,057,911	11,131	2,069,042	37.4
1910	2,320,555	13,305	2,333,860	42.2
1920	2,616,938	15,129	2,632,067	47.6

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	1,348,522	2,965	281	4,950	1,356,718
Female . . .	1,268,416	2,236	36	4,661	1,275,349
Total . . .	2,616,938	5,201	317	9,611	2,632,067

The foreign-born white population in 1920 numbered 460,128, representing 17.5 per cent. of the total population of the State. Of these 19,331 were Canadian, 10,834 English, 151,250 (32.9 per cent.) German, 7,809 Irish, 45,433 Norwegian, 22,896 Swedish, and 11,187 Italian. The Indian reservations are (1921) 404 square miles in extent and have a population of 10,404 Indians.

According to the census of January 1, 1920, the population of the cities was as follows:—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Milwaukee . . .	457,147	Sheboygan . . .	30,955	Janesville . . .	18,293
Racine . . .	58,593	Lacrosse . . .	30,421	Manitowoc . . .	17,563
Kenosha . . .	40,472	Fond du Lac . . .	23,427	West Allis . . .	13,745
Superior . . .	39,671	Beloit . . .	21,284	Marquette . . .	13,610
Madison . . .	38,378	Eau Claire . . .	20,906	Waukesha . . .	12,558
Oshkosh . . .	33,162	Appleton . . .	19,561	Stevens Point . . .	11,371
Green Bay . . .	31,017	Wausau . . .	18,661	Ashland . . .	11,334

Of the total population in 1920, 47·3 per cent. were urban and 0·2 per cent. Negro.

The chief religious bodies are: Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian Science, Unitarian, and Seventh Day Adventist.

Education.—School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 14 years, in cities for the entire school year, and in towns and villages for 6 months a year. "Where industrial or continuation schools are established, children between 14 and 17 who are regularly employed must attend such schools 8 hours per week. In 1920-21 the elementary schools had 14,326 teachers, and 417,585 enrolled pupils, the 405 public high schools had 3,369 teachers and 64,149 pupils. The 9 State normal schools had 359 teachers and 4,117 students.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison was established in 1848. It had, in 1922, 885 professors and instructors and 7,756 students. Instruction by correspondence was introduced in 1911, and in 1919-20 gave instruction to 15,554 students. A score of private colleges and academies have from 12 to 80 professors and instructors, with from 150 to 2,000 students.

The total expenditure for elementary, high and normal schools in 1920-21 was 43,692,484 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ended June 30, 1920, the receipts and disbursements of the State Government were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Balance June 30, 1919	7,558,647
Receipts for year, 1919-20	52,083,559
Total	59,642,206
Disbursements for year 1919-20	48,047,486
Balance June 30, 1920	11,594,720

On June 30, 1920, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 2,160,291 dollars.

On September 30, 1920, the assessed valuation of all property in the State was 4,570,698,530 dollars, of which 3,565,811,448 was on real estate and 1,004,887,082 on personal property.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 316 officers and 5,497 enlisted men.

Production, Industry, Communications.—Wisconsin is very largely an agricultural State. In 1920 the farms numbered 189,295, with a total area of 22,148,223 acres, of which 12,452,216 acres were improved land. The value of all farm property in 1920 was 2,677,282,997 dollars. There are over 2,000 new settlers annually. The chief crops are wheat, maize and other cereals, potatoes, sugar-beets, grasses, fruit and tobacco. The yield of maize in 1922 was 98,300,000 bushels; of wheat, 3,006,000 bushels; of oats, 101,558,000 bushels; of barley, 14,222,000 bushels, rye and buckwheat being also grown. The yield of potatoes was 40,672,000 bushels; of hay, 5,553,000 tons. The area under tobacco (1922) was 40,000 acres; the yield was 45,600,000 pounds. Fruits (large and small) are extensively cultivated. On January 1, 1921, the live-stock consisted of 674,000 horses, 3,000 mules,

1,828,000 milch cows, 1,478,000 other cattle, 632,000 sheep, and 2,236,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1921 amounted to 2,818,000 pounds of wool.

Zinc is the chief mineral product. Others are iron ore, pig-iron, granite, limestone and sandstone, natural rock cement, graphite, and mineral waters.

In 1919, when the last industrial census was taken, Wisconsin was the seventeenth state in the value of manufactured products. At that time there were 10,393 manufacturing establishments, with 263,949 wage-earners, 1,371,729,000 dollars capital employed, 288,441,000 dollars paid in wages and 1,127,275,000 dollars for materials. * The value of the manufactured product was 1,846,984,000 dollars.

On Jan. 1, 1921, there were 23,000 employers under the Workmen's Compensation Act, with 400,000 employees, while the value of the manufactured product in 1920 exceeded 1,700,000,000 dollars.

At the lake ports the shipments consist of grain and flour, coal, lumber, ore and (at Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Racine and Shetoygan) manufactured articles. There is, besides, at Milwaukee, a heavy passenger traffic.

In 1921 there were 7,553 miles of railroads operated in the State besides 761 miles of electric railway track. The leading railway lines are the Chicago and North-western, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie. In 1919 there were 494 telephone companies with 144,097 miles of wire and 338,110 subscribers.

There are in the State 77,280 miles of road of all classes, of which 20,000 miles are improved by gravel, macadam, or other surface. There are 7,500 miles on the State trunk highway system on which from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 dollars is spent annually for permanent construction.

On Jan. 1, 1921, there were 147 national banks with 22,495,000 dollars capital and 9,894,000 surplus, with 355,627,000 dollars in resources. On November 15, 1920, there were 836 State banks with 32,070,700 dollars capital, 11,251,654 dollars surplus, and 520,502,972 dollars in resources.

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WYOMING.

Government.—Wyoming was admitted into the Union on July 10, 1890. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 25 members, elected for four years (about one-half retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 54 members elected for two years.

The suffrage extends to all citizens, male and female, who can read, and who are registered as voters and have resided in the State one year and in the county 60 days next preceding the election.

Governor.—W. R. Ross, 1923-1927 (6,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—William E. Chaplin.

The capital is Cheyenne.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 97,914 square miles, of which 320 square miles are water. Of the total, about 3,300 square miles are comprised within the Yellowstone National Park, which since 1872 has been reserved for public uses.

Census population on January 1, 1920, 194,402.

The Federal census results since 1890 show the population to have been as follows:—

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile	Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	59,324	3,231	62,555	0.6	1910	140,318	5,617	145,965	1.5
1900	89,051	3,480	92,531	0.9	1920	190,146	4,256	194,402	2.0

In 1920 the population according to sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	107,501	863	1,280	715	110,359
Female. . . .	82,645	512	258	623	84,043
Total	190,146	1,375	1,538	1,343	194,402

In 1910 the foreign-born white population numbered 27,118, or 18.6 per cent. of the total population of the State. In 1920 the foreign-born white population numbered 25,255 (or 13.0 per cent. of the total), of whom 2,292 were Germans, 2,505 English (9.9 per cent.), 1,438 Canadians, 1,236 Greek, 956 Irish, 1,948 Italians, 1,439 Scotch, and 2,042 Swedish.

The Indian reservation within the State has (1921) an area of 2,901 square miles, and a population of 1,764.

Of the total population in 1920, 29.5 per cent. were urban, and 0.7 per cent. Negro. The largest towns are Cheyenne (capital) with 13,829 inhabitants, according to the census of 1920; Casper, with 11,447; Sheridan, with 9,175; Rock Springs, with 6,456; Laramie with 6,301.

The religious bodies with the most numerous membership are the Roman Catholic, Mormon, Protestant Episcopal, Methodists, and Presbyterians.

In October, 1920, the 1,477 public schools had 150 male and 1,800 female teachers, and 43,077 enrolled pupils (21,376 boys and 21,701 girls); the 88 high schools had 282 teachers and 4,476 pupils (1,841 boys and 2,635 girls). Teachers are trained in the normal school which is carried on in connection with the University of Wyoming, at Laramie, where there is also an agricultural college. This University was founded in 1887 and in 1921-22 had 60 professors and instructors and 548 students. Expenditure on education in the school year 1919-20 was 4,173,828 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—The cash receipts and disbursements of the State (exclusive of trust funds) for the biennium ending September 30, 1922, are given as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1920	2,120,348
Receipts for 1920-22	21,242,283
Total	23,362,631
Disbursements 1920-22	18,070,530
Balance, Sept. 30, 1922	5,292,101

On September 30, 1922 the bonded debt amounted to 3,801,000 dollars, and the assessed value of property in the State in 1921 to 438,272,300 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1921, consisted of 24 officers and 363 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Wyoming is semi-arid and agriculture is carried on by irrigation and by "dry farming." Irrigation is being carried out on a large scale. In 1921 there were 15,748 farms, with a total area of 11,809,351 acres, of which 2,102,005 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 334,410,590 dollars. Such crops as are grown consist of vegetables, cereals, and fruits. About one half the State is well fitted for grazing and for sheep runs. The wool-clip (1921) yielded 21,500,000 pounds of wool. The domestic animals on January 1st, 1921, were 189,000 horses, 80,000 milch cows and 720,000 other cattle, 3,250,000 sheep, and 57,000 swine.

In 1921, 8,677,978 acres in the State were covered with timber. The State has numerous fish hatcheries which stock the streams with trout, and also possesses the largest elk herds in the world.

Wyoming is largely a coal-producing State. The output of coal in 1921 was estimated at 7,400,000 short tons. Other mineral products are copper, gold, and gypsum. The quarries yield limestone and sandstone, besides phosphate rock. The output of petroleum was 19,221,800 barrels in 1921.

Manufactures are mostly confined to production for local consumption. In 1919 (according to Federal census results), the State had 576 industrial establishments; the capital invested in manufacturing industries was 82,288,000 dollars, the wage-earners numbered 6,634, wages paid amounted to 11,189,000 dollars, the materials used cost 42,251,000 dollars, and the output amounted to 81,445,000 dollars.

Wyoming has no navigable rivers. In 1921, the steam railways in the State had a length of 1,930 miles, the Union Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago and North-Western railways being the principal lines. There are also 22 miles of electric railway.

The system of stage route transportation is still common.

On June 30, 1921, there were in the State 3 savings banks whose deposits amounted to 1,706,000 dollars, number of depositors, 4,087, average to each depositor 417.42 dollars.

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OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

ALASKA.

Government.—Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia under the treaty of March 30, 1867, the purchase price having been 7,200,000 dollars. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States for 4 years, and is assisted by a Surveyor-General, who is *ex-officio* Secretary of the Territory, and other officials.

By Act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, Alaska became a Territory, with a legislative assembly consisting of 8 senators and 16 representatives. Congress reserved to itself the right to legislate on certain subjects, so that the Territory is now governed conjointly by Congress at Washington and by its local legislative assembly. The first session of the legislature convened at Juneau, the capital, on March 3, 1913, and continued in session 60 days. Regular sessions are held biennially. Special sessions may be called by the governor.

Governor—Scott C. Bone, 1921–25 (7,000 dollars).

Area and Population.—The area of the territory is 590,884 square miles, and the census population from 1890 to 1920 is shown as follows:—

Year	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Year	Population	Per Sq. Mile
1890	32,052	0.05	1910	64,356	0.1
1900	63,592	0.1	1920	55,036	0.1

Of the population in 1920, 34,539 were males and 20,497 females; 27,883 were whites and 26,558 were Indians, 56 Chinese, 312 Japanese, and 128 Negroes. About 20,000 people, employed in mines, canneries, and railway construction, spend a few months a year in Alaska, but these are not included in the enumeration.

The largest town is Juneau, the seat of Government, which had (census of 1920) a population of 3,058; the second largest is Ketchikan with a population of 2,458; other towns are Anchorage, 1,856; Sitka, 1,175; Fairbanks, 1,155; Cordova, 955; Douglas, 919; Petersburg, 879; Nome, 852; Wrangell, 821; and Seward, 652. There are altogether 17 incorporated towns.

Instruction, Justice.—In Alaska many religious missions are at work, representing very diverse denominations: Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and others.

For the fiscal year ended JULY 30, 1922, there were 68 schools in Alaska with 3,608 enrolled pupils and 165 teachers. Total cost of instruction, 355,929 dollars. In 1920, 24.8 per cent. (26.5 per cent. in 1910) were illiterate.

For the administration of justice the territory is constituted as a judicial district with 4 subdivisions and 4 courts.

Finance.—In the territory of Alaska there is no provision for taxation of real or personal property, except in municipalities where real estate and personal property may be taxed 2 per cent. for municipal purposes only. The revenues are derived from licences to conduct businesses, a long list of which, with the cost of the respective licences, is prescribed by law.

For the year ended December 31, 1921, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars.
Balance January 1, 1921	316,171
Receipts, 1921	563,474
Total	879,645
Disbursements, 1921	680,312
Balance December 31, 1921	199,333

The Territory has no funded debt.

Production and Industry.—In some parts of the territory the climate during the brief summer is not unsuitable for agricultural operations. There are agricultural experimental stations which are giving valuable demonstrations. In 1920 there were 364 farms with a total area of 90,652 acres, of which 5,736 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,808,641 dollars. Reindeer have been introduced from Siberia, and the industry is thriving. There were (in 1920) 92,823 reindeer in the country, valued at 2,238,562 dollars.

There are considerable timber resources, mostly of the spruce, hemlock and red and yellow cedar sort. The National forests in Alaska (June 30, 1921) had an area of 20,579,336 acres. In 1919 there were 147 industrial establishments, employing a total of 77,316 persons (6,575 wage-earners), having a capital of 64,949,000 dollars. The pulp manufacturing industry is becoming established, spruce being suitable for the purpose and abounding in large quantities.

The chief industries are seal and salmon fisheries, and mining. The sea-fisheries of the Pribilof Islands are under the charge of the Federal Department of Commerce. In 1921 the seal herd contained 581,453 animals.

The salmon fisheries are very valuable, and Government has provided for their preservation by securing legislative enactments for the construction and maintenance of hatcheries. The catch of salmon in 1921 totalled 37,905,591 (65,080,539 in 1920), and was valued at 20,986,584 dollars. In 1921 the salmon canneries employed 12,986 men. The capital invested was 33,246,292 dollars. Halibut, cod, herring, and whales are also caught, the herring and whales for the manufacture of oil and manure. In the fisheries in 1921 there were employed 15,070 persons. Total value of fish products in 1920, 41,492,124 dollars; in 1921, 24,085,867 dollars.

Gold is worked in South-East Alaska, where a low-grade ore is found; in the interior on the Yukon river; and at Nome and other places on the west coast. The output of gold in 1921 was 986,927 fine ounces, valued at 7,998,500 dollars; of silver 773,999 fine ounces, valued at 753,999 dollars; and of copper, 76,808,114 pounds, valued at 7,854,496 dollars. From 1880, when gold first began to be mined in Alaska, until 1921,

15,806,883 fine ounces have been produced, valued at 318,798,734 dollars. Tin ore deposits near Cape Prince of Wales are of a high grade; lead is produced; coal is worked; petroleum, gypsum, and marble are found. Total value of mineral output in 1921, 17,004,124 dollars; in 1920, 23,303,757 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The value of the domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska in the year ending December 31, 1921, amounted to 65,954,566 dollars, and from Alaska to the United States 63,541,381 dollars, besides gold ore and bullion. In the calendar year 1920, 1,191 vessels of 450,034 tons entered the ports of Alaska in domestic trade, and 1,620 of 467,300 tons cleared. The chief ports of shipment of the United States to Alaska are on Puget Sound.

There is a railway of 112 miles from Skagway to the town of White Horse (in the Canadian Yukon region); thence transport is by coach or, in summer, by steamer. The Copper River and North Western Railway completed its line (standard gauge) from Cordova to Kennecott, a distance of 197 miles, in 1911. In 1915 the route for the Alaska railroad was decided upon, to run from Seward to Fairbanks, a distance of 471 miles (509 miles with branches). The whole of this is now open to passenger and freight traffic. The Alaskan towns are connected with the United States and with Canada by telegraph. There are about 140 post-offices and good mail services in the territory.

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HAWAII

The Hawaiian Islands lie in the North Pacific Ocean, between 18° 54' and 20° 14' north latitude, and 154° 48' and 160° 13' west longitude. They are about 2,020 miles south-west of San Francisco, and are in the line of steamer travel between Victoria; B.C., and Australia and New Zealand.

Government.—The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands formed during the greater part of the nineteenth century an independent kingdom, but in 1893

AREA AND POPULATION—RELIGION, INSTRUCTION, ETC. 659

the reigning Queen, Liliuokalani (died November 11, 1917), was deposed and a provisional government formed; in 1894 a Republic was proclaimed, and in accordance with a resolution of Congress of July 7, 1898, the Islands were on August 12, 1898, formally annexed to the United States. On June 14, 1900, they were constituted as the Territory of Hawaii. The Organic Act has since been amended several times. There is a Legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 30 members elected for two years. Sessions, limited to 60 days, are held biennially. The Governor and Secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States.

Governor.—W. R. Farrington, 1921–1925 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary.—Raymond C. Brown.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate elected biennially.

Area and Population.—The total area of the islands is 6,449 square miles. The principal islands of the group are Hawaii, 4,015; Maui, 728; Oahu, 593; Kauai, 547; Molokai, 261; Lanai, 139; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 69. According to the census taken on April 15, 1910, the total population of the islands numbered 191,909, an increase of 37,908, or 24.61 per cent. since 1900. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 29.75. The Capital, Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, had 83,327 inhabitants on January 1, 1920.

Population on January 1, 1920 (U.S. Census), 255,912 (151,146 males).

The estimated number of Hawaiians on June 30, 1922, was 21,738, and 18,868 part-Hawaiians. There are estimated to be 22,745 Chinese, 117,047 Japanese, 26,093 Portuguese, 30,763 Filipinos, 6,329 Porto Ricans, 2,120 Spanish, 32,763 Americans, British, German, and Russian, 5,486 Korean, 586 all others. Total estimated, 284,538.

Religion and Instruction.—Nearly all the natives are Christians. There is an Anglican bishop at Honolulu; also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations.

Elementary education has always been free. The language in general use in schools is English. In 1922, there were 173 public schools with 1,431 teachers and 44,393 enrolled pupils; also 63 private schools with 436 teachers and 8,068 enrolled pupils. Of the pupils in public schools in 1922, 10,523 were Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, 6,838 Portuguese, 28,906 Asiatics, 2,682 Anglo-Saxon, 3,512 others. In Hawaii there are, besides, a normal and training school, a reformatory industrial school for boys and one for girls, a territorial trading school, and a school for the deaf and blind; also a territorial University.

Justice.—Hawaii has a supreme court, circuit courts, district courts and a land registration court. The circuit judges sit also as juvenile courts. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are appointed by the United States President; the district magistrates by the Chief Justice of Hawaii. There is also a United States District Court, the judges of which are appointed by the President.

Finance, Defence.—Revenue is derived mainly from taxation of real and personal property, income and inheritance taxes, licences, land sales and leases, waterworks and road, school and poll taxes. For the year ending

June 30, 1922, the receipts and disbursements were to the following amounts :—

	Dollars	Dollars
Balance June 30, 1921	4,892,557	
Receipts, 1921-22	9,270,698	
Transfers from other accounts	461,991	
		14,125,246
Expenditures	7,483,230	
Transfers to other accounts	461,991	
		7,945,221
Net cash, June 30, 1922		6,180,025

On June 30, 1922, the bonded debt amounted to 14,649,000 dollars. In 1922 the assessed value of property was 271,662,484 dollars, a decrease of 14,895,048 dollars over the previous year.

On June 30, 1922, the Hawaiian National Guard contained 1,203 men, and 62 officers. The Federal Government, with a view to the protection of the Pacific coast and the control of the Panama Canal, has expended money for the construction of extensive military works at Pearl Harbour, about 7 miles from Honolulu, and at Honolulu and other places on the island of Oahu. The dry dock at Pearl Harbour (Oahu) naval station was officially opened on August 21, 1919.

Production and Commerce.—The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive. In 1920 there were 5,284 farms with an acreage of 2,702,245, of which 435,242 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 151,129,085 dollars. Sugar and pine-apples are the staple industries, while coffee, honey, hides, sisal, bananas, rice, wool, tobacco, and cotton are also exported. In 1921 the sugar produced amounted to 521,579 tons. The sugar plantations are extensively supplied with irrigation canals. The forest reserves in the Territory now number 47, aggregating 817,109 acres, and other reserves are contemplated. At the close of the year there were 989 domestic corporations in operation, with a total capital of 203,023,648 dollars.

For the year ended March 31, 1922, the imports amounted to 64,042,740 dollars, and the exports to 72,748,243 dollars. The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii for the year ending June 30, 1922, amounted to 56,223,067 dollars, and those from Hawaii to the United States to 71,615,805 dollars, of which 47,411,894 dollars was for sugar, 20,874,127 dollars for fruits, 561,785 dollars for coffee, and 50,583 dollars for rice. The imports from the United Kingdom in the same period totalled 271,242 dollars, and the exports to the United Kingdom, 928,312 dollars.

Shipping and Communications.—The harbour of Honolulu has been enlarged and dredged to a depth that will admit the largest steamers afloat. At Hilo Bay, on the east side of Hawaii Island, the construction of a breakwater has now been completed, Hilo being an important place for the shipment of sugar. At Kahului, the principal port on the Island of Maui, the construction of a breakwater has been completed and dredging of the harbour has been finished. Many lighthouses have been constructed in recent years.

Several lines of steamers connect the islands with the United States, Canada, Australia, the Philippines, China, and Japan. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, 932 vessels of 6,090,145 tons entered ports of the islands. An inter-island steam navigation company with 12 small steamers provides communication between the different islands. There are about 969 miles of railway in the islands, including 667 miles of plantation railways. There are telephones on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, and Molokai. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of electric tramways. Wireless telegraphy is in operation between the islands for commercial purposes and for communication with vessels at sea and with the Pacific coast, and also with Japan. Hawaii is connected by cable with both shores of the Pacific.

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PORTO RICO.

Government.—Porto Rico, by the treaty of December 10, 1898, was ceded by Spain to the United States. Its constitution is determined by the 'Organic Act' of Congress (1917), known as the 'Jones Act,' the main features of which are the granting of American Citizenship to the people of Porto Rico, the separation of the legislative and executive functions, extension of the appointive judiciary system and an elective senate. Porto Rico has representative government, the franchise being restricted to citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age or over, residence (one year) and such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by the Legislature of Porto Rico, but no property qualification may be imposed. The executive power resides in a Governor appointed by the President of the United States. The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of two elective houses: the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7

senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). Porto Rico is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner to the United States elected by the people for a term of four years.

There are six heads of departments, who form a Council to the Governor, known as the Executive Council. The essential features of the United States civil service have been incorporated into a local law by the Legislature. The judiciary comprises an Attorney General and staff and a United States court appointed by the President; a Supreme Court of 5 members also appointed by the President; 8 District Courts appointed by the Governor; and 36 municipal courts, the judges and officials of which, as well as the 55 justices of the peace, are appointed by the Governor.

Governor.—E. Mont Reily (10,000 dollars).

Executive Secretary.—E. J. Saldana.

Area, Population and Instruction.—The Island has an area of 3,435 square miles. The population in 1920 was 1,299,809 or 378·4 per sq. mile. During the decade elapsed since the census of 1910, the total population increased by 16·3 per cent. The distribution of the population according to colour, in 1920, was as follows :—White, 948,709; black, 49,246; mulatto, 301,816; Chinese, 32; Japanese, 4; all other (Philippino and Hindu), 2. The corresponding figures for 1910 were: White, 732,555; black, 50,245; mulatto, 335,192; Chinese, 12; Japanese, 8. During the decade the white population increased by 29·5 per cent., while the black population decreased by 2 per cent., and the mulatto by 10 per cent.

Chief towns, San Juan, 71,443 inhabitants (1920); Ponce, 41,912; Mayaguez, 19,124. Of the working population, 63 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and mining; 21 per cent. in domestic and personal service; 8 per cent. in manufacturing industries; 8 per cent. in trade and transportation. In 1920 the percentage of illiteracy was 55·0.

In 1899 the school system was reorganised and education was made compulsory. In 1922 there were 3,642 class-rooms in 2,205 school-buildings, with 226,171 pupils enrolled; and a well-distributed system of night schools and kindergartens. There are also a number of private schools. The University of Porto Rico, established in Rio Piedras, 7 miles from San Juan, is open to both men and women.

Finance.—Revenues are derived from customs and excise, from the general property tax, a collateral inheritance tax, taxes on incomes, on insurance companies and from various licences and fees. Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1922 :—

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1921	1,354,397
Receipts, 1921-22	12,080,331
Total	13,434,728
Disbursements, 1921-22	12,535,140
Balance, July 1, 1922	899,588

The assessed value of property on June 30, 1921, was 303,200,578 dollars. The total outstanding bonded indebtedness is 11,895,000 dollars.

The police force consists of about 700 men, and the military force of about 3,000.

Production, Industry and Commerce.—The cultivated land in 1920 was divided into 41,078 holdings, having a total area of 2,022,404 acres, of which 1,303,547 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 179,392,511 dollars. The chief products of the island are sugar, tobacco, coffee, pineapples, grape fruit, oranges, and other tropical fruits, sea island cotton, textile fibres, bat guano, phosphate, and vegetables, and the principal industries are manufactures of cigars, cigarettes, hats, embroideries, drawn-work, &c. Sugar crops for three years: 1920, 485,070 tons; 1921, 490,000 tons; 1922, 408,335 tons. Sugar exported in 1922 amounted to 469,888 tons, valued at 40,820,333 dollars, being over 55 per cent. of all products exported. In 1922, 140,504,000 cigars were exported. Over 22,000,000 pounds of leaf and scrap tobacco, valued at 9,002,767 dollars, were exported in 1922. Coffee decreased from 26,731,648 pounds, valued at 5,352,924 dollars, in 1921, to 23,402,127 pounds, valued at 4,316,859 dollars, in 1922. Orange exports amounted to 926,329 dollars; fresh pineapples to 600,493 dollars; canned pineapples to 71,228 dollars; grape fruit, a comparatively new product (7,586 dollars in 1907), amounted to 1,102,020 dollars, while coconuts amounted to 489,657 dollars. In 1920 there were 619 industrial establishments in Porto Rico, employing 18,454 persons (15,985 wage-earners), having a total capital of 84,151,310 dollars, with an output valued at 85,506,834 dollars. There is no established mining enterprise, but gold, silver, iron, copper, bismuth, tin, mercury, platinum and nickel are found in the island. There are very productive salt works.

In 1922 the imports into Porto Rico amounted to 64,175,149 dollars (United States merchandise amounting to 57,400,028 dollars, foreign merchandise to 6,775,121 dollars). The exports in the same year were valued at 72,172,571 dollars (66,229,771 dollars to the United States, and 5,942,800 dollars to foreign countries).

Shipping and Communications.—In 1921–22, 2,592 American and foreign vessels of 6,907,646 tons entered Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries. The harbour of San Juan, the chief port, and naval station proper, is being improved to have an entrance 600 yards wide and 30 feet deep.

There are over 1,100 miles of road in the Island, and about 339 miles of railway. The railway system connects towns on the west coast and now almost encircles the Island, and penetrates the interior. A line is operated from Rio Piedras to Caguas inland. Extensions of existing lines are being undertaken, and a new line across the Island, with many branches, is projected. There are 1,848 miles of postal (government) telephone and telegraph wire. There are 91 post offices, and 77 telegraph stations.

The Porto Rican island of Vieques, 13 miles to the east, is about 21 miles long and 6 miles broad, and has about 10,000 inhabitants, who grow sugar and rear cattle. Like Porto Rico, the island of Vieques is fertile and healthy.

The island of Culebra, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, has a good harbour.

Acting British Consul.—Arthur H. Noble.

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VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Government.—The Virgin Islands of the United States, formerly known as the Danish West Indies, were purchased by the United States from Denmark, for 25,000,000 dollars, in a treaty ratified by Denmark December 22, 1916, ratified by the President of the United States January 17, 1917, and proclaimed January 25, 1917. Under an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1917, known as the Organic Act, all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the islands were vested in a Governor, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate; and all laws, in so far as compatible with the changed sovereignty, as set forth in the Danish code of laws dated April 6, 1906, were continued in force and effect until Congress shall provide otherwise. Tax and Customs laws were likewise to remain in effect. Danish citizens residing in the islands at the time the treaty was entered into were permitted to retain their Danish citizenship by making declaration before a court of record to preserve such citizenship, in default of which they were held to have renounced it, and to have accepted citizenship in the United States. The islands comprise two municipalities, viz.: the Municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, and the Municipality of St. Croix. The legislative functions are vested in the Colonial Council of each Municipality, that of St. Croix being composed of 13 members elected by popular elections and of 5 members appointed by the Governor; and that of St. Thomas and St. John consisting of 11 elected members and 4 appointed by the Governor. The members serve for 4 years. The right of franchise is vested in every man of unblemished character who has resided in the islands for 5 years, who has attained the age of 25 years, and has an income of at least 1,500 francs a year. The Government is strictly civil, and not military or naval.

There are six heads of Departments, who, with naval aides, form the Governor's cabinet. These comprise the Government Secretary's Office, the Departments of Health, Judiciary, Public Works, Education, Supply, Police and Fire, located in St. Thomas. The Despatching Secretary is the Government's representative in St. Croix. There is one judge in each municipality, as well as a Government Attorney.

Governor.—S. E. W. Kittelle.

Government Secretary.—Lt. Comdr. F. F. Gaffney, Supply Corps, U.S.N.

Area, Population and Instruction.—The Virgin Islands group comprises in the main the Islands of St. Thomas (28 square miles), St. Croix (84 square miles), and St. John (20 square miles). The total area is 132 square miles and the population, according to the census of November 1, 1917, 26,051. The populations of each of the islands are 10,191, 14,901, and 959. They lie about 60 miles due east of Porto Rico, between the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea. The islands contain 3 towns, St. Thomas (formerly Charlotte Amalie), on the island of St. Thomas, with a population of 7,747; and

Christiansted and Frederiksted, on the island of St. Croix, with populations of 4,574 and 3,144 respectively. Education is compulsory. In St. Thomas there are 9 public and 6 private and parochial schools, 2,000 pupils and 62 teachers; and in St. John there are 5 public schools with an enrolment of 168 pupils and 9 teachers. In St. Croix there are 10 public schools and 7 private and parochial schools. Total enrolment, 2,108 with 64 teachers. Junior high schools have been established in all of the three towns, and night schools opened in Christiansted and Frederiksted. Manual training schools have been established and are working well.

Finance.—Revenues are derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c. Estimated revenues for fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: 1,409,868 francs. The annual deficit in the operation of the government is met by appropriations by the Congress of the United States. Danish currency is legal tender.

Production and Industry.—The farms on the islands extend to 69,892 acres. Of the 430 farms, 102 were worked by white farmers and 270 by negroes. There are 85 industrial establishments in the islands. St. Thomas is the leading port in the Virgin Islands with coaling and oil-fuelling stations. The Island of St. John is noted for its bay oil, and St. Thomas for the finished product of bay rum. St. Croix's chief industries are agricultural—mainly cane-raising and cattle. A stock farm and a tobacco-stripping factory have recently been established in St. Thomas. A lace industry is being established among women and children.

Exports to the United States in 1921 were 734,674 dollars; imports from that country 2,622,396 dollars.

Communication.—The Quebec Steamship Co. maintains a regular fortnightly passenger and freight service from New York to St. Thomas, St. Croix and lower islands. The Clyde Steamship Co. (Raporel Line) operates a semi-monthly freight service from New York to St. Thomas, St. Croix and Leeward Islands. The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co., the Atlantic Fruit Line, and the Red "D" line operate regular service from New York to San Juan, Porto Rico, whence schooner service may be had to ports in the Virgin Islands. There is also a weekly passenger, freight and mail service by the Bull Insular Steamship Co. between San Juan, Porto Rico and St. Thomas and St. Croix. Each Municipality has a post office and a cable office and telephone systems. There are powerful radio stations at St. Thomas and St. Croix and a cable office at each place also.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

These islands, ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Spain on April 11, 1899, form the largest island group of the Malay Archipelago, and extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, embracing an extent of 16° of latitude and 9° of longitude.

Governor-General.—Major-General Wood, appointed October 5, 1921.

Government.—The government of the Philippine Islands is administered through three separate and co-ordinate departments, namely, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.

The Governor-General is the chief executive of the Islands, and represents the sovereign power of the United States. He is appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under him are the secretaries of six executive departments, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Public Instruction, the Department of Finance, the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and the Department of Commerce and Communications. With the exception of the Vice-Governor, who is appointed in the same way as the Governor-General, and who at the same time is Secretary of Public Instruction, all the secretaries are Filipinos.

The Philippine legislative body is made up of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are in all ninety-three representatives and twenty-four senators, representing the forty-eight provinces of the archipelago, all of whom are elected by popular vote, with the exception of nine representatives and two senators, who are appointed by the Governor-General to represent Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Zamboanga, Sulu, Nueva Viscaya, and the Mountain Provinces.

A Council of State, created by Executive Order subsequent to the enactment of the present Organic Act, commonly known as the Jones Law, forms the connecting link between the executive and the legislative branches of the insular government, and represents the people's counsel in the administration of the government. The Council of State is composed of the Governor-General, as President, the Presidents of both houses of the Legislature, and the Secretaries of the Departments.

The provincial and municipal governments are supervised by the Department of the Interior through the Executive Bureau and the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, the former exercising authority over the thirty-seven regular organised and two of the so-called special provinces, and the latter over nine special provinces. The chief executive of each province is a provincial governor. He and two other members form the provincial board, which constitutes the legislative branch of the provincial government. All these three offices are filled by popular vote, while in the special provinces, with the exception of Palawan, Batanes, Agusan, Davao, Nueva Viscaya and Zamboanga, the provincial governors are appointed officials. The municipal president is the chief executive of each town or municipality, and the local legislative branch consists of a municipal council of from eight to eighteen councillors, depending upon the size of the municipality. The president, the vice-president, and the councillors are all elected by popular vote.

Area and Population.—The group is composed of about 7,000 islands and islets, of which only 466 have areas of one square mile or over. The eleven most important islands are Luzon, with an area of 40,814 square miles; Mindanao, 36,906 square miles; Samar, 5,124 square miles; Negros, 4,902 square miles; Palawan, 4,500 square miles; Panay, 4,448 square miles; Mindoro, 3,794 square miles; Leyte, 2,799 square miles; Cebu, 1,695 square miles; Bohol, 1,534 square miles; and Masbate, 1,255 square miles.

The total population, according to the Philippine Census of 1918, is 10,314,310, chiefly of Malay race, 91 per cent. of whom are Christians, and only 932,953, or 9 per cent., are Moros and Pagans, though these are fast taking advantage of the all-pervading system of public schools. The population of Manila, the capital and the leading commercial and industrial centre, is 285,806, of whom 259,437 are Filipinos, 17,760 Chinese, 1,612 Japanese, 2,916 Americans, 2,050 Spaniards, 664 English, 201 Germans, 121 French, 71 Swiss, and the rest of other nationalities.

Other towns with their estimated present population, including suburbs, are : Iloilo on Panay, 49,114 ; Cebu on Cebu, 65,502 ; Albay, 52,766 ; Laoag, 38,469 ; Vigan, 17,765 ; Naga, 9,396 (all on Luzon) ; and Zamboanga on Mindanao, 30,798. Baguio, in the Mountain Province, is the summer capital, corresponding to Simla in India, and has a population of 5,464.

Movement of population in 1921 : Births, 343,287 : deaths, 195,477 ; marriages, 67,463.

Justice and Defence.—For the administration of justice there are A supreme court, with a chief justice (a Filipino) and eight associate justices (three Filipinos) ; 26 judicial districts, each with a judge of first instance, except the ninth district, which has four judges, the same covering the city of Manila. There are fourteen auxiliary judges of first instance who aid the judges of first instance of the districts to which they are assigned or take their place in case of temporary absence, sickness or incapacity. There is one justice of the peace and one auxiliary justice of the peace for the city of Manila, for the city of Baguio, and for each municipality. In the city of Manila, the justice of the peace takes cognizance of civil cases only, the criminal cases being placed under the jurisdiction of a municipal court.

Public order is maintained through the municipal police and the Philippine Constabulary. The strength of the Constabulary at present is 382 officers and 5,902 enlisted men, distributed throughout the Archipelago and occupying 133 stations. The United States maintains in the Philippine Islands at present a force of about 13,000 troops of the United States Army. This includes 5 regiments of Filipino soldiers.

Religion.—The dominant religion of the islands is the Roman Catholic (7,751,176 adherents). In 1901 an independent Filipino Church was founded. The religious dogmas promulgated and followed by this new sect are practically identical with those observed by the Church of Rome. The Independent Filipino Church has 1,413,506 followers. Several Protestant denominations have extensive organisations and have many communicants (128,362). The inhabitants of Mindanao and Sulu are to a large extent Mohammedans and there are pagan tribes (now numbering about 300,000) in some of the more remote regions.

Education.—Education in the Philippines is free, secular, and co-educational, its principal aim being the spread of literacy on the basis of a common language, the English. In December, 1921, there was an annual enrolment of 1,070,255 pupils in the 7 659 public schools, with 352 American and 13,829 Filipino teachers. The annual expenditure on education is about 10,000,000 dollars. There are a number of special schools, including the Philippine Normal School, the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, the Central Luzon Agricultural School, the Philippine Nautical School, the Philippine School of Commerce and the Scho I for the Deaf and the Blind, together with some 250 schools specializing in agriculture, a number of which are particularly intended to benefit the non-Christian population. For higher education there is the State-supported University of the Philippines ; the total number of students in 1921-22 was 2,698 in the collegiate departments and 2,020 in the other departments ; and two private universities, the University of Santo Tomas, founded in 1611, conducted by the Dominican order, and the National University. There are also 384 private schools of all grades, with a total of 30,050 pupils and 1,229 teachers.

On July 13, 1922, there were 34 newspapers and periodicals published in English, 18 in English-Spanish, 24 in Spanish, 10 in Spanish-native

dialects, 7 in English-Spanish-native dialects, 6 in Chinese, 27 in native dialects, 6 in English-native dialects, and 1 in English-Chinese.

Finance.—The revenues and expenditures of the central government for six fiscal years were:—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenues	22,852,428	27,390,621	31,345,053	39,843,412	49,702,456	65,099,857
Expenditure	20,453,407	22,704,359	28,748,022	43,371,295	42,005,189	59,097,105

The total debt service in 1921 amounted to 1,905,632 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The principal products are rice, Manila hemp, coconut, sugar cane, corn, tobacco and maguey. During the year ending June 30, 1921, the areas planted were: abaca, 548,094 hectares; coconuts, 417,959 hectares; sugar cane, 241,345 hectares; tobacco, 90,980 hectares; rice, 1,673,381 hectares; corn, 543,828 hectares, and sweet potatoes, 63,561 hectares. The principal fruit is the banana, with 83,206 hectares planted; there are also mangoes, 10,534 hectares; and papayas, anonas, pilinuts (*Canarium commune*), and mandarin and oranges. The cultivation of rubber is increasing yearly, especially in the southern provinces where the large plantations are located. The total area planted throughout the Islands is 4,600 hectares.

In the production of copra and coconut oil, the Islands are classed among the foremost countries in the world. During the year 1921, there were produced 374,622 metric tons of copra which represented the return of only 56 per cent. of the trees cultivated. The remaining trees were still young.

The areas of uncultivated land are very considerable. The Archipelago has a total area of 29,629,600 hectares, and of these only 3,643,600 hectares, or 12 per cent., are cultivated, the remainder being distributed as follows: commercial and non-commercial forest lands, 18,848,300 hectares, or 64 per cent.; grass or bare lands, 5,529,300 hectares, or 19 per cent.; mangrove swamps, 262,700 hectares, or 1 per cent.; unexplored lands, 1,345,700 hectares, or 4 per cent.

The Islands possess about 72,224 square miles of forests furnishing chiefly timber, but also gums and resins, great quantities of rattan and bamboo, tan and dye barks and dye woods.

The Philippines is rich in mineral wealth, as shown by the reports of new discoveries of mineral deposits. The most important mineral deposits found in the Islands are gold, iron, silver, copper, and coal. Other minerals of non-metallic nature capable of great development are clay, stone, limestone, lime, asbestos, gypsum, gas, petroleum, sulphur, asphalt, alum, manganese, gems and precious stones, salt, and mineral waters. Total value of mineral production in 1917, 3,015,225 dollars; 1918, 3,266,677 dollars; 1919, 3,694,236 dollars; 1920, 3,805,385 dollars.

On account of the abundance of suitable local materials for hat-making and the excellent prices offered for Philippine hats, the manufacture of hats is a profitable industry. In 1919, 540,832 hats, valued at 1,470,026 pesos, were exported, chiefly to the United States, United Kingdom, Italy, and France. Philippine hats are made from native materials, such as bamboo, buri, sabutan, and pandan.

Commerce.—The values of imports and exports for fiscal years ending June 30 are stated as follows in U.S. dollars :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Imports .	83,763,290	107,774,000	123,132,111	160,814,664	166,030,738
Exports .	114,576,393	113,118,000	152,381,241	109,029,726	188,955,206

In the calendar year ending June 30, 1922, the commerce was distributed as follows (in Philippine pesos, 1 peso = 50 cents U.S. currency) :—

Country	Imports (Pesos)	Exports (Pesos)	Country	Imports (Pesos)	Exports (Pesos)
United States .	100,227,149	118,336,340	Switzerland .	1,277,874	62,027
Hawaii .	1,619,402	446,242	Italy .	91,334	599,307
Guam .	736	395,173	Germany .	899,449	8,847,892
United Kingdom .	6,056,203	10,358,794	Netherlands .	356,329	4,966,157
Spain .	933,547	7,224,000	Belgium .	60,754	830,906
Japan .	18,271,182	13,024,075	Canada .	299,505	1,354,209
China .	16,113,942	5,582,457	Denmark .	54,260	1,600
Hong Kong .	189,702	7,846,386	Japanese China .	507,579	60,904
British E. Indies .	2,290,637	2,468,251	Austria-Hungary .	25,449	325,117
Australasia .	5,070,052	1,321,306	Norway .	14,295	109
Dutch E. Indies .	5,620,314	537,601	Sweden .	9,170	—
France .	1,582,771	4,192,887	Other countries .	100,709	410,898
French E. Indies .	3,522,767	166,567			
Siam .	845,124	94,920	Total .	166,030,738	188,955,206

Shipping and Communications.—The greatest bulk of overseas shipments is made from the port of Manila, although other smaller ports also have direct connections with foreign ports. The most important of these are Iloilo, Cebu, and Zamboanga. More than 400 inter-island vessels are now operated in the coastwise trade of the Philippines. During 1921, 877 foreign vessels, with an aggregate net tonnage of 2,667,855, entered the Islands, while 983 vessels, with an aggregate net tonnage of 2,872,968, were cleared for foreign ports.

On August 1, 1922, there were in operation, 910 post-offices, 429 money-order offices, 6,415 miles of insular telegraph lines, and 908 miles of cable, with 372 telegraph offices, and 21 radio stations. At the same time there were 670 postal savings banks in operation, with 151,757 accounts. The amount of deposits in the banks on August 1, 1922, was 5,749,916 pesos (Philippine currency). Of the depositors 144,452 were Filipinos.

When the United States entered the islands in 1898 there was but a single line of narrow gauge track running between Manila and Dagupan, a distance of about 120 miles. Additions have been made to this until the total length of lines in operation at the close of the calendar year, 1916, was 881 miles (750 miles on Luzon, 72 on Panay and 59 on Cebu). The lines are owned by two companies, the Manila Railroad Company, now taken over by the Government, and by the Philippine Railway Company, which the Government is about to take over. Total length of roads (December 31, 1921), 6,159 miles. Besides the foregoing roads there were 1,941 miles of trails passable for horses only.

Banking and Coinage.—There are twelve banks doing business in the Islands: the International Banking Corporation, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Bank of the Philippine Islands, formerly the Banco Español Filipino, the Philippine National Bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Asia Banking Corporation, the China Banking Corporation, the Chinese American Bank of Commerce, the Philippine Trust Company, the Postal Savings Bank and the Monte de Piedad. The Philippine National Bank was inaugurated, under a special charter granted by the Philippine Legislature, on May 2, 1916, with an authorised capital of 10,000,000 dollars, of which 5,050,000 dollars was subscribed by the Government. On July 1, 1916, the Bank was declared the sole Government depository.

The coins used in the Philippine Islands are of the following denominations: Peso, one-half peso, peseta (20 centavos), media peseta (10 centavos), five centavo, and one centavo. Treasury certificates and bank notes are issued in one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one-hundred, two-hundred, and five-hundred peso denominations. The Philippine peso is equivalent to fifty cents of the United States money. The maintenance of the parity of the peso with the gold is provided for by the Currency Reserve Fund Act of May 6, 1918. The new peso now coined contains twenty grams of silver, .800 fine; the fifty-centavo piece contains ten grams of silver, .750 fine; the twenty-centavo piece, four grams of silver, .750 fine; and the ten-centavo piece, two grams of silver, .750 fine. The Philippine coins have been until lately coined in the United States, but recently the Mint of the Philippine Islands, located in Manila, was established for this purpose.

British Consul-General.—Thomas Harrington.

Vice-Consul at Iloilo.—Harold Walford.

Vice-Consul at Cebu.—Guy Walford.

GUAM.

The Island of Guam, situated at the southern extremity of the Mariana Archipelago, in latitude 13° 26' N, longitude 144° 43' E, is the largest island of that group. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty of Paris (December 10, 1898). It is under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department of the United States, and has been designated as a Naval Station for the purposes of government and protection. A garrison of marines and a shore naval force are maintained here. Guam is a saluting port.

The length of the island is 32 miles, the breadth from 4 to 10 miles, and the area 210 square miles. Agaña, the seat of Government, is about eight miles from the anchorage in Apra Harbour. The port of entry is Piti. The number of inhabitants (exclusive of the military establishment) on June 30, 1922, was 14,996, of whom 14,491 were classed as 'natives.' The birth-rate was 46.3, and the death-rate 18.9 per 1,000. The native language is Chamorro, but Spanish and English are also spoken.

The Governor of the island, a naval officer appointed by the President, takes precedence over and is entitled to the honours due to an Admiral. The Governor is also the Military Commander of the island, Commandant of the naval station, and combines the functions of the executive, legislative and judicial power of the Government. The judiciary system comprises one police court, an Island Court, a Court of Equity, a Higher Court of Equity,

and one Court of Appeal. The Spanish Colonial laws, modified when necessary by executive general orders of the Governor, are still in force.

Elementary education is compulsory. There are 2,274 pupils registered, 1,669 of whom are of school age (7 to 12). English, handicrafts and agriculture are taught.

There is a Government radio station on the island, which is in cable telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. There is a monthly mail service per west bound U.S. army and navy transports, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, and to Manila.

The port is closed to foreign vessels of war and commerce except in special cases. Permission to visit the island must be obtained of the Navy Department in each case.

The products of the island are maize, copra, rice, sweet potatoes, coffee, cocoa, and sugar, besides valuable timber. There are about 4,000 head of cattle, including 900 water buffaloes. The imports into the island in the year ending June 30, 1922, amounted to 643,869 dollars, and the exports to 70,814 dollars.

The official currency is that of the United States.

Governor.—A. Althouse, Captain U.S. Navy (appointed November 29, 1921).

SAMOAN ISLANDS.

(AMERICAN SAMOA.)

The Dutch were the first to visit the Samoan Islands, in 1722; French explorers followed in 1768 and 1787. In 1791 a British war vessel visited the islands.

The history of American Samoa commenced in the year 1872 when the harbour of Pagopago, in Tutuila, was ceded to the United States for a naval and coaling station. In 1878 this cession was confirmed and rights of freedom of trade and extra-territorial jurisdiction in Samoa were granted. On June 14, 1889, the conference between the representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain was held at Berlin, resulting in the treaty recognising the Samoan Islands as neutral territory, with an independent government, the natives being allowed to follow their own laws and customs, while for civil and criminal causes, in which foreigners were concerned, there was established a Supreme Court of Justice, in which an American citizen was the presiding judge. This arrangement continued till 1898, when disturbances regarding the right of succession to the office of king arose. In 1899 the kingship was abolished, and, by the Tripartite Treaty of November 14 of that year, accepted in February 13, 1900, by the United States, Great Britain and Germany renounced in favour of the United States all rights over the island of Tutuila and the other islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich, the islands to the west of that meridian being assigned to Germany.

The Island of Tutuila, 70 miles from Apia, has an area of about 40 square miles, with a population of 6,185 (3,166 males and 3,019 females), according to the 1920 census. Tau has an area of 14 square miles, and the other islets (Ofu and Olosega) of the Manua group have an area of about 4 square miles with a population of 1,873 (926 males and 947 females). The

total area of American Samoa is thus 58 square miles. According to the 1920 census American Samoa thus contained 8,058 inhabitants (4,092 males and 3,966 females). The harbour at Pagopago, which penetrates the south coast like a fiord, is the only good harbour in Samoa. It is a United States naval station under a Commandant, the Government having acquired there a land area of about 40 acres.

The Commandant is also the Governor of American Samoa by commission from the President of the United States. He appoints officers and frames laws or ordinances, but native customs (not inconsistent with United States laws) are not changed without the consent of the people.

The islands are organised in three political divisions corresponding to the old Samoan political units:—1, the Eastern District of Tutuila, with the islet of Aunu'u; 2, the Western district of Tutuila; and 3, the District of Manua, composed of Tau and the neighbouring islets. In each District there is a native governor, under whom are native chiefs in the counties, these having the control of village chiefs. Judicial power is vested in village courts, in five judicial district courts, and in a high court.

There are no public lands in American Samoa. Nearly all the land is owned by natives. The soil is fertile; the fruits comprise orange, grape fruit, lime, banana, mangoes and alligator pears. Copra is abundant and is of excellent quality.

The Island Government has established a system of public schools at 19 school centres, giving every child over 6 years of age the opportunity of an elementary English education: 1,533 pupils enrolled. The four religious missions here also conduct schools for pupils of all ages, instruction being given chiefly in Samoan. Pupil enrollment is as follows: London Missionary Society (established 1830), 1,962; Roman Catholic (French), 356; Wesleyan (Australasian), 96; and Mormon, 155. Mission schools, total, 2,569 pupils.

The natives pay their taxes in cash, on the 15th of December of each year, after the budget for the ensuing year has been prepared and approved. The annual output of copra is approximately 1,500 tons. There is a native guard (Fitaftas) of about 85, including the 22 members of the native band, trained by a drill sergeant and a bandmaster of the U.S. navy. The chief island products, besides copra, are taro, breadfruit, yams, coconuts, pine-apples, oranges, and bananas. Copra is the only article exported. Imports: 1918, 179,769 dollars; 1919, 182,959 dollars; 1920, 225,295 dollars. Exports: 1918, 178,676 dollars; 1919, 90,421 dollars; 1920, 98,213 dollars.

About 50 miles of public roads have been constructed. There is a United States Naval high-powered radio station located on the island of Tutuila, which has daily communication with New Zealand, Australia, Honolulu, the United States, and the islands of the Pacific. This radio station is open to commercial traffic. The fast mail steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company touch here on their regular trips between the United States, Hawaii and Australia.

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PART THE THIRD

OTHER COUNTRIES

ABYSSINIA.

(ETHIOPIA.)

THE ancient Empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia,' includes the Kingdoms of Tigré, with Lasta, in the north-east; Amhara, with Gojam, in the west and centre; Shoa in the south; besides territories and dependencies as far as Kaffa in the south and Harar in the south-east, with considerable portions of the Galla and Somali Lands. The following are the provinces into which the country is divided:—(1) Harar and Dependencies; (2) Wollo; (3) Kassa and Magi; (4) Goré; (5) Tigré; (6) Damot and Gojam; (7) Equatorial Provinces; (8) Gondar; (9) Jimma. The whole area is 350,000 sq. miles. For treaties relating to the boundaries of Abyssinia see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1907, p. 667. An agreement was reached in December, 1907, for the delimitation of the frontier towards British East Africa. The frontier follows the Dawa up to Ursulli, whence it runs mainly westwards, passing the south end of Lake Stephanie, and, after crossing the north-eastern branch of Lake Rudolf, runs mainly northwards and terminates at 6° N. 35° E. This frontier, however, is not yet finally delimited and accepted by the Abyssinians.

Government.

By the convention of Addis Abbaba of October 26, 1896, between Italy and King Menelik, the independence of Abyssinia was recognised.

Under an Agreement signed December 13, 1906, on behalf of Great Britain, France, and Italy, the three Powers undertake to respect and endeavour to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia; to act so that industrial concessions granted in the interest of one of them may not injure the others; to abstain from intervention in Abyssinian internal affairs; to concert together for the safeguarding of their respective interests in territories bordering on Abyssinia; and they make agreements concerning railway construction in Abyssinia and equal treatment in trade and transit for their nationals.

After the overthrow of Theodore, King of Amhara, by the British in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigré, who assumed the old title of Nigusa Nagasth ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelik II., King of Shoa (born 1842), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia. Menelik died in December, 1913, and was succeeded by Lij Yasu, born in 1896, son of his second daughter, Waizeru Shoa Röggä and Ras Mikael, the chief of the Wollo Gallas.

On September 27, 1916, Lij Yasu was deposed by public proclamation, and **Waizeru Zauditu**, another daughter of Menelik, born 1876, was nominated Empress, and Ras **Taffari**, G.C.M.G., proclaimed heir to the throne. The Empress was crowned at Addis Abbaba on February 11, 1917. To a great extent the exercise of power is in the hands of Ras Taffari.

The political institutions are essentially of a feudal character, analogous to those of early mediæval Europe. There is a vague State Council consisting

of the most important *rases*, under whom, for administrative purposes, are governors of districts and provinces and chiefs of villages. In August, 1919, Cabinet Government was introduced after over a year's personal administration by the Regent, but has since again fallen into disuse. Domestic slavery is an acknowledged institution.

The Abyssinian Army in the field consists of two main parts. The standing army composes the nucleus, and the remainder of the forces are drawn from the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, a sort of militia. Besides the above, a varying number of irregulars may join the army on the outbreak of war. The standing army, instituted by Menelik, forms in effect the paid standing garrison of each province, and might amount altogether to something under 100,000 men. Both they and the militia amounting to perhaps another 200,000 men, are very loosely organised, and have very little in the shape of transport or modern equipment. Practically every man is armed with a rifle, and often with shield and sword as well.

Population.

According to recent estimates the population, which is mainly of Semitic origin, numbers $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and consists of four groups—the Gallas and Somalis, in the south and south-west, the Shoans in the centre, the Tigrisians in the north, and the Danakil in the east. The Abyssinians, properly so called, number rather less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and inhabit the provinces of Tigré, Amhara, Gojam, and Shoa (in part), covering an area of over one-third of the whole country. They are mostly Christians. The Gallas, who are for the most part Mohammedans, comprise one-half of the entire population, and are a pastoral and agricultural people. The Shoans, who are Christians, number 1,500,000 and furnish the ruling class. Everyone is a soldier, and the present ruler depends upon them to maintain her sovereignty. The Tigrisians are a lighter coloured people and show their Semitic descent. They formerly furnished the rulers of Ethiopia. The Danakil are Mohammedans, and on account of the inaccessibility of their country preserve a sort of independence, merely paying an annual sum to the Emperor as a tribute. There are also some Negroes (in the South-West), and the Falashas (of Jewish religion), in the N.E. centre with a number of non-natives (Indians, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians, and a few Europeans) in the towns.

Except Harar, and perhaps in the north, there are no towns in Abyssinia in our sense of the word—not even Addis Abbaba, which consists of villages and suburbs scattered round the Palace, and is about three miles in diameter. The most important towns, politically and commercially, are: Gondar, capital of Amhara, 3,000; Adua, capital of Tigré, 5,000; Axum, ancient capital of Ethiopia, and still the seat of the Abuna, 5,000; Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000; Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 2,000; Addis Abbaba, present capital of Abyssinia, and Shoa 40,000–50,000 (with a foreign population of about 1,500, of whom about 1,000 are British Indian and British Arab subjects, Greeks and Armenians); Debra-Tabor (Mount Tabor), Mágdala, and Makallé; Gore, Saiyu, Nekempti, Saméré, 3,000–4,000, and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres; Mahdera-Mariam (Mary's Rest), 4,000. The population of Harar is estimated at 50,000, of whom about 300 are Europeans; at Diré Dawa there are a considerable number of Europeans. Gambela, in Western Abyssinia, is a trading station leased to the Sudan Government. It is an important outlet for the trade in the West. A service of steamers is maintained from June to November with Khartum.

Religion and Instruction.

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians to Christianity in the fourth century they have remained members of the Alexandrian Church. The Abuna, or head bishop, is always a Copt, appointed and consecrated by the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, but his influence is controlled by the Echehgeh, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the spirituality, numbering about 100,000 ecclesiastics. Both Copts and Abyssinians are monophysite, rejecting the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451).

Education has hitherto been restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy, but in October, 1907, an edict was issued enjoining compulsory education on all male children over the age of 12. This is, however, a dead letter. There are schools at Addis Abbaba and Harar. The attendances are most irregular, and the institution is unpopular as yet with the ignorant people.

Justice is administered by the provincial governors, and *shums*, or petty chiefs, with the right of appeal to the Emperor. The legal system is said to be based on the Justinian Code. The penal code is based on the Mosaic law. Foreigners are subject to the jurisdiction of a special mixed court or to their own consular Courts according to circumstances.

Agriculture.

The chief industries are pastoral and agricultural. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous. The horses of the country are small but hardy; mules are bred everywhere, being used as pack animals; donkeys are also small and serve for baggage animals. The soil belongs theoretically to the Negus; the idea of landed property scarcely exists among the populace, and agriculture is therefore backward. Cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, coffee, and vine might thrive well in many districts, but are nowhere extensively cultivated. The production of Harari coffee (long berry Mocha) is on the increase. Besides this, which is cultivated, there grows more especially in southern and western Abyssinia a wild coffee plant, yielding a berry known as Abyssinian coffee, which grows in extensive forests. The supply is said to be unlimited. The native produce includes hides and skins, barley, millet (*dhurra*), wheat, *gesho* (which serves as a substitute for hops), and tobacco, but not in sufficient quantities for export. Manufacturing industries are also in a backward state. The forests abound in valuable trees and rubber. Iron is abundant in some districts and is manufactured into spears, knives, hatchets, &c. Placer gold mining and washing are carried on in many districts; coal is mined in the Shoa province, but is not of commercial importance; silver, copper, and sulphur have been found.

Commerce.

The principal artery of trade is the French Ethiopian railroad, but caravans also do a large trade in the interior. The chief trade routes besides the railway are the following:—(1) Khartum-Gambella, Khartum-Gallabat, and Khartum-Roseires (Sudan); (2) Mombasa-Nairobi-Moyale (British East Africa); (3) Bulbar-Ogaden (British Somaliland); (4) Massawa-Asmara-Gondar, Assab-Dessie (Italian Eritrea); (5) Mogadishu-Lugh-Dolo-Arusi (Italian Somaliland).

The exports consisted mainly of hides and skins, coffee, wax, ivory, civet, and native butter. The imports comprised grey shirting (*abu jedid*), cotton goods, provisions, liquors, railway material, sugar, and petroleum. The imports are chiefly from England, France, India, Italy, and the United

States. The total trade between Abyssinia and Great Britain for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) was as follows:—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Abyssinia.	—	28,947	8,986	4,800	6,442
Exports to Abyssinia	12,730	10,869	81,336	54,387	4,188

Abyssinia has commercial treaties with Great Britain (1897) for 'most favoured nations treatment'; with Italy (1897), terminable on six months' notice; with the United States (1903) for 10 years, then subject to one year's notice; with Germany and Austria-Hungary (1905) for 10 years, then subject to one year's notice; with France (1908) for 10 years, and then subject to a year's notice.

Communications.

Roads in Abyssinia are mere tracks, and transport is effected by means of mules, pack-horses, donkeys, and, in some places, camels. In the capital and its vicinity a few miles of metalled road have been constructed. In 1896 the Franco-Ethiopian Railway Co. was formed for the construction of a line from Jibuti in French Somaliland, which reached the capital in 1917. The line is of metre gauge, with a total length of 495 miles. Trains run twice weekly in each direction, covering the distance in three days, but running by day only. The railway is under French management, and depends financially on a subvention from the French government.

There are telegraph lines (1,056 miles) connecting Addis Abbaba with Harar, with Sidamo, with Jibuti in French Somaliland, and with Massawa in Eritrea. Telephone lines connect Addis Abbaba with Harar, also with Gore and Gambela (in the west), Jimma and Sharada (south-west), Dessie (north), and Debra Tabor and Gojam, and with Ankober, and Asmara with Adua and Barromeida.

Money and Credit.

The Bank of Abyssinia, with authorised capital of 500,000*l.* and paid-up capital of 125,000*l.*, has its head office at Addis Abbaba and agencies at Harar, Diré Dawa, Goré, Gambela and Dessie. By its constitution the Governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its President, and its governing body sits at Cairo. The amount of the bank-note issue on December 31, 1920, was 214,765 dollars, of which 155,215 dollars were in circulation and 59,550 dollars at the bank.

The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar, but the Menelik dollar is the standard coin. This coin, the *talari*, or dollar, worth about 2*s.*, weighs 28·075 grammes, ·835 fine. It has nominally the same value as the Maria Theresa dollar, but in the capital is disliked, and in some places is not taken at all. Other silver coins are the half, quarter, and sixteenth (girsh or piastre) of a talari, and there is also a copper coin, the *besa* (= one-hundredth of a dollar). Various articles, however, are used as medium of exchange; bars of salt are regularly accepted as money all over the country, in two sizes, and at a fluctuating rate according to supply and cost of transport. Cartridges are also currency, although there is a dead-letter edict against them; and in most places barter prevails.

The metric system of weights and measures is used to a certain extent in the capital and district bordering the railway line. The principal native weights and measures, which are also used in trade with foreigners, are as follow.

Weights and Measures.**WEIGHTS.**

Oket = weight of Maria Theresa/Menelik dollar = 28,067 grammes, approximately 1 oz. avoirdupois.

Natr = 30 okets, approximately 1 lb. 14 ozs. avoirdupois.

Furasula = 20 natrs, approximately 37½ lbs.

Kantar = 100 lbs.

1 *Waggia* (for ivory) = 480 dollars weight.

1 „ (for rubber) = 640 dollars weight.

LINEAL MEASURES.

Kinnal = French Coudée (length of forearm and hand) = cubit = 50 centimetres = 19¾ inches.

Kkalad = 130 kinnals = 65 metres = 213½ feet, say 71 yards.

LAND MEASURE.

The measure is a *Gasha*, which varies according to the quality of the land, and ranges between 15 *kkalads* by 25 *kkalads*, and 7 *kkalads* by 11 *kkalads*, the latter equalling roughly 80 acres.

GRAIN MEASURES.

10 *kounna* = 1 *ladan*.

2 *ladan* = 1 *dawala* = 80 kilos.

MEASURE FOR HONEY AND CIVET.

10 *wanche* (horn cups) = 1 *goundo* = about 3 litres.

CUBIC MEASURE.

Does not exist, the cubic contents of an object being expressed by detailing its length, breadth and height as near as circumstances permit.

LIQUID MEASURES.

These apparently do not exist as Abyssinian measures, the litre being usually adopted.

Diplomatic Representatives.**1. OF ABYSSINIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.**

None.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ABYSSINIA.

Minister.—Claude Russell (appointed Sept. 20, 1920).

Consul.—Major J. H. Dodds, C.M.G.

There is a Consul also at Harar, Dangela, Goré, Mega, and Maji.

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AFGHÂNISTÂN.

AFGHÂNISTÂN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 29° and 38° 20' of north latitude, and 61° and 72° of east longitude, with a long narrow strip extending to 75° east longitude (Wakhân). On the north-east, the boundary follows a line running generally westward from a fixed point near one of the peaks of the Sarikol Range to Lake Victoria, thence along the line of that branch of the Oxus which issues from the lake, and so, following the course of the Oxus, to Khamiab. From Khamiab, the line runs in a south-westerly direction to Zulfikâr, on the river Hari-Rûd, and thence by Kâl-i-Kalla to Hashîdan, thence to the south, between Hashtadan

and Siah Koh, north of Bandan, the boundary is undefined. The Sistan lake and the Helmund river form the boundary between Siah Koh and Band-i-Seistan, and thence the boundary runs south in a straight line to Koh-i-Malik Siah, where the frontiers of Persia, Afghánistán and Baluchistan meet. Here the boundary turns round and runs generally eastwardly to the Khwája Amran range. The eastern and southern boundaries of Afghánistán long remained uncertain, but the basis of a delimitation was settled, in 1893, at a conference between the Amír Abdur Rahmán and Sir Mortimer Durand, and the boundary agreed upon, with the exception of the Asmar section, has since been demarcated. The Amír agreed that Chitral, Bajaur and Swát should be included within the British sphere of political influence, while he himself was to retain Asmar and the Kunar valley above it, as far as Arnawai; also the tract of Birmal, west of Waziristan. In the subsequent demarcation, Káfristán was included within the countries, under Afghán control, and is garrisoned by the Amír's troops. Between March, 1903, and May, 1905, the boundary towards Persia was demarcated from Koh-i-Malik Siah to the Helmund, and thence to Siah Koh. In July, 1905, Sir Henry McMahon announced his award concerning disputed water rights over the Helmund river, but the award has not yet been ratified by the Persian Government. The Kháibar boundary was demarcated by Mr. J. L. Malley in 1919, and re-demarcated by Colonel Keene in 1921.

On November 22, 1921, a treaty between Great Britain and Afghánistán was signed at Kabul, in accordance with which Great Britain recognises the complete independence of Afghánistán, and agrees to an interchange of diplomatic representatives; while Afghánistán accepts the existing Anglo-Afghán frontier as demarcated in 1919. The Afghán government may import munitions of war through India. The treaty is for a period of three years.

For earlier British relations with Afghánistán, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, pp. 662-3.

Amanullah Khán, the reigning Amír, the third son of Amír Habibullah Khán by his principal wife, Ulva Hazrat, was born on June 1, 1892, and succeeded on the assassination of his father, February 20, 1919. A son and heir was born to the Amír on June 5, 1921. The Amír has five brothers:—Inayatulla Khán (born Oct. 20, 1888), Hayatulla Khán (born Dec. 29, 1888), Kabirulla Khán (born Oct. 4, 1895), Asadulla Jan (born May 23, 1910), and Obedulla Khan (born Nov. 18, 1915). Uncles of the Amír are:—Aminulla Khán (born Oct. 12, 1885), Muhammad Umar Khán (born Sept. 16, 1889), and Ghulám Ali Khán (born Sept. 3, 1890).

The government of Afghánistán is monarchical under one hereditary prince, whose power varies with his own character, skill, and fortune. The dominions are politically divided into the four provinces of Kábul, Turkistán, Herat, and Kandahár, Badakhshán being now under Turkistán. Each province is under a *hákím* or governor (called Naib-ul-Hukuma), under whom subordinate officials dispense justice and collect taxes. Spoliation, exaction, and embezzlement are not infrequent.

Area and Population.—The extreme breadth of Afghánistán from north-east to south-west is about 700 miles; its length from the Herát frontier to the Kháibar Pass, about 600 miles; the area is about 245,000 square miles. The surrounding countries are, on the north, Russian territory and Bokhara on the west, Persia; on the south, the British Political Agency of Baluchistán and, on the east, the mountain tribes scattered along the north-western frontier of India, and included within the sphere of British influence in the North-Western Frontier Province. There are five

larger and two smaller provinces, in addition to the Province of Kábul, each under a Governor, and each possessing its own army.

Population about 6,380,500, the dominant race being the Afghans, of whom the leading tribes are the Durrani and the Ghilzáis, who amount to about 2,200,000 souls; then follow other Afghans, and the Tájiks, Hazáras, and Aimáks, and Uzbaks. The languages spoken are Persian and Pushtoo. The predominant religion is Islam.

The two largest towns are Kábul, the capital (population about 150,000), and Jalálábád. Other large towns are Kandahár (population 31,500) and Herát (population 20,000).

There are nine newspapers published in the country, 4 in Kábul, 2 in Kandahar, 1 in Jalálábád, 1 in Herát, and 1 in Chaharikar.

Justice.—Justice in criminal cases is administered by Government officials, in civil cases by a *Kazi*, or judge, who follows the law of the Koran.

The present Amír has instituted a Ministry of Justice to supervise the administration of justice. A Code of Criminal Procedure has also been instituted (June 18, 1921).

Finance.—The revenue of Afghánistán is subject to considerable fluctuations. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one-third to one-tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation. The total revenue is estimated at between 12 and 13 million rupees, but this estimate is probably too low.

The late Amír received a subsidy from the Indian Government of Rs. 18,50,000 a year, in accordance with the treaty of 1893. But in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Peace Treaty of August 8, 1919, the arrears of the late Amír's subsidy have been confiscated and no subsidy is at present being granted to the Amír.

Defence.—In addition to his regular army the Amír's military forces are largely supplemented by local levies of horse and foot. The mounted levies are simply the retainers of great chiefs, or of the latter's wealthier vassals. The foot levies are now permanently embodied, and as irregulars form an auxiliary to the regular infantry. The mountain batteries are believed to be serviceable. As engineers, the Hazára 'sappers,' who are regularly enrolled, are excellent workmen. The Afghán army is said to number 98,000 men, including 18,000 cavalry and 386 guns. The real military strength of Afghánistán lies in the rugged and inhospitable nature of the country, the absence of good roads, and in the capacity and aptitude of its inhabitants for guerilla warfare, which have been greatly enhanced of recent years by the wholesale importation of rifles and ammunition from the Gulf.

Production.—Although the greater part of Afghánistán is more or less mountainous, and a good deal of the country is too dry and rocky for successful cultivation, yet there are many fertile plains and valleys, which, with the assistance of irrigation from small rivers or wells, yield very satisfactory crops of fruit, vegetables, and cereals. There are four classes of cultivators—1st, proprietors, who cultivate their own land; 2nd, tenants, who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of the produce; 3rd, *bazgars*, who are the same as the *métayers* in France; and 4th, hired labourers. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghánistán. One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, *Erum Lens*, and *Cicer arietinum*, with some peas and beans. The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped

in autumn. It consists of rice, millet, arzna (*Panicum italicum*), Indian corn, &c. The castor-oil plant, madder, and the assafoetida plant abound. Fruit, viz. the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, is produced in profuse abundance. They form the principal food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities.

An extremely curious variety of fat-tailed sheep is native to Afghánistán. It is characterised by the immense weight* and size of its tail, caused by development of masses of fat, forming stores of nourishment which are drawn upon during the winter months, when fodder is scarce. These sheep furnish the principal meat diet of the inhabitants, and the grease of the tail is a substitute for butter. The wool and skins not only provide material for warm apparel, but also furnish the country's main article of export.

Northern Afghánistán is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead is found in many parts. Iron of excellent quality comes from Bajaur (outside Afghánistán), and the Farmúli district (or Birmal), and a gold mine is being worked under the supervision of a British mining expert at Kandahár; gold in small quantities is also brought from the Laghmán Hills and Kunar. Badakhshán was famous for its precious stones, especially lapis lazuli.

Silks, felts, carpets, articles from camels' and goats' hair, are some of the principal industries. At Kábul, soap, cloth, boots, and some other articles are manufactured for local consumption, but chiefly for the army. The sheepskin coat, or *postán*, manufacture is one of the important industries. The government factories and workshops at Kábul have as their partial object public education in mechanical methods and appliances, and as a feature of such work classes are organised in different industries.

Trade.—No accurate registration of the trade of Afghánistán has yet been obtained. The trans-frontier trade between India and Afghánistán (according to Indian statistics) was as follows in five years ending March 31:

—	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into India . . .	1,147,000	1,194,000	1,975,000	1,328,500	809,500
Exports into Afghanistan .	1,258,000	2,020,000	1,607,000	1,543,200	1,353,700

Of the exports from India to Afghánistán the chief items are cotton goods, indigo and other dyeing materials, sugar, hardware, leather and silver treasure. The imports into India include timber, fruits and vegetables, grain and pulse, ghi and other provisions, assafoetida and other drugs, spices, wool, silk, cattle, hides, and tobacco.

Communications.—Afghánistán is not a member of the International Postal Union, so that the sending of letters or parcels to the country is attended with some uncertainty and inconvenience. Letters, etc., from all parts of the world have to be sent, at present, to the Political Agent, Kháibar, Landi Kotal, who arranges to forward them to the Afghan border. Letters are despatched by runners twice a week; they require three days for delivery. Bulky packages and boxes are forwarded by the Afghan trade agent in Peshawar.

The trade routes of Afghánistán are as follows:—From Persia by Meshed to Herát; from Bokhára by Merv to Herát; from Bokhára by Karshi, Balkh, and Khulm to Kábul; from East Turkistán by Badakhshan and Kandahár

to Kábul; from India by the Kháibar road to Kábul; from India by the Gomál Pass to Ghazní and Kelat-i-Ghilzai; from Chaman, the terminus of the North-Western Railway beyond Quetta, to Kandahár and thence to Kábul or Herát.

There are no railways in the country. The Kháibar and Bolan roads are fit for light wheeled traffic as far as Kábul and Kandahár respectively. There is no wheeled carriage, except artillery, proper to the country, and merchandise is still transported on camel or pony back. There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghánistán, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts. Telephonic communication exists between Dakka, Jalálábád and Kábul, a distance of 136 miles, and between Kábul and Kandahár. A telephone line will, it is understood, shortly be constructed between Kandahár and Herát.

Money and Currency.—The Kabuli rupee is the usual currency, though Government demands are often paid in kind. Currency notes of local manufacture in denominations of 1, 5, 25, 50, and 100 rupees, were introduced in July, 1920.

The Amir's mint at Kábul was for some years under the supervision of a European. The current coins in Kabul are Dínár, Paísa, Sháhí, Sannár or Misqálí, 'Abbási, Qarán, Rupee and Tumán. Dínár and Tumán are legendary coins intended for purposes of calculation only. Paísa and Sháhí are copper coins, and Misqálí, 'Abbási, Qarán and Rupee are silver coins.

10 Dínár	= 1 Paísa or Taka.	1½ 'Abbási	= 1 Qurán.
5 Paísa	= 1 Sháhí.	2 Qarán	= 1 Rupee.
2 Sháhí	= 1 Sannár, Saddínár or Misqálí	20 Rupees	= 1 Tumán.
2 Sannár	= 1 'Abbási.		

One Kabuli rupee is equal to about eightpence at the normal rate of exchange between Afghánistán and India.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AFGHÁNISTÁN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Sirdar Abdul Hadi Khan (appointed January 21, 1922).

There are Afghan consular officers in India at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AFGHÁNISTÁN.

Envoy and Minister.—Lt.-Col. F. H. Humphrys, C.I.E. (appointed January 21, 1922).

Counsellor.—R. R. Maconachie.

Secretary.—Capt. E. T. R. Wickham.

Military Attaché.—Major Fraser.

There are consuls at Jalálábád and Kandahár.

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ALBANIA.

(SHKYPENIA.)

THE geographical district known as Albania was made up of the Turkish Provinces of Scutari and of Yanina, and of the parts of the Ottoman vilayets of Kossovo and Monastir, which bordered upon those Provinces. The Albanians are divided into two principal groups—the Ghegs, who live in the north, and the Tosks, who live in the south.

Little is known of their early history. From 1431, when the Turks captured Yanina, the Albanians remained under Turkish rule, except for two brief periods of independence, first between 1443 and 1468, under Prince George Castriot II, surnamed Scanderbeg, and again in the eighteenth century, under the Tosk, Ali Tepelen of Yanina, in the south, and the Bushati Dynasty of Scutari, in the north. In 1880 the short-lived Albanian League was founded, and ruled Albania for two years, making an unsuccessful effort to obtain independence.

The Albanians have an hereditary aristocracy, and whilst in the north they are divided into clans or tribes, in the south the people look for guidance to a system of beys or chiefs, whose power is very considerable. The Albanian language is held by most authorities to be of Aryan origin.

The independence of Albania was proclaimed at Valona on November 28, 1912, and on December 20, 1912, the London Ambassadorial Conference agreed to the principle of Albanian autonomy. Subsequently that Conference approximately decided the frontiers of the new country, and agreed that a European Prince be nominated to rule it. Prince William of Wied, having accepted the crown of the new country from an Albanian deputation, which offered it to him at Neuwied, on February 21, 1914, arrived at Durazzo on March 7, 1914. The Government of the country was vested in the hands of the Prince, supported and advised by an International Commission of Control, the creation of which was agreed to by the Ambassadorial Conference in July, 1913.

After the outbreak of the European War in 1914, the Prince and nearly all the members of the International Commission left Albania, which fell again into a state of anarchy, and was invaded by Montenegro, Serbia,

Greece and Italy, the latter occupying the seaport of Valona. An attempt was made by Essad Pasha Topdani, who had been expelled from the country in May but who returned in September, after the departure of the Prince of Wied, to establish a military government with its seat at Durazzo. Eventually the Austrians overran Albania, capturing San Giovanni di Medua on January 25, 1916, and Durazzo on February 28, 1916. On June 3, 1917, the general in charge of the Italian forces proclaimed Albania an independent country, and a provisional Government was set up at Durazzo. Several cabinets have since ruled the country, the latest being that of Djaffer Ypi, which was formed on December 22, 1921. There is a Diet of 78 members, elected February, 1921. At the head of the State is the Council of Regents, composed of a representative of each of the religious bodies in the country. At the end of December, 1921, the Regents were as follows:

Bektashi Moslem.—Omer Pasha Vrioni.

Sunni Moslem.—Refik Toptani.

Catholic.—Antoine Pistuli.

Greek Church.—Sotir Peci.

Albania was admitted a member of the League of Nations on December 17, 1920.

Area and Population.—The frontiers of Albania, which were provisional, were shown in the map of the Balkan Peninsula which accompanied THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1914. An International Commission in 1922 partly determined the boundaries of Albania. The country measures 248 miles from north to south, and from 62 to 73 miles from east to west; the estimated probable area of the country is between 14,000 and 15,000 square miles, while the population is estimated at 831,877, and divided as follows:—

	North Albania	Central Albania	South Albania	Total	Per cent.
Mahomedan . . .	160,573	254,884	169,218	584,675	71
Roman Catholic . .	85,098	3,857	32	88,987	10
Greek Church . . .	2,705	36,316	119,194	158,215	19
Total	248,376	295,057	288,444	831,877	—

The country is divided into 8 provinces, named after the principal towns, which with estimated population, are as follows:—Durazzo, 5,000; Scutari, 32,000; Korytza, 24,000; Elbasan, 13,000; Tirana, the provisional capital, 12,000; Argyrocastro, 12,000; Berat, 8,500; Valona, 6,500.

Religion and Instruction.—About two-thirds of the Albanians are Moslems. Of the remaining one-third the Christians in the north are for the most part Roman Catholics, and the Christians in the south are members of the Orthodox (Greek) Church.

There are 548 primary schools in the country, of which 474 have only one class, while 28 have five classes. There are 854 teachers and about 24,000 pupils. There are, besides, 12 continuation schools, 2 secondary schools (at Scutari and Korytza), and a teachers' training college at Elbasan, opened in 1921. The Government is bearing the cost of educating 44 Albanian students in Italy, 55 in Austria, and 3 in France.

Justice.—The Albanians have a strict code of honour, but in the past no universal system of Justice has been in force. At present there is in every province a tribunal of first instance with three judges and a court of cassation, composed of six judges, at Scutari.

Finance.—For 1921 the budget provided for a revenue of 18,809,045 gold francs, and an expenditure of 21,471,457 gold francs. For 1922 the revenue was 19,747,210 gold francs, and the expenditure 22,195,552 gold francs.

The national debt is not large; it includes 300,000 dollars lent by the United States Government.

Production and Industry.—The Albanian economic system is very primitive; each family provides for its own needs. Great tracts of the country remain uncultivated, and the areas at present under cultivation are dealt with in a primitive way. The State owns some 125,000 acres of the best land in the plain between the rivers Shkumbi and Vojussa. The country for the greater part is rugged, wild, and mountainous, the exceptions being along the Adriatic littoral and the Korytza Basin. Tobacco, wool, olive oil, corn and cattle are the principal products of the country. Cattle-breeding receives special attention. The wool is made up into coarse and heavy native cloth. There are vast tracts of forest land composed of oak, walnut and chestnut trees, as well as beeches, pines and firs. The mineral wealth of Albania is a matter of conjecture. The only industries in the country are those connected with agriculture, such as flour-milling, olive-pressing and cheese-making.

Imports in 1920, 17,533,000 gold francs; exports, 1,522,000 gold francs. Imports in 1921, 17,659,000 gold francs; exports, 2,190,000 gold francs.

Central Albania has no roads, but in the South the Italian administration has constructed military roads extending South via Tepeleni and Argyrocastro, and the North and East via Liascoviki and Erzek to Korytza. Northern Albania has one road, connecting Durazzo and Tirana with Alessio and Scutari. Total length of roads, 310 miles. As yet there are no railways in the country. The ports are five in number, viz. San Giovanni di Medua, Durazzo, Valona, Porto Palermo, and Santi Quaranta; but all the ports need to be improved. Two Italian shipping lines maintain communications with the rest of Europe.

The country has no banks and no currency. The unit adopted for public accounts is the gold franc.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ALBANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister and Envoy.—Mehmed Bey Konitza (appointed March 16, 1922).
Consul-General.—H. Lyon Thomson.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ALBANIA.

Minister and Envoy.—H. C. A. Eyres (appointed January 13, 1922).

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ARABIA.¹

LARGE areas in Arabia consist only of desert or steppe, occupied by Bedouin tribes, who are forced to adopt a nomadic existence. Considerable portions of the Nefud, or Northern Sand-belt, and the whole of the Ruba el-Khali, or great Southern Desert of soft sand, are quite uninhabitable, although they supply good grazing at certain seasons. There are many tribal communities, settled, half settled, and nomadic, who give effective allegiance only to their own chiefs while admitting the loose overlordship of one of the greater Emirs *e.g.* Ibn Saud, Ibn Rashid, or the King of Hejaz. They are to be found mainly in the Hinterland of Yemen, in the Asir Highlands, in the interior of Oman, and all round the northern fringe of the Nefud desert, which divides Arabia proper from the Syrian Desert or Hamad. But the oases of Central Arabia and most of the fertile coastal districts are occupied by settled communities, under eight independent systems of government. The total area is approximately 1,000,000 square miles, with a population roughly estimated at four or five millions.

1. **The Kingdom of Hejaz**, which attained its independence during the course of the late war, has an estimated area of 170,000 square miles, and an estimated population of about 900,000. Its frontiers are not delimited except on the west. On the south the more or less agreed line runs inland from Hali Point so as to include the territories of the Zahran, Ghamid and Bisha tribes. On the east, Khurma, Teima and Kheibar are in Hejaz, but the first is claimed also by Nejd, and the line between is very uncertain. On the north the recognised boundary runs inland from north of Akaba to about Muaddham, on the Hejaz Railway, and thence to Teima, which was taken from Ibn Rashid in the war. Hejaz is barren or semi-barren in the greater part of its area. It may be regarded as the most important principality in Arabia in virtue of its possession of Mecca (70,000 inhabitants) and Medina (before the war, 35,000, now reduced under 10,000 inhabitants), the Holy Places of Islam. Formerly included in the Turkish Vilayet of Hejaz, which extended from Akaba in the north to Asir in the south (but latterly, only from Medain Salih in the north), it was the chief centre of Ottoman influence in Arabia; and by means of the Hejaz railway,

¹ See Map in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1917

with its terminus at Medina, the Turks were enabled to maintain garrisons in the ports and the chief towns of the interior. But the Grand Sherif, or Emir of Mecca, wielded great influence throughout the Moslem world. Ottoman control was largely maintained in the past by the payment of an annual subsidy, but the presence of the Turks and their maladministration was always resented. Early in the war the British Government guaranteed the autonomy of the Hejaz, in the event of a successful revolt, and on June 5, 1916, HUSEIN IBN ALI, the present Emir, proclaimed his independence. In November, 1916, the Emir Husein issued a proclamation assuming the title King of Hejaz. The Treaty of Peace with Turkey recognised the Hejaz as a free and independent State. The capital is Mecca, and the chief port is Jidda, on the Red Sea, population about 20,000. The chief product is dates, of which the large crop gathered from the Medina oasis ranks highest: but all are consumed locally. Hides, wool, and gum are the principal exports, but the volume is never large, and less now than before the war. Imports are mainly foodstuffs and building materials. Taxation is light, but irregular requisitions and customs dues at the ports are often heavy and furnish the bulk of the King's revenue. Great Britain pays him a considerable subsidy to enable him to maintain independence and provide for the Pilgrimage.

2. **The Emirate of Nejd and Hasa**, the more powerful of the two Central Arabian principalities, has its capital at Riyadh, whence the Saud dynasty exercises jurisdiction over the neighbouring groups of oases and the surrounding steppes. Its sway extends south to the farthest limits of Wadi Dawasir, west to Khurma on, or within, the Hejaz border, north to Hail and the edge of the Nefud, and east to the Gulf. It is the modern representative of the Wahabite Empire founded about 1745 by Mohammed Ibn Saud, Sheikh of Dariyah. The present Emir of Riyadh, ABD EL-AZIZ ES-SAUD, who has maintained an intermittent conflict with the neighbouring Emirate of Jebel Shammar, expelled the Turks from Hasa in 1914, and has extended his influence to include Katif in the region of the Persian Gulf. Estimated population about 400,000. (South Nejd—south of Riyadh—has about 100,000 inhabitants, Central Nejd about 150,000, Kasim 75,000, and Hasa 75,000.) The largest towns are Riyadh (20,000), Boreida (15,000), Anciza (10,000), Hauta (10,000), Hillah (10,000), Hariq (7,000), Shakra (6,000). Nejd produces nothing for export; but Kasim collects and exports hides and *ghi* (butter); and Hasa produces and exports dates, textiles, hides and live-stock.

3. **The Emirate of Jebel Shammar**, which lies to the north of Nejd, has lately come partially within its jurisdiction; since the middle of last century it had maintained its independence under the Rashid dynasty. It has its capital at Hail, and is far more Bedouin in character than its southern rival. The present Emir of Hail is ABDULLAH IBN MITAB, born in 1907, who succeeded on the assassination of his cousin, SAUD IBN RASHID, in May, 1920. Estimated population, including the Shammar, 250,000. No products for export, and everything except bare necessities has to be imported.

4. **The Principate of Asir**, on the west coast of Arabia, between Hejaz and Yemen, has its capital at Sabiyah in Lowland Asir. The principate is in the hands of the Idrisi family, the present ruler being MOHAMMED IBN ALI EL-IDRISI. This principate, however, has no effective jurisdiction over *Highland* Asir, where the power is chiefly in the hands of the head of the Aidh family, chief of the Beni Mugheid tribe, but since the war it has been extended southwards to Holeida, and now includes all the northern

half of the Yemen Tihama. Estimated population of all Asir, whether under Idrisi or not (the great majority are independent of him), under 1,000,000. Considerable export of hides and live-stock chiefly to Eritrean ports.

5. **The Imamate of Yemen**, which is centred at Sanaa, is of considerable antiquity (11th cent. A.D.), the Imam tracing his descent through Zaid and Hasan to the Caliph Ali, and being credited by his followers with infallibility and esoteric knowledge. Considerable areas are devoted to agriculture, cereals and coffee; great tracts of mountain-land are extensively cultivated. The present Imam is YAHYA MOHAMMED HAMID ED-DIN. Area, 75,000 square miles; estimated population, 1,000,000. Capital, Sanaa; population about 25,000. The chief port, Hodeida, population 40,000, is not in the Imam's hands; but the latter claims Zebid and has some small ports in the southern Tihama. His jurisdiction ceases about a day's journey east of Sanaa, but extends over all the highland ridge from Saada to Kataba. The chief agricultural products are consumed locally, coffee being the only item exported in any bulk. This goes out now more by Aden than Hodeida, while Mocha no longer counts. No figures are available since the war, but beyond doubt coffee export has declined seriously. Hides are now the largest export.

6. **The British Protectorate of Aden** (*see page 105*).

7. **The Sultanate of Oman**. See below under Oman.

8. **The Sultanate of Koweit**, on the north-western coast of the Persian Gulf, acquired considerable importance during the discussion of the Baghdad Railway. The Sultan is subsidized by the British Government, which maintains a Political Agent at his Court. The present Sultan, AHMED IBN JABIR ES SOBAH, succeeded his uncle in March, 1921. Estimated population, 50,000, to which an indeterminate number of Bedouins must be added.

9. **Emirate of Kerak**.—Kerak is Transjordan (*see p. 198*).

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

ARGENTINA was discovered in 1508 by Juan Diaz de Solis and Vicente Yáñez Pinzón. In 1535 Don Pedro de Mendoza was sent out by the King of Spain, and in that same year founded the town of Buenos Aires. On May 25, 1810, the population rose against the Spanish rule, and on July 9, 1816, Argentine independence was proclaimed. Between 1816 and 1852 was a period of anarchy, and in 1853 stable government was once more established.

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1860, 1866 and 1898. The executive power is left to a President, elected for six years by electors appointed by the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected for nine years by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces; and the latter 158 members elected by the people. By the Constitution there should be one deputy for every 33,000 inhabitants. According to the census of 1914 the rate is one deputy for every 49,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens for six years. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies each receive 18,000 pesos per annum. A Vice-President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and appoints to all civil, military, naval, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive; both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected, unless a period of six years intervenes.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear. Assumed office, October 12, 1922.

Vice-President.—Dr. Elpidio Gonzalez.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of eight Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Justice and Public Instruction, Agriculture, Marine, and Public Works.

The President has a salary of 96,000 dollars paper, and 28,800 dollars paper for official expenses; the Vice-President 36,000 dollars paper as his salary, and 24,000 dollars for official expenses, and each of the eight ministers 39,600 dollars per annum.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The Republic is divided into 14 provinces, 10 territories and 1 federal district (Buenos Aires). The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central

executive. They are elected by the people of each province for a term varying between three and four years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs. The territories are under the supervision of governors appointed by the President. In Buenos Aires municipal government is exercised by a Mayor appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. He is assisted by a deliberative council elected by tax-paying inhabitants. The deliberative council votes on measures relating to city finance, works, and general administration, and its decisions are carried out by the Mayor. Other municipalities have constitutions of a similar character.

Area and Population.

The Argentine Republic consists of fourteen provinces, ten territories and one federal district, containing the land area and population shown below :—

Federal District, Provinces and Territories ¹	Area : English sq. miles	Population Jan. 1, 1921	Population Census 1914	Pop. per sq. mile 1921
<i>Federal District.</i>				
Buenos Aires (the Federal Capital)	72	1,676,041	1,575,814	23,278·34
Martin Garcia Island	—	—	783	—
<i>Provinces.</i>				
Buenos Aires (La Plata)	117,777	2,336,507	2,066,165	19·84
Santa Fé	50,713	1,007,512	899,640	19·86
Córdoba	66,912	805,940	735,472	12·04
Entre Ríos (Parana)	29,241	475,236	425,373	16·25
Corrientes	33,535	371,815	347,055	11·08
San Luis	29,035	129,655	116,266	4·46
Santiago del Estero	55,385	298,110	261,678	5·38
Tucumán	10,422	350,681	332,933	33·64
Mendoza	56,502	311,740	277,535	5·51
San Juan	37,865	131,179	119,252	3·52
La Rioja	37,839	84,643	79,754	2·23
Catamarca	36,800	108,544	100,391	2·95
Salta	48,302	146,903	140,927	3·04
Jujuy	14,802	76,506	76,631	5·17
<i>Territories.</i>				
Misiones (Posadas)	11,511	62,159	53,563	5·40
Formosa	41,402	21,880	19,281	0·52
Chaco (Resistencia)	52,741	52,258	46,274	0·99
La Pampa (Santa Rosa)	56,320	124,294	101,338	2·20
Neuquén	40,530	33,574	28,866	0·82
Río Negro (Viedma)	79,805	47,693	42,242	0·59
Chubut (Rawson)	93,427	28,813	23,065	0·30
Santa Cruz (Gallejos)	109,142	11,603	9,948	0·16
Tierra del Fuego (Ushuaia)	8,299	2,559	2,504	0·30
Los Andes (San Antonio de Los Cobres)	34,740	2,671	2,487	0·07
Total	1,153,119	8,698,516	7,885,237	7·54

¹ The Capitals are given in brackets. Where no name appears in brackets, the capital bears the same name as the province or territory.

Of the total in 1914, 4,227,023 were males and 3,658,214 females. Of the population on January 1, 1918, 4,440,367 were males and 3,838,792 females. Estimated population 1922, 8,750,000.

The movement of population for four years is given as follows:—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1917 . . .	44,306	276,355	130,622	51,665	83,999
1918 . . .	48,579	271,980	148,775	50,662	59,908
1919 . . .	—	276,217	150,910	69,879	67,710
1920 . . .	—	276,800	129,600	15,322	104,711

In the years 1857–1920 the number of immigrants by sea was 5,121,958. By the Constitution of the Republic, all children of foreigners born in the country are Argentine.

Population of the capital, Buenos Aires, on June 1, 1914 (census), was 1,575,814 (in June, 1922, it was estimated at 1,720,000); Rosario (Santa Fé), 222,592 (June, 1922, 265,000); Córdoba, 134,935 (on November 30, 1918, 156,000); La Plata, 90,436 (June, 1922, 151,000); Avellaneda, 46,277; Tucumán, 91,216; Bahía Blanca, 44,143; Santa Fé, 59,574; Mendoza, 58,790; Paraná, 36,089; Salta, 28,436; Lomas de Zamora, 22,231; Río Cuarto, 18,421; Corrientes, 28,681; Quilmes, 19,311; Concordia, 20,107; Mar del Plata, 27,611; Santiago del Estero, 23,479; Chivilcoy, 23,241; Resistencia, 21,322; Mercedes (San Luis), 18,256; Tandil, 15,784; Junín, 21,172; Bell-ville, 8,732; Gualeguaychú, 17,880; Pergamino, 20,549; San Juan, 16,631; Catamarca, 13,262; Posadas, 15,734; La Rioja, 12,536; Jujuy, 7,956.

Religion and Instruction.

There is no State religion, though the Roman Catholic religion is supported by the State; all other creeds are tolerated and freedom of conscience prevails. There are 1 archbishop (Buenos Aires) and 10 suffragan bishops. For the clergy there are 8 seminaries. In 1888 civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Primary education is free (subsidised by the General and Provincial Governments), secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. Population of school age (1920), 1,756,053. Of the total population over 7 years of age, 35.1 per cent. were illiterate. There were (1920) 9,009 primary public schools, 7,856 being public and 1,153 private, with 1,121,311 pupils and 35,639 teachers. The secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the general Government, which maintains 33 national colleges with 11,022 pupils and 1,244 teachers. Side by side with the Government colleges there are also 33 private institutions of the same grade, with 2,959 pupils and 398 teachers. There are 82 normal schools with 14,202 pupils and 1,843 teachers; 37 for special instruction (commercial, industrial, artistic, also for the blind, &c.) with 10,616 pupils and 994 teachers. There are national universities at Córdoba (founded 1613), with 1,603 students in 1920; Buenos Aires (founded 1821), with 10,404 students; La Plata (founded 1905), with 2,979 students; and the National University of the Litoral, in Rosario (founded in 1920); and provincial universities at Santa Fé and Tucumán (founded 1912), and the university of Cuyo (founded in 1921) for the province of Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Córdoba, and another at La Plata, museums at Buenos Aires and La Plata, and a national meteorological bureau at Buenos Aires.

For 1920 the Government budgeted for education : 38,798,656 paper dollars on primary education ; 8,274,720 dollars on secondary ; 5,381,424 dollars on technical and commercial education ; 10,931,864 dollars on normal schools, and 7,464,158 dollars on university education ; miscellaneous, 1,034,512 paper dollars ; total, 71,885,335 dollars.

In Argentina there are 520 newspapers published, 493 in Spanish, 4 in Italian, 5 in German, 5 in English, and others in Scandinavian, French, Basque, Russian.

Justice.

Justice is administered by Federal and by Provincial Courts. The former deal only with cases of a national character, or in which different provinces or inhabitants of different provinces are parties. The Federal Courts are the Supreme Courts, with 5 judges at Buenos Aires ; 5 Appeal Courts, one with 5 judges at Buenos Aires, and with 3 each at La Plata, Paraná, Córdoba, and Rosario (Santa Fe), and courts of first instance in each of the provinces and territories. Each province has its own judicial system, with a Supreme Court (generally so-called) and several minor courts. Trial by jury is established by the Constitution for criminal cases, but never practised.

Finance.¹

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1918	26,000,459	36,789,515	1921	43,287,947	48,797,415
1919	32,185,942	37,483,875	1922 ²	48,569,988	52,796,172
1920	48,056,250	42,813,750	1923 ²	37,540,000	52,520,000

¹ All accounts are kept in paper currency, the paper dollar = 1s. 9½d., under conversion law.

² Budget estimate.

The main items of revenue and expenditure in the budget for 1922 were as follows :—

Revenue	Dollars Paper	Expenditure	Dollars Paper
Import duties	150,000,000	Congress	5,274,260
Additional import duties 2 per cent. and 5 per cent.	30,000,000	Ministry of { Interior	70,767,119
Export duties	55,000,000	Public Debt	128,736,485
Port, mole, and dock dues	11,000,000	Justice and Education	86,660,942
Storage and portorage dues	18,000,000	Army	48,812,937
Tobacco tax	50,000,000	Navy	41,940,209
Land tax	28,000,000	Public Works	21,944,495
Portable securities, etc. . .	25,000,000		
Revenue stamps	30,000,000		
Licences	12,000,000		
Posts	18,000,000		
Total (including all revenue)	551,931,685	Grand total (including all items)	599,956,504

The external debt on July 31, 1922, was 561,537,346 paper pesos, and the internal debt was 698,235,344 paper pesos, making a total of 1,259,772,690 paper pesos. The floating debt on June 31, 1922, was 628,836,663 paper pesos.

Defence.

ARMY.

The army of the Argentine Republic is a National Militia, service in which is compulsory for all citizens from their 20th to their 45th year. Naturalized citizens are exempt for a period of 10 years. For the first 10 years the men belong to the 'active' army, or first line (Permanent Forces). After completing 10 years in the first line, the men pass to the National Guard and serve in it for another 10 years, finishing their service with 5 years in the Territorial Guard; the latter is only mobilized in case of war. The period of continuous service, or training in the ranks with the Permanent Forces, is for 1 year. The reservists can be called out for training periodically.

The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military districts for administrative purposes. According to the Army Regulations which came into force in January 1916, the establishment of officers for 1922 was 1,747, and that of the standing army 18,000. Its composition is as follows:—Infantry, 20 battalions of 3 companies each; 1 railway battalion of 4 companies; 4 independent companies; cavalry, 9 regiments of 4 squadrons; 1gendarmerie regiment of 3 squadrons; 1 independent squadron and 2 machine-gun squadrons; artillery, 5 regiments field artillery of 2 groups of 2 batteries; 2 groups mountain of 2 batteries; 2 groups of 2 horse batteries; 1 siege battery; engineers, 5 battalions of 4 companies.

The total peace establishment of the army is about 1,750 officers and 18,000 men. There is a trained reserve numbering 300,000 men, of whom 150,000 men are of the first line, and 150,000 of the special reserve. The territorial reserve, the formation of which is not yet complete, numbers 82,000 men.

The weapon of the Argentine infantry is at present the Mauser magazine rifle. The cavalry have a carbine of the same pattern. The artillery are armed with a Krupp 7.5 cm. Q.F. gun.

The estimated military budget for the year 1922 was 48,812,937 paper pesos.

There is a Military Aviation Training School at El Palomar. On December 31, 1921, there were 51 military aeroplanes in the country.

NAVY.

Laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
			Belt	Guns				
DREADNAUGHTS								
1910	{Moreno {Rivadavia	27,940	10	in. 12	12 1.2-in., 12 -in., 16 4in.	2	39,500	knots. 22.5
COAST DEFENCE VESSELS								
1889	{Independencia {Libertad	2,336	8	8	2 9.4-in., 4 4.7-in. . . .	2	2,780	14
ARMoured CRUISERS								
1894	{Garibaldi {San Martin	6,840	6	6	{2 10-in., 10 6-in., 6 4.7-in.) {4 8-in., 10 6-in., 6 4.7-in.)	4	13,000	20
1896	{Pueyrredon {Belgrano	6,840	6	6	{2 10-in., 10 6-in., 6 4.7-in.) {2 10-in., 14 6-in.	4	13,000	20
LIGHT CRUISER								
1894	Buenos Aires	4,500	—	—	2 8 in., 4 6 in., 4.7 in. .	—	17,000	24

There are also the old cruiser *Nueve de Julio*, 3 river gunboats, 7 destroyers, 4 torpedo boats, and some training and miscellaneous craft. The two Dreadnoughts and a few destroyers and other small craft are the only modern units in the Argentine Fleet. A programme was laid before the Argentine Senate proposing considerable additions to the Fleet, but it has received no effect, and only certain transports have been built.

Naval budget, 1922, 41,940,209 paper pesos.

The personnel of the navy includes 337 officers, 130 engineers, and 27 electrical engineers. The total personnel is about 9,100 men (these numbers include about 5,000 conscripts), who have to serve two years. There is a corps of coast artillery of 450 men, a naval school, a school of mechanics, a school for artillery, and a school for torpedo practice.

Production and Industry.

Argentina has an area of about 699,278,300 acres, of which about 250,000,000 acres may be used for agriculture, 250,000,000 acres for cattle raising, 96,250,000 acres are woodland, and the remainder, 103,028,300 acres, are mountain, lake, river, or arid regions. Of the cultivable portion, about 10,000,000 acres require irrigation. In the territories the Federal Government has wide tracts of land amounting to 237,768,000 acres suitable in general for pastoral colonisation, and these lands are conditionally offered free, or for sale or on lease.

The area and produce of principal crops are shown as follows for three years :—

	Acreage			Produce (Metric Tons)		
	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Wheat . . .	14,956,963	14,816,116	13,926,556	4,500,000	5,015,000	4,215,100
Oats . . .	2,300,511	2,060,814	2,102,821	710,000	864,000	478,600
Maize . . .	8,183,952	8,089,807	—	6,571,000	5,853,000	—
Flax . . .	3,521,669	3,483,739	3,891,825	1,067,380	1,082,000	805,800

The total grain exported for three years, in metric tons, is shown as follows :—

Year	Wheat	Maize	Linseed	Oats
1919	3,286,260	2,485,465	835,455 ¹	333,248
1920	5,029,978	4,387,736	1,014,840	410,537
1921	1,718,380	2,866,738	1,363,092	402,295

Cotton, sugar, vine, and tobacco are also cultivated. The area under sugar is about 237,500 acres, chiefly in Tucumán, Jujuy, and Salta ; quantity

of sugar manufactured was 292,972 metric tons in 1919, 209,653 metric tons in 1920, and 196,682 metric tons in 1921. The total vine area is about 280,000 acres, chiefly in Mendoza and San Juan; production of wine in 1919, 99,876,280 gallons; in 1920, 113,028,630 gallons, and in 1921, 101,562,296 gallons. The area under tobacco is about 35,300 acres, and under cotton 60,000 acres.

In 1920 the number of animals within the Republic was estimated at: cattle, 27,392,126 (25,866,763 in 1914); horses, 9,366,455 (8,323,815 in 1914); mules, 565,069; asses, 260,157; sheep, 45,303,419 (43,225,452 in 1914); goats, 4,670,130; pigs, 3,227,346. The Province of Buenos Aires contains over 43 per cent. of the sheep within the Republic.

In the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, and Entre Rios, agricultural lands to the extent of 463,000 acres have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association. Of this land 158,000 acres are under cultivation. Some 30,000 square miles of State lands are cultivated as follows: in Misiones, 1,060,199 acres; in Chaco, 3,592,216 acres; in Formosa 2,031,285 acres; in Chubut (Patagonia), 8,394,234 acres; in Santa Cruz, 3,805,340 acres; and in Tierra del Fuego, 12,355 acres.

In 1914 (the last industrial census) there were 48,779 factories in Argentina, employing a total of 410,201 persons. The total capital was 1,787,662,295 pesos, value of raw material, 1,086,779,606 pesos, and value of output 1,861,789,710 pesos. Chief among these industries were: food production, 18,983 establishments, with capital of 763,772,611 pesos; clothing and toilet articles, 7,081 establishments with a capital of 100,178,372 pesos; building companies, 8,582 establishments, with a capital of 216,182,262 pesos; furniture, wheels &c., 4,441 establishments, with a capital of 62,638,495 pesos; and metallurgy and related industries, 3,275 establishments, with capital amounting to 107,620,033 pesos. The principal industry is meat refrigeration. Flour milling ranks second. In 1920 the quantity of wheat milled was 1,344,439 tons, yielding 930,569 tons of flour; in 1921 the flour yield was 951,732 tons.

Mining is of no great importance. Gold, silver, and copper are worked in Catamarca, where there are also two valuable tin mines, and gold and copper in San Juan and La Rioja. Gold is also mined in the south-western territories. Coal is found in the Andine Provinces, in the Cordillera region of Patagonia and in Northern Patagonia. Tungsten is also an important mineral, others being borate, salt, and limestone. There are no Government statistics as to mineral output, excepting only the output of petroleum at the Comodoro Rivadavia wells, which is as follows: in 1919, 196,190 tons; in 1920, 243,745 tons; and in 1921, 277,807 tons.

Commerce.

Real values in pounds sterling, exclusive of coin and bullion:—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	75,311,124	99,109,456	129,855,900	169,108,900	125,750,000
Exports	108,944,562	158,706,235	204,151,536	199,459,400	133,000,000

Imports and exports in 1920. Real values :—

Imports	Gold Pesos	Exports	Gold Pesos
Living animals	2,731,015	Live-stock products	312,633,762
Foodstuffs	83,270,505	Agricultural products	690,345,636
Tobacco	13,047,630	Forest products	19,189,794
Beverages	12,667,089	Mineral, Hunting, &c.	—
Textiles	288,270,659	All others	21,918,178
Oils	51,656,330		
Chemicals	46,938,432		
Colours	7,667,857		
Timber and wood	45,282,245		
Paper	25,913,840		
Leather	4,626,379		
Iron and steel	138,188,693		
Other metals	29,798,784		
Agricultural implements, &c.	16,690,171		
Glassware and crockery	92,941,223		
Electrical goods	12,580,385		
All others	62,790,462		
Total	934,967,699	Total	1,044,085,370

The customs receipts were : in 1917, 9,800,114*l.* ; in 1918, 14,215,083*l.* ; in 1919, 18,264,647*l.* ; in 1920, 26,139,600*l.* ; and in 1921, 21,505,600*l.*

Trade by countries :—

Principal Countries	1919		1920	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos
United Kingdom	154,478,509	294,240,728	218,605,483	279,677,317
Germany	1,506,219	9,558,287	44,620,201	23,756,090
Belgium	965,021	59,462,338	16,285,526	52,728,105
Spain	46,482,028	19,383,338	49,068,164	14,639,101
France	25,888,898	114,247,124	55,042,649	70,822,515
Italy	21,421,603	41,358,087	41,337,905	84,272,206
United States of America	232,868,392	189,166,484	310,395,308	154,135,735
Brazil	47,368,807	37,150,237	50,435,513	22,407,471

The 'most favoured nation' treaty of 1825 with Great Britain respecting commerce, and that of 1853 respecting river navigation, are in force.

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom and the chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Argentina (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were as follows :—

Imports into U.K.	1920	1921	Exports from U.K.	1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
Wheat	38,364,688	3,642,458	Cottons	12,629,127	6,210,921
Maize	23,507,058	7,896,875	Woollens	5,214,908	3,676,533
Mutton	3,529,413	5,804,063	Iron and Steel	5,405,370	3,242,607
Beef (frozen)	25,976,079	17,615,360	Machinery	991,104	1,458,374
Linseed	8,207,810	7,174,036	Railway carriages	407,207	637,701
Wool	4,960,958	1,695,333	Coal	1,139,236	1,672,771
Oats	4,314,068	1,614,300	Jute manufactures	628,313	14,782

SHIPPING, NAVIGATION—INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS 701

Total trade between Argentina and the United Kingdom for 5 years :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Argentina into U.K.	62,967,315	51,730,319	123,046,279	68,369,725	56,520,259
Exports to Argentina from U.K.	17,612,156	21,217,214	42,921,254	27,626,234	22,708,073

Shipping and Navigation.

On January 1, 1918, the registered shipping consisted of 183 steamers over 100 tons, of 155,132 tons,

The aggregate movement of vessels at all Argentine ports was as follows :

Years	Entered		Cleared	
	Number of vessels	Tons	Number of vessels	Tons
1917	44,345	16,428,586	44,088	16,446,837
1918	46,163	18,366,895	45,928	18,222,338
1919	36,356	17,043,869	35,956	16,790,842

Internal Communications.

The first railway concession dates from 1854. In 1857 there were 6 miles of railway. Railways open, January 1, 1922, 21,935 miles, of which 3,821 miles (18 per cent.) belong to the State ; 8,442 miles are narrow gauge, viz. 3 ft. 3 ins., and the remainder (13,493 miles) broad gauge, viz. 5 ft. 5 ins. The capital invested amounted to 1,276,843,316 gold dollars. In 1921 Argentine railways transported 85,434,836 passengers, and carried 32,054,009 tons of cargo. Gross receipts were : 193,309,154 gold dollars ; working expenses, 163,493,020 gold dollars.

Aviation has developed rapidly in the Republic. Aerial routes have been organized from Buenos Aires to Salta, Catamarca, Posadas, Corrientes, Mendoza and San Juan. There is an aerial post service between Buenos Aires and Montevideo three times a week, inaugurated in April, 1922. Altogether there were at the beginning of 1922, 51 military and 122 civil machines in working condition.

Number of post offices in 1920, 3,619 (in 1919, 3,592) ; number of pieces of mail matter received in 1920, 552,298,654 (475,072,740 in 1919) ; despatched in 1920, 654,742,971 (538,449,413 in 1919) ; total, 1920, 1,207,041,625 (1,013,522,153 in 1919). National telegraph lines, 25,572 miles in 1921, provincial railway and private lines bringing the total up to 52,470 miles with 152,644 miles of wire. Number of telegrams despatched, 1920, 7,394,418 ; number received, 1920, 7,141,448 ; total, 1920, 14,535,866 (14,167,720 in 1919). Number of telephone offices in Argentina on January 1, 1920, 957 ; length of line, 25,459 miles. Aggregate revenue from Post Offices and Telegraphs (1921) was 24,037,573 paper dollars, an increase of 1,086,375 paper dollars over 1920.

There are 12 stations for wireless telegraphy. All ships with a crew of over 50 and touching at Argentine ports are compelled by law to be equipped with wireless telegraphy.

In 1912 a bill was passed for the canalization of the Upper Uruguay ;

the work was to be carried out by Argentina in conjunction with Brazil and Uruguay. A ferry-boat service has also been established between Paraguay and Argentine at Posadas and Encarnacion.

Banking and Credit.

In 1922, the banking business of the Republic was in the hands of 32 principal institutions in the city of Buenos Aires with over 300 branches and agencies throughout the country. There are three distinct categories: (i) State Banks; (ii) Foreign Private Banks; and (iii) National Private Banks. The State Banks are two in number. The Banco de la Nación, founded October 15, 1891, occupies the position of State Bank of the Republic. It is obliged to hold cash to the extent of 25 per cent. of its total deposits. Loans or advances may not be made to any public body or municipality other than the National Government, when they must not exceed 20 per cent. of the bank's capital (150,038,942 dollars paper at the end of 1921). The Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires (founded 1822) is also considered a State Bank, since half its capital (31,250,000 dollars paper) is supplied by the Government of the Province, and it receives deposits on account of judicial proceedings. The Bank may lend to the Government of the Province up to a maximum of 15 per cent. of its capital, but the same restrictions apply as to loans to other public bodies or municipalities as in the case of the Banco de la Nación. At the end of 1921, the Banco de la Nación had 1,310,000,000 dollars paper deposits, 462,000,000 dollars paper cash holdings, and its discounts and advances amounted to 904,000,000 dollars paper. At the same date the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires had 336,000,000 dollars paper in deposits, 104,000,000 in cash holdings, and its discounts and advances amounted to 259,000,000 dollars paper. The deposits of the banks on May 31, 1922, totalled 9,353,829 gold pesos and 3,277,538,160 pesos currency; discounts and advances, 5,453,847 gold pesos and 2,460,656,567 pesos currency; cash reserve, 35,337,441 gold pesos and 1,015,526,607 pesos currency; capital 47,883,412 gold pesos and 394,508,176 pesos currency.

In 1899 a conversion law was approved by Congress fixing the value of the paper dollar at 44 cents gold. On September 30, 1922, the Conversion Office, the Bank of the Argentine Nation, and the Argentine Legations abroad had a stock of 480,600,132 gold pesos. At the same date there were in circulation notes to the value of 1,362,563,985 paper pesos. The gold cover was thus 80·16 per cent. of the paper circulation.

On January 31, 1921, the amount of coined gold in Argentina was 466,476,793 pesos.

On April 5, 1915, a national postal savings bank (Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal) was incorporated. On December 31, 1921, it had 473,872 depositors with total deposits amounting to 30,086,133 paper dollars, being 63·49 paper dollars to each depositor.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary system of the Republic is theoretically on a gold standard the unit being the *peso oro* (gold dollar) which weighs 1·6129 grammes of gold $\frac{1}{10}$ fine. The *Peso* which is divided into 100 *centavos*, is of the value of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. According to the monetary law of November 5, 1881, five and two-and-a-half gold peso pieces are coined. The 5-dollar gold piece (the *Argentino*) weighs 8·0645 grammes, ·900 fine, and therefore contains 7·25805 grammes of fine gold. One pound sterling = 5·04 gold dollars

Gold is not in circulation. The money in circulation is chiefly paper (*peso papel*). The paper dollar, being convertible at '44 gold dollar, is worth 1s. 8½*d.* (11·45 to the £).

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the metric system is compulsory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. José Evaristo Uriburu, K.B.E. Appointed April 7, 1921.

Counsellors.—Luis H. Dominguez and Paulino Llambi Campbell.

Secretary.—Carlos Miguens.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Mones Ruiz.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Diego C. Garcia.

Financial Secretary.—Carlos M. Dominguez.

Consul-General in London.—Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburu.

There are Consular representatives at Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Beilby F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (appointed September 4, 1922).

First Secretary.—E. J. Hope-Vere.

Third Secretary.—H. Dobinson.

Naval Attaché.—Captain F. I. Tollenham, R.N.

Commercial Secretary.—Harry O. Chalkley.

Consul-General (at Buenos Aires).—H. W. Wilson, O.B.E.

There is a Consul at Rosario, and Vice-Consuls at Bahia Blanca, La Plata, Tucuman, Santa Fé, and Villa Constitución.

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AUSTRIA.

(DIE REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Austria was proclaimed on November 12, 1918. The Government was taken in hand by a National Assembly which appointed a temporary cabinet and proceeded to pass laws. On February 16, 1919, the National Constitutional Assembly, consisting of only one Chamber, was duly elected on the basis of universal and proportional suffrage, where every Austrian subject, male and female, has a vote if 20 years of age, and is eligible if 29 years of age. On the same basis the elections for the first Parliament were held (October, 1920), and these resulted in the following parties being returned:—Christian Socialists, 82; Social Democrats, 66; German Nationalists, 20; Peasants' Party, 6; Workers' Party, 1.

The Constitution, which was adopted October 1, 1920, and came into force on November 10, 1920, provides for a President, chosen by the two Houses assembled for a joint session; his term is for 4 years, and he may be re-elected once only; for an Assembly (*Nationalrat*), elected by popular vote for 4 years; and for a First Chamber (*Bundesrat*), chosen by the Provincial Diets in proportion to their population (at present the members number 46). The powers of the Bundesrat are advisory. Austria is declared to be a Democratic Republic composed of the seven provinces and the city of Vienna. All special privileges are abolished, and equal rights granted to all citizens.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Michael Hainisch. Born 1858. Elected December 9, 1920.

The Ministry, constituted on May 31, 1922, is as follows:—

State Chancellor.—Dr. Ignaz Seipel (Christian Socialist).

Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Interior.—Dr. Felix Frank (Pan-German).

Minister of Social Welfare.—Richard Schmitz (Christian Socialist).

Minister of Agriculture.—Rudolf Buchinger (Christian Socialist).

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Alfred Grünberger (Administrative Officer).

Minister of Finance.—Dr. Victor Kienboeck (Christian Socialist).

Minister of Justice.—Dr. Leopold Waber (Pan-German).

Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Food Controller.—Emil Kraft (Pan-German).

Minister of Education.—Dr. Emil Schneider (Christian Socialist).

Minister of Railways.—Dr. Franz Odchnal (Christian Socialist).

Minister of Defence.—Karl Waugoin (Christian Socialist).

The national flag consists of three horizontal stripes, the top and bottom being red and the centre white.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Republic of Austria comprises 8 provinces, viz., Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and the City of Vienna, which holds a special position in regard to local Government. *Burgenland* (Western Hungary) is also to fall to Austria. There is in every province a Provincial Assembly (*Landesversammlung*), consisting likewise of one chamber which is elected on the basis of the same suffrage as the Constitutional National Assembly. The cultivation of the soil, the educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions, as also public works, chiefly fall within the competence of the provinces. At the head of the Provincial Assembly is the Provincial Committee (*Landesausschuss*) elected by the Provincial Assembly.

Every commune has a council to deliberate and decide its affairs. The members are mostly elected for 5 years. The council elects from its midst the head of the commune (burgomaster) and a committee for the administration of the affairs and execution of its resolutions. All who are 20 years of age have a vote, while for the passive suffrage the attained age of 24-29 years is required.

Area and Population.

For the boundaries of Austria according to the Treaty of St. Germain, signed on September 10, 1919, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1920, pp. 674-5.

The area and population (census taken on January 31, 1920) of Austria are shown as follows:—

Provinces	Area, English square miles	Population (Census 1920)			Percentage of Population 1920	Population per square mile 1920
		Males	Females	Total		
Vienna	107	851,802	990,024	1,841,326	28·65	17,209
Lower Austria (excl. Vienna)	7,462	709,110	748,225	1,457,335	22·67	195
Upper Austria	4,628	415,920	442,875	858,795	13·36	183
Salzburg	2,763	104,954	110,146	214,200	3·33	78
Styria	6,327	464,744	488,940	953,684	14·84	151
Carinthia ¹	3,684	176,846	189,743	366,589	5·70	100
Tyrol	4,790	149,207	157,097	306,304	4·76	64
Vorarlberg	1,005	64,547	68,665	133,212	2·07	133
Burgenland ²	1,586	147,120	149,771	296,891	4·62	187
Total	32,352	3,082,850	3,345,486	6,428,336	100·0	199

¹ Including the plebiscite district which on October 13, 1920, decided for adhesion to Austria.

² Exclusive of the plebiscite district of Oedenburg.

Compared with the total population in 1910, the total for 1920 shows a loss of 240,079, or 3·8 per cent. The male population has decreased by 205,068 or 6·53 per cent. as compared with 1910.

Movement of population in 1920:—Marriages, 82,479 (13·4 per cent.); births, 137,324 (22·4 per cent.); deaths, 116,284 (19 per cent.); divorces, 4,768 (0·8 per cent.).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population of the principal towns of Austria on January 31, 1920, was as follows:—Vienna, 1,841,326; Graz, 157,644; Linz, 94,072; Innsbruck, 55,650; Salzburg, 36,749; Wiener Neustadt, 35,362; St. Pölten, 28,387; Klagenfurt, 26,147; Villach, 16,466; Baden, 14,000; and Steyr, 20,227.

Religion.

Religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the Republic, and the principle is embodied in the Treaty of St. Germain (article 63). In 1910 there were (excluding Burgenland, 5,979,667 Catholics (94·11 per cent.), 165,007 Protestants (2·60 per cent.), 189,758 Jews (2·99 per cent.), and 19,021 'others' (0·30 per cent.). The Catholic Church has 2 archbishoprics and 4 bishoprics.

Instruction.

The educational organisation of Austria comprises: (1) Elementary schools (2) middle schools; (3) high schools; (4) schools for special subjects; and (5) universities and colleges.

Attendance is compulsory at the elementary schools from 6 to 14 in Austria generally, but there are far-reaching facilities for exemption for pupils of 12 years and upwards. The cost of elementary education is borne in the first instance by the communes and provinces. In 1920 there were in the Republic (excluding Burgenland) 4,772 public and private elementary schools, with 32,646 teachers and 888,640 pupils.

Secondary education is provided in the Gymnasias, Realschulen and Mäd-

chenlyzeen (Girls' High Schools). These institutions are maintained by the State, the provinces, the towns, or private individuals. Of all kinds of secondary schools there were (1919-20) 143 with 40,257 pupils, and 3,218 teachers. Of the total 24 schools were for girls with 4,438 pupils and 432 teachers.

Austria has three universities maintained by the State, viz., Vienna (in 1919-20, 832 teachers and 11,442 students), Graz (238 teachers and 1,937 students), and Innsbruck (166 teachers and 1968 students); and there are also two technical high schools at Vienna (237 teachers and 5,108 students) and Graz (80 teachers and 1,040 students).

There are two theological high schools (Fakultäten), of which one is Roman Catholic (at Salzburg) and one Protestant (at Vienna), and 16 other theological colleges, of which 14 are Roman Catholic, 1 Armenian Catholic, and 1 Jewish. In 1920 there were also 35 training colleges for teachers, with 1171 lecturers and 3,818 students.

Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court of Justice (Oberster Gerichtshof) in Vienna is the highest court in the land. Besides there are 3 higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte), 17 provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte) and the Schöffengerichte, which are courts composed of professional and non-professional judges. There are likewise 263 county courts (Bezirksgerichte), and 2 special courts for commercial affairs, 4 for industry, 1 constitutional court, 1 administrative court, and 1 electoral court.

Pauperism.

Funds for poor relief are derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales. In some provinces the poor funds are augmented from other sources, e.g. theatre money (Spectakelgelder), hunting licences, dog certificates, and in some large towns percentages on legacies over a fixed amount. Those who are wholly or partially unfit for work may be provided for in such manner as the commune judges propose. Besides poor-houses and money relief, there exists in many provinces the practice of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession (Einlegesystem).

The law for unemployment insurance bears date March 24, 1920. Under the Act one-third of the cost of unemployment insurance is to be borne by the State, and two-thirds by employers and workers. Benefits under the scheme are not granted for more than 12 weeks.

Finance.

The budgets for 1921-22 and 1922 provided revenue and expenditure as follows, in kronen:—

	1921-22	1922
Revenue	93,325,000,000	209,763,014,000
Expenditure	258,229,000,000	347,533,413,000
Deficit	164,904,000,000	137,770,399,000

The following are some of the details of the budgets for 1920-21 and 1921-22 in thousands of kronen :—

Revenue	Thousands of kronen		Expenditure	Thousands of kronen	
	Budget 1920-21	Budget 1921-22		Budget 1920-21	Budget 1921-22
Tax revenue . . .	5,170,569	20,843,700	Interest on debt . .	8,524,540	9,901,500
Non-tax revenue . .	9,892,603	83,998,027	Army and Navy . . .	2,076,721	4,787,821
Customs . . .	3,043,650	32,854,000	Railway expenditure .	11,651,643	65,183,241
Railways . . .	5,521,589	46,757,339	Telegraphs, tele- phones, Post, and Post Office		
Telegraphs, tele- phones, Post, and Post Office			Savings Bank . . .	978,617	14,712,740
Savings Bank . . .	1,712,157	14,356,887			
Land . . .	232,789	1,500,754			
Deficit . . .	41,117,500	37,770,399			

The share of the Republic of the old debt of Austria-Hungary is not yet definitely fixed. On June 30, 1921, it was estimated at 53,200 million kronen, with an annual interest of 1,918 million kronen. The debt of the new Republic on that date amounted to 116,693 million kronen, with an annual charge of 6,680 million kronen.

Defence.

1. ARMY.

The break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the end of the war brought with it the collapse of the military system of that country. At the end of 1918 all was in confusion, but towards the end of January, 1919, the Austrian Government created a Defence Force (Volkswehr). By August, 1920, the approximate strength of the Volkswehr was 34,000 men.

By the terms of the Treaty of St. Germain, universal compulsory military service is abolished in Austria, and the total number of military forces in the Austrian Army is limited to 30,000 men, including officers and depot troops.

Austria is permitted at her own discretion to organise this number of troops either in divisions or in mixed brigades. If the divisional organisation is chosen, the maximum strength of an infantry division is to be 414 officers and 10,780 men, the minimum strength 300 officers and 8,000 men. The maximum strength of a cavalry division is to be 259 officers and 5,380 men, and the minimum 180 officers and 3,650 men.

If the mixed brigade organisation is chosen, the maximum strength of a brigade is to be 198 officers and 5,350 men, and the minimum 140 officers and 4,250 men. The future Austrian Army may therefore be organised into two infantry divisions and one cavalry division at the higher establishment or three infantry divisions and one cavalry at the lower establishment, or into six mixed brigades. The latter organisation has been chosen. The maximum authorised armaments and stocks of munitions are per 1,000 men :—

Rifles or carbines . .	1,150	500 rounds of ammunition per arm. .
Machine guns . . .	15	10,000 " " " "
Trench mortars, light }	2	1,000 " " " "
" " " " medium }		500 " " " "
Guns . . . }		" " " "
Howitzers } field or }	3	1,000 " " " "
		" " " "

All officers must be regulars. Officers now serving retained in the army must serve to the age of 40. Officers newly appointed must serve on the active list for 20 consecutive years.

The period of enlistment for non-commissioned officers and privates must be for a total period of not less than 12 consecutive years, including at least six years with the colours. The proportion of officers and men discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of enlistment must not exceed one-twentieth of the total strength. All measures of mobilisation are forbidden.

The number of gendarmes, customs officers, foresters, and members of police forces must not exceed the number employed in a similar capacity in 1913. Educational establishments and all sporting and other clubs are forbidden to occupy themselves with any military matters. Within two months of the final ratification of the Treaty the air forces of Austria are to be demobilised. The armed forces of Austria therefore do not include any military or naval air forces. The manufacture, importation, and exportation of aircraft, and parts of aircraft, are forbidden.

In the new army the Government has organised six infantry regiments for Vienna and Lower Austria; six *Alpenjäger* regiments for Upper Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, and Tyrol; two infantry battalions for *Burgenland*; one *jäger* battalion for Salzburg; and one *jäger* battalion for Vorarlberg. There are besides six cycle battalions, six squadrons of cavalry, seven artillery and six technical units.

2. NAVY.

As Austria now has no seaboard, the former Austro-Hungarian fleet has ceased to exist. The only war vessels remaining to Austria are four patrol-boats on the Danube.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture forms the main occupation of the country. In 1921 the total acreage sown amounted to 4,152,237 acres (4,088,216 acres in 1920). Of the total in 1921, 2,082,935 acres were in Lower Austria and 935,109 acres in Upper Austria. The chief products are shown as follows for two years:—

Crop	1920		1921	
	Acreage	Yield (metric tons)	Acreage	Yield (metric tons)
Wheat . . .	370,592	147,623	377,757	177,715
Rye . . .	710,618	255,179	758,331	334,311
Barley . . .	238,359	95,633	266,412	119,840
Oats . . .	626,772	231,871	664,215	275,783
Potatoes . .	290,004	669,478	327,233	832,985
Turnips . .	101,559	584,285	106,710	530,514

Production of raw sugar in 1921-22, 16,322 metric tons (about 30 per cent. of pre-war output).

The foodstuffs produced do not suffice for the population. Forests abound and timber forms an appreciable asset of Austria. The number of animals in 1919 were: horses, 243,000; cows, 911,000; oxen, 214,000; bulls, 55,000; and calves, 539,000.

The country has not been deprived of all her minerals; in 1921 the

production of lignite was 2,469,701 tons, and of anthracite, 137,666 tons. There were 18 anthracite mines worked in 1920, and 75 lignite mines. The output of iron ore was 435,062 tons in 1920, and of pig iron 100,035 tons. Some copper, zinc, lead, and salt are also produced.

Of important industries, piano-making, the manufacture of motor-cars, and textiles still remain in Austria to a certain extent.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 2 years:—

	1921.		1920.
	Tons.	Tons.	Value (1,000 kronen).
Imports	8,195,558	6,061,071	1,701,160
Exports	1,486,855	1,317,560	931,819

Principal Imports (1921): Grain, flour and rice, 756,056 tons; coal and fuel, 5,918,406 tons; wines, 89,013 tons; stone and building material, 126,863 tons; raw cotton, 26,051 tons; rubber, 2,235 tons; textiles, 27,981 tons; glass, 17,201 tons; iron goods, 41,414 tons.

Principal Exports: Timber, 400,369 tons; ores, 78,815 tons; fruit, 2,040 tons; sugar-beet, 20,330 tons; paper-goods, 114,430 tons; furniture, 39,503 tons; chemicals, 51,054 tons.

The trade in 1921 was distributed among principal countries as follows:

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	1000 Tons	1000 Tons		1000 Tons	1000 Tons
Czechoslovakia	3,363	249	Yugo-Slavia	288	138
Germany	2,907	270	Hungary	269	108
Poland	469	85	Great Britain	61	8
United States	165	60	Switzerland	20	78
Italy	130	350			

Recent British statistics of commerce (published by the Board of Trade) show that in the trade between Great Britain and Austria the imports for 1922 amounted to 1,582,4047, and the exports to 1,038,2887.

Internal Communications.

Austria had in 1921 4,274 miles of railway lines, of which 2,964 miles were operated by the State, and 1,310 miles by private companies. The principal State railways are the Western Railway, the Northern Railway, the North-Western Railway, the Franz Joseph Railway (connecting Vienna with Western Czechoslovakia), and the Eastern Railway. The Southern Railway is the principal private line.

Banking and Credit.

According to the Treaty of St. Germain the Austro-Hungarian Bank is to be liquidated. A new National Bank for Austria was opened on January 1, 1923, with a capital of 30,000,000 gold crowns.

Money Weights and Measures.

The Austrian standard coin (gold) is the krone, which has been coined in denominations of 100, 20, and 10. Of silver coins there were 5, 2, and 1 krone pieces. The krone = 100 heller. Hardly any coins are, however, at present in use; the currency is for the most part paper, including even 20-heller pieces.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AUSTRIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Georg Franckenstein. Appointed October 6, 1920.

Counsellor of Legation.—Adolf Kunz.

Press Attaché.—Dr. Maximilian Bach.

Attaché.—Walter Brauml.

Delegate of Austrian Clearing House.—Dr. Felix Weiser.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—The Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.M.G. Appointed November 25, 1921.

First Secretary.—E. A. Keeling.

Third Secretary.—P. B. B. Nichols, M.C.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Sir T. A. A. M. Cunningham, Bart., D.S.O.

Commercial Secretary.—O. S. Phillpotts, O.B.E.

Consul at Vienna.—H. H. Cassells.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning King.

Albert, born April 8, 1875, son of the late Prince Philippe de Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and of Flanders (died November 17, 1905), and of the late Princess Marie de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (died Nov. 27, 1912); married Oct. 2, 1900, to Princess *Elizabeth of Bavaria*; succeeded his uncle Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.

Children of the King.—(1) Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Brabant, born Nov. 3, 1901. (2) Prince *Charles*, Count of Flanders, born Oct. 10, 1903. (3) Princess *Marie-José*, born Aug. 4, 1906.

Sisters of the King.—(1) Princess *Henriette*, born Nov. 30, 1870; married Feb. 12, 1896, to Prince Emmanuel of Orleans, Duke of Vendôme. (2) Princess *Josephine*, born Oct. 18, 1872; married May 28, 1904, to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

Aunt of the King.—Princess *Charlotte*, sister of Leopold II., born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Albert has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs.

The Kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, having from 1815 been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on October 4, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels, on August 25, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on June 4, 1831; he ascended the throne July 21, 1831. On his death in 1865 he was succeeded by his son, Leopold II., who reigned until 1909.

By the Treaty of London, Nov. 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the King of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the Kingdom of Belgium. In the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919), it is stated that as the treaties of 1839 'no longer conform to the requirements of the situation,' these are abrogated and will be replaced by other treaties.

Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831 Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. By marriage without the King's consent, however, the right of succession is forfeited, but may be restored by the King with the consent of the two Chambers. No act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by one of his Ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

Those sections of the Belgian Constitution which regulate the organisation of the legislative power were revised in October 1921. For both Senate and Chamber all elections are held on the principle of universal suffrage.

The Senate consists of members elected for four years, partly directly and partly indirectly. The number elected directly is equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives, and is proportioned to the population of each province. The constituent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber, except that the minimum age of electors is fixed at twenty-one years. In the election of members both of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives directly, the principle of proportional representation of parties was introduced by Law of December 29, 1899. Senators elected indirectly are chosen by the provincial councils, three for each province on the basis of one for 200,000 inhabitants; and an additional Senator for 125,000 inhabitants over and above the first 200,000. Senators are elected by the Senate itself in the proportion of half of the preceding category (actually twenty). No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been a member of the council appointing him. All senators must be at least forty years of age. They receive 4,000 francs per annum. Sons of the King, or failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the Royal Family are by right Senators at the age of eighteen, but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of twenty-five years.

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are all elected directly by the electoral body. Their number at present, 186 (law of May 2, 1912),

is proportioned to the population, and cannot exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants. They sit for four years. Deputies must be not less than twenty-five years of age, and resident in Belgium. Each deputy has an annual indemnity of 12,000 francs, and a free pass all the year over Government and Companies' railways between his residence and the place of Session.

The Senate and Chamber meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers. Money bills and bills relating to the contingent for the army originate in the Chamber of Representatives.

Parties in the Chamber 1921 :—Catholics, 80; Socialists, 67; Liberals, 33; miscellaneous, 6.

Parties in the Senate 1921 :—Catholics, 73; Liberals, 28; Socialists, 52.

The Executive Government consists of 12 departments, under the following Ministers (appointed December 14, 1921) :—

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.—Georges Theunis.

Minister of Economic Affairs.—Aloys Van de Vyvere (Catholic).

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Henri Jaspar (Catholic).

Minister of Education.—Dr. Nolf.

Minister of Interior.—P. Berryer (Catholic).

Minister of Agriculture and of Public Works.—Baron A. Ruzette (Catholic).

Minister of National Defence.—Albert Derève (Liberal).

Minister of Justice.—F. Masson (Liberal).

Minister of the Colonies.—Louis Franck (Liberal).

Minister of Industry and Labour.—R. Moyersoon (Catholic).

Minister of Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs.—Xavier Neujean (Liberal).

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'État,' without portfolio, called on special occasions by the sovereign.

Local Government.

The provinces and communes (2,638 in 1920) of Belgium have a large amount of autonomous government.

In regard to the communal electorate, the law of April 15, 1920, definitely lays it down that all Belgians over 21 years of age without distinction of sex, who have been domiciled for at least six months, have the right to vote. Proportional representation is applied to the communal elections, and communal councils are to be renewed every six years. In each commune there is a college composed of the burgomaster, president, and a certain number of aldermen, corresponding almost to the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council, and both are the organs of the central administration.

Area and Population.

Belgium (including the districts of Eupen and Malmédy) has an area of 30,438 square kilometres, or 11,752 English square miles. The following table shows the population at various dates.

Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum	Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum
1876	5,336,185	508,352	1·05	1900	6,693,548	624,227	1·03
1880	5,520,009	183,824	0·85	1910	7,423,784	730,236	1·09
1890	6,069,321	549,312	0·99	1920	7,462,455	238,671	0·05

Area and population of provinces :—

Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1921	
		Census Dec. 31, 1920	Estimated Dec. 31, 1921		
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	1,016,716	1,030,424	942·7	
Brabant	1,268	1,521,699	1,541,960	1216·0	
Flanders	West	1,248	802,588	821,353	658·1
	East	1,158	1,105,693	1,109,349	957·9
Hainaut	1,437	1,220,282	1,229,821	855·8	
Liège	1,117	863,092	869,246	778·2	
Limbourg	930	300,455	304,450	327·3	
Luxembourg	1,706	223,413	222,749	130·5	
Namur	1,413	348,338	349,488	247·3	
Eupen and Malmédy ¹	382	60,179	—	—	
Total	11,752	7,462,455	7,478,840	636·3	

¹ Ceded to Belgium by the Treaty of Versailles.

In 1920 there were 3,670,862 males, 3,791,593 females.

Vital statistics for 4 years :—

—	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase or decrease of births over deaths
1918	43,558	85,056	157,340	- 72,284
1919	97,084	123,314	112,986	+ 10,328
1920	106,514	163,738	102,706	+ 61,032
1921	88,456	163,333	100,468	+ 62,865

Of the living births in 1921, 10,520 were illegitimate. There were also 6,923 still-births.

Divorces in 1919, 623 ; in 1920, 2,195 ; in 1921, 3,665.

Emigration in 1920, 53,307, of whom 47,857 departed for European countries ; emigration 1921, 27,443, of whom 24,961 departed for European countries and 1,002 for the United States. Immigration in 1921, 24,389, of whom 22,515 came from European countries.

The most important towns, with population on December 31, 1921 :—

Brussels and suburbs¹ . . . 775,039 | Antwerp (Anvers) . . . 304,124

¹ The suburbs comprise 12 distinct communes, viz., Anderlecht, Etterbeek, Forest, Ixelles, Jette, Kockelberg, Molenbeek St. Jean, St. Gilles, St. Josse-ten-Noode, Schaerbeek, Uccle, Woluwe St. Lambert.

Ghent (Gand)	165,287	Verviers	42,289	Alost	34,918
Liège	165,136	Louvain	39,255	St. Nicolas	34,174
Mechlin (Malines)	59,208	Seraing	38,720	Namur	31,328
Bruges	52,723	Courtrai	36,899	Jumet	28,276
Ostend	45,345	Tournai	35,805	Charleroi	27,394

Religion.

Of the inhabitants professing a religion the majority is Roman Catholic. But no inquisition on the profession or faith is now made at the censuses, and therefore, the last available figures, those of 1891, are the only clue to the numbers of the three dominant faiths. According to these there were:—Protestants and Anglicans 27,900; Jews, 13,200. There are, however, statistics concerning the clergy, and according to these there were in 1920:—Roman Catholic higher clergy 85; inferior clergy, 5,946; Protestant pastors, 21; Jews (rabbis and ministers) 15. The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches. There is full religious liberty, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury.

In 1920 there were six Roman Catholic dioceses, 204 deaneries, 3,679 Catholic churches and chapels, 6 large and 11 small seminaries.

The Protestant (Evangelical) Church is under a synod.

Instruction.

Of the four universities Ghent and Liège are State institutions, Brussels and Louvain free. In 1920–21 Brussels had 2,501 students; Ghent, 1,277; Liège, 2,303; and Louvain, 3,248. These figures include students at the various special technical and commercial schools attached to the universities.

There were also 6 commercial high schools; the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, a polytechnic at Mons, a state agricultural institute at Gembloux, a Colonial school at Antwerp, and a state veterinary school at Cureghem, schools of design, and four royal conservatoires at Brussels, Liège, Ghent, and Antwerp. Public schools (Dec. 31), 1921:—23 Royal Athenæums and colleges, with 8,526 pupils; 1 provincial college, with 422 pupils; 3 municipal colleges, with 1,286 pupils; 8 private colleges, with 1,298 pupils. The next grades of schools are the middle-class schools, of which there were 98 with 29,512 male pupils, and 51 with 14,784 female pupils. For elementary education there were, in 1920, 7,959 primary schools, with 960,819 pupils; 3,366 infant schools with 205,418 pupils; and 4,193 adult schools with 174,044 pupils. Of normal schools there are 24 for training secondary teachers and 75 for training elementary teachers.

There are many private or free schools—infant, primary, and adult schools mostly under ecclesiastical care. No statistics are available for these. They are all subject to inspection by the State.

Each commune must have at least one primary school. The cost of primary instruction devolves on the communes, with subsidies from the State and provinces.

The proportion of the population (deduction made of children of less than 8 years), who could not read or write at the census of 1910 was 13·1 per cent.; in 1900 was 19·1 per cent.; in 1890, 25·0 per cent.; in 1880, 30·26 per cent.

Justice and Crime.

Judges are appointed for life. There is one Court of Cassation, three Courts of Appeal, and Assize Courts for criminal cases. There are 26 judicial districts, each with a Court of first instance. In each of the 227 cantons is a justice and judge of the peace. There are, besides, various special tribunals. There is trial by jury.

Pauperism.

Apart from private charity, the poor are assisted by the communes through the agency of the *bureaux de bienfaisance* whose duty it is to provide outdoor relief, and by the governing bodies of the *hospices civils*. Provisions of a national character have been made for looking after war orphans and men disabled in the war. Certain other establishments, either State or provincial, provide for the needs of deaf-mutes and the blind, and of children who are placed under the control of the courts. Provision is also made for repressing begging and providing shelter for the homeless.

Finance.

Budget estimates for 4 years :—

	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Revenue	1,819,113,000	2,101,443,072	2,568,428,913	2,940,379,254
Expenditure	2,763,096,000	2,310,584,883	2,593,463,252	2,945,494,760

The principal items of the ordinary estimates for 1922 are shown as follows (in thousands of francs) :—

Revenue	1000 Francs	Expenditure	1000 Francs
Tax revenue	1,371,965	Public debt	1,140,436
Non-tax revenue	990,114	National Defence	484,019
Customs and excise	512,225	Education, Arts and Science	289,186
Railways	1,001,868	Industry and Labour	158,507
Telegraphs and telephones	62,000	Finance	129,122
		Justice	113,269
		Public Works	92,844
		Interior	47,340

Extraordinary receipts in 1921 amounted to 26,550,000 francs, (in 1922 to 2,600,000 francs), and extraordinary expenditure to 962,760,892 francs (in 1922 to 852,896,657 francs).

On December 31, 1921, the Belgian public debt amounted to 34,234,466,888 Belgian francs and foreign money calculated at the rate of exchange on December 31, 1921). This debt is made up as follows :—*A.* Consolidated Debt: (1) Internal, 9,171,427,238 francs; (2) External, 1,585,147,690 francs. *B.* Floating Debt: (1) Internal, 8,676,702,900 francs; (2) External, 1,491,590,090 francs, of which 495,900,000 francs are from British credits; *C.* Indirect Debt: 1,798,953,625 francs. *D.* Claims of 5 p.c. War Losses, 2,175,025,800 francs. *E.* Advances from the Allied Powers since the Armistice, 3,417,717,526 francs. *F.* Advances from the National Bank (withdrawal of German money), 5,500,000,000 francs. *G.* Private advances by postal cheques, 417,902,017 francs. The debt charge is 1,473,667,099 francs.

Defence.

ARMY.

According to the Military Law passed in 1913, the Belgian Army is recruited by means of annual calls to the Colours and by voluntary enlistments. Military service is compulsory for those called to the Colours.

The occupation of Belgium by the Germans having prevented the normal recruitment of the classes of 1914–1919, a special 1919 class has been formed composed of the young men of those classes, with liberal exemptions for the families of those who have suffered heavily during the war.

The young men of the contingent serve for 15 months in the infantry, fortress artillery and engineers; for 21 months in the field artillery; and for 24 months in the cavalry. With the calling up of the 1920 class a return was made to normal process of recruitment. Service in the reserve, which follows on service in the active army, is for 5 years.

The Law provides for the calling out of the reserve only in the event of war or if the country is threatened. The 11th, 12th and 13th Classes are not to be mobilised except in case of absolute necessity and are to be employed in the defence of fortified places and in the non-combatant services. Reservists of the active army are subject to recalls to the Colours of 4, 6, or 8 weeks, according to the branch of the service to which they belong. These recalls take place during the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th year of service.

The strength of the army with the Colours in November, 1922, was 190,000. Of these, 1 infantry brigade and 1 cavalry regiment formed part of the Allied Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

The field army consists of 6 divisions and of 1 cavalry division. The divisions are composed each of 3 regiments of infantry of 3 battalions, and 4 groups of 3 batteries of field artillery; of 1 regiment of cavalry, divisional cyclists, field telegraph and searchlight units, engineer companies, and a divisional transport corps.

The cavalry division normally consists of 3 brigades of 2 regiments, 2 battalions cyclists, machine gun sections, 1 group horse artillery, field telegraph units, pioneer pontoon cyclists, and a divisional transport corps.

The Grand General Staff, in addition, has at its disposal 1 brigade of 3 regiments of heavy artillery, trench mortars, aviation, aerostation, telegraph bridging equipment, railway and engineer units.

NAVY.

The nucleus of a small force exists in the ex-British sloop *Zinna*, and 14 ex-German torpedo boats, of which three were abandoned at Zeebrugge and eleven interned in Holland.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In each province there is an official Agricultural Commission, delegates from which, along with specialists, form a supreme council of agriculture.

Of the total area in 1920, 2,945,104 hectares, 1,340,415 are under cultivation, 519,781 under forest, 107,977 fallow or uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, &c.

The following figures show the yield of the chief crops for three years :—

Crop	Acreage			Produce in cwts.		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
Wheat . . .	346,685	309,427	343,499	5,665,657	5,592,758	7,763,709
Barley . . .	79,315	91,427	95,741	1,479,643	1,894,390	2,192,655
Oats . . .	567,573	642,705	603,447	7,825,334	9,831,042	10,062,015
Rye . . .	529,513	529,515	559,229	7,259,856	9,730,056	10,634,234
Potatoes . .	392,633	370,127	418,592	2,828,544 ¹	2,256,518 ¹	1,918,703 ¹
Beet (sugar) .	107,235	132,645	143,444	1,094,937 ¹	1,438,353 ¹	1,439,451 ¹
Tobacco . .	17,278	7,152	6,899	313,293	152,917	90,967

¹ Tons.

On December 31, 1921, there were 222,055 horses, 1,514,953 horned cattle, and 975,748 pigs.

II. MINING AND METALS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Of the more important industries the following may be mentioned; artificial silk, motor cars, glass, iron and steel, lace (particularly hand-made lace), linen, and gloves.

Coal production (in metric tons) :—

Year	Coal	Briquettes	Coke	Workpeople
1917	14,931,349	981,930	676,040	112,685
1918	13,825,730	1,140,600	522,210	112,767
1919	18,482,880	2,547,890	756,890	136,375
1920	22,888,770	2,922,000	1,800,000	167,924
1921	21,750,410	2,676,680	1,402,610	165,158
1922	21,232,170	2,477,160	2,707,490	--

Number of coal mines in 1921, 125. Number of workers below ground, 112,978; above ground, 49,862; total, 162,840.

The following table summarises the production of iron and steel and crude zinc for 1913, 1920, 1921, and 1922, quantities being given in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.) :—

Products	1913	1920	1921	1922
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pig-iron	2,484,690	1,128,518	872,010	1,603,620
Wrought iron	304,350	197,032	159,270	180,252
Steel	2,466,630	1,233,952	1,341,150	1,563,640
Wrought steel	1,409,460	1,071,856	527,470	1,409,990
Crude zinc	204,220	82,960	66,150	113,137

In 1920 the pig-iron was valued at 564,259,000 francs the wrought-steel at 810,000,000 francs, and the zinc at 149,000,000 francs. In 1920 there were produced 16,040 tons of lead; in 1918, 20,630 tons; in 1919, 4,225 tons.

In 1921 there were 58 sugar manufactories, output 258,919 tons of raw sugar; 19 refineries, output 135,012 tons; 33 distilleries, output 43,753 kilolitres of alcohol at 50° G.-L.; 1902 breweries, output 1,253,649 kilolitres of beer.

Commerce.

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913	183,345,000	143,073,000	1920	511,544,600	348,099,160
1919	209,831,155	92,017,989	1921	402,057,400	285,893,080

The imports and exports for 1921 were made up as follows :—

	Imports		Exports	
	Metric tons	1000 Francs	Metric tons	1000 Francs
Live animals	36,463	137,673	9,013	50,500
Foodstuffs and beverages	3,045,987	3,185,293	761,946	932,825
Raw materials	13,088,849	4,003,102	13,864,002	3,153,808
Manufactures	1,340,558	2,725,367	2,525,362	3,002,709
Gold and Silver (bullion and coin)	6	3,148	28	7,490
Total	17,511,863	10,054,583	17,160,351	7,147,327

Leading articles of special commerce for 2 years in thousands of francs :—

Imports	1920	1921	Exports	1920	1921
	1000 francs	1000 francs		1000 francs	1000 francs
Meat	400,087	257,871	Grain and flour	74,131	270,564
Milk, butter, cheese	215,855	223,095	Vegetables	54,188	69,053
Wheat, flour	1,483,329	1,678,098	Sugar	242,317	289,678
Coffee	169,115	188,792	Crude minerals	62,443	75,687
Sugar	171,401	38,474	Coal	243,496	861,953
Wine	227,681	179,691	Bitumen	164,774	101,630
Raw hides	193,729	145,038	Cement	149,809	115,313
Ores : copper, iron, zinc, manganese	293,137	200,278	Wool (yarn)	1,017,270	499,727
Iron and steel	440,751	181,817	Cotton (yarn)	840,233	213,551
Coal	312,054	677,972	Flax	106,243	180,398
Bitumen	454,779	270,183	Chemicals	201,618	178,368
Building wood	257,497	191,958	Cotton and woollen textiles	641,658	809,006
Wool	1,353,647	605,162	Glass ware	375,983	206,997
Cotton	902,049	383,068	Iron and steel (manufactured)	984,407	617,409
Chemicals	361,357	478,963	Machinery	239,040	249,104
Cotton and woollen textiles	469,709	337,255			
Iron and steel (manufactured)	277,416	162,338			
Machinery	546,484	406,150			
Railway Rolling Stock	200,431	77,246			

Special trade by principal countries :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs
France	2,271,634	1,732,796	2,508,125	1,613,020
United States	2,271,982	1,606,270	304,194	205,795
United Kingdom	2,135,013	1,179,836	1,344,967	1,256,154
Netherlands	774,769	945,489	1,026,270	952,408
Germany	936,684	1,383,218	1,281,019	1,090,447
Argentine Republic	833,220	712,103	138,429	103,307
Italy	185,074	90,626	154,623	118,640
Switzerland	133,713	87,700	353,337	305,253

In 1921 the principal articles imported from Belgium (according to Board of Trade returns) were :—worsted yarn, 920,911*l.* ; glass and glass ware, 1,960,322*l.* ; hops, 151,762*l.* The principal exports to Belgium were :—oil seed, 219,933*l.* ; soap, 23,537*l.* ; cottons, 2,006,004*l.* ; iron and steel manufactures, 1,455,506*l.*

The total trade between England and Belgium for 5 years was as follows :—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Belgium to U.K.	200,928	9,240,930	44,925,208	32,861,826	23,657,200
Exports to Belgium from U.K.	77,317	47,980,507	49,037,764	19,629,888	24,831,348

Shipping and Navigation

On January 1, 1922, the Belgian merchant fleet was composed of 275 ships of 579,477 tons, among which were 263 steamers of 564,054 tons.

There existed 33 Belgian shipping companies at the beginning of 1921, of which the most important were the Lloyd Royal Belge with 58 ships, the Adolf Deppe with 23 ships, and the Belgian Maritime Association with 23 ships, which it managed for the account of the Belgian Government.

The navigation at Belgian ports was as follows :—Number of vessels entered, 1920, 8,903 ; tonnage, 11,445,131 ; 1921, 10,781 ; tonnage, 14,584,705. Of the tonnage entering 15,047,634 tons (1922) and 12,737,286 tons (1921) were entered at Antwerp. Number of vessels cleared, 1920, 8,854 ; tonnage, 11,308,313 ; 1921, 10,615 ; tonnage, 14,320,664 (cleared Antwerp, 10,142,593 tons in 1920 and 12,544,809 tons in 1921).

The vessels entered and cleared in 1920 were as follows :—

Nationality	Entered Number		Cleared Number	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Belgian	564	949	546	918
British	2,200	4,081	2,160	4,081
Norwegian	—	525	—	514
French	—	390	—	374
American	—	362	—	348
Dutch	—	364	—	356
German	27	239	18	249

Internal Communications.

The total length of the roads in Belgium (1919) was as follows:— State roads, 5,187 miles; provincial roads, 964 miles; conceded roads, 26 miles; total, 6,177 miles. The majority of the roads are paved with stone.

The total length of navigable waterways (rivers and canals) in 1919 was 1,231 miles.

The length of railways (1919):— State lines, 2,759 miles; private lines, 184 miles; light railways, 1,706 miles; total, 4,649 miles. It is proposed to electrify the railway system of the country.

In 1919 the Post Office in Belgium handled 257,087,253 private letters, 50,056,650 official letters, 117,079,755 post-cards, 130,836,628 printed matter, and 168,867,933 newspapers.

On December 31, 1919, there were 1,766 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the Post Office in the year 1919 amounted to 35,259,264 francs, and the expenditure to 39,091,906 francs.

The telegraph system in Belgium carried 8,663,992 despatches, private and official, in the year 1921. In 1921 the total length of public telegraph wires was 28,300 miles. There were in 1921, 2,810 telegraph offices. Receipts in 1921, telegraphs, 23,321,000 francs; telephones, 35,650,220 francs.

On March 31, 1922, the telephone service comprised 310 central stations, connecting 431 public telephone stations and 65,011 subscriber stations. There were 376,457 miles of telephone line in service, and the total number of calls, including long-distance calls, was 1,332,408.

Money and Credit.

No gold has been minted since 1882 (save only 5,000,000 francs struck in 1914), and no silver 5-franc pieces since 1876. The Germans (1915-18) ordered the striking of zinc 5, 10, 25, and 50 centime-pieces, for a total amount of 18,280,099 francs.

The one bank of emission in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. By law of March 26, 1900, its constitution was modified, and its duration extended to January 1, 1929. Its capital and reserve amounted in 1921 to 100,175,360 francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations. Its position on February 8, 1923, was (in thousands of francs):—

Gold and silver	327,792	Notes in circulation	6,894,351
Foreign bills	17,127	Treasury bills	70,160
Belgian bills	627,481	Private bills	148,161
Loans to State	5,400,000		

There are joint-stock and private banks, also agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks.

The popular savings bank in Belgium is mainly concentrated in the Caisse Générale d'Epargne et de Retraite, at Brussels. The Caisse d'Epargne is a private company with legally regulated functions and operates under the supervision of the Minister of Finance. It co-operates with the Belgian postal service, thus obviating any need of a postal-savings system. On December 31, 1921, this institution had 3,742,289 accounts. Total deposits at the close of 1921 were 1,494,522,172 francs.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* Par value 25·2214 to £1 sterling
 Belgium belongs to the Latin Monetary Union.
 The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Baron Moncheur, G.C.V.O. ; appointed October, 1917.
Counsellor of Legation.—Pol Le Tellier.
Secretaries.—Prince Reginald de Croy, O.B.E., and Robert van de Kerchove d'Hallebast.
Military Attaché.—Col. R. Maton, C.B., C.V.O.
Air Attaché.—Lt.-Aviateur Chevalier Willy Coppens, D.S.O., M.C.
Chancellor.—F. G. Lockem.
Consul-General in London.—E. Pollet.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

Ambassador.—The Right Hon. Sir George Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., appointed July 20, 1920.
Counsellor.—C. J. F. R. Wingfield.
Secretaries.—Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice and A. Holman, M.C.
Commercial Secretary.—R. F. H. Duke.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. H. Needham.
Naval Attaché.—Commander E. B. C. Dickens, D.S.O., R.N.
 There is a Consul-General at Antwerp, and Vice-Consuls at Brussels, Ghent, Liège, and Antwerp.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Belgium.

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BELGIAN CONGO

(CONGO BELGE.)

Constitution and Government.—The Congo Independent State was founded in 1885 by Leopold II., King of the Belgians, and the State was placed under his sovereignty.

The annexation of the State to Belgium was provided for by treaty of November 28, 1907, which was approved by the chambers of the Belgian

Legislature in August and by the King on October 18, 1908. The Minister for the Colonies is appointed by the King, and is a member of the Council of Ministers. He is President of the Colonial Council, consisting of 15 members, 8 of whom are appointed by the King, and 3 chosen by the Senate and 3 by the Chamber of Representatives. One of those appointed by the King, and one chosen by the Legislative Chambers, retire annually, but may be re-appointed. The King is represented in the Colony by a Governor-General, assisted by several vice-Governors-General. The budget is presented annually to the Chambers, and voted by them; the financial accounts have to be verified by the Court of Accounts. An annual report on the Congo Administration has to be presented to the Chambers along with the budget.

The Annexation has been recognised by all the Powers.

Governor-General.—M. Rutten (appointed January 24, 1923).

The precise boundaries of the Congo Colony were defined by the neutrality declarations of August, 1885, and December, 1894, and by treaties with Germany, Great Britain, France, and Portugal.

The territory is divided into twenty-two administrative districts (March 28, 1912):—Lower Congo, Middle Congo, Kwango, Sankuru, Kasai, Lake Leopold II., Equator, Lulonga, Bangala, Ubangi, Lower Uele, Upper Uele, Ituri, Stanleyville, Aruwimi, Lova, Kivu, Maniema, Lomami, Tanganyika—Moero, Lulua, and Upper Luapula. The last four districts form the Province of Katanga, with its capital at Elisabethville; the first five districts form the Province of Congo-Kasai, with Léopoldville as its capital the five next districts form the Province of Equator, with its capital at Coquilhatville, and the remaining eight districts form the Eastern Province, with its capital at Stanleyville. The capital of the Colony is Boma; in December 1921 it was announced that Kinshasa was to be the capital in the future. At the head of each Province there is a vice-governor, and at the head of each district a commissioner. Each district is divided into territories of which there are 181 in the whole country. In 1921 there were altogether more than 225 posts and stations at which 1,704 European officials were employed.

The districts of Ruanda and Urundi as well as the territory round Lake Kivu (formerly in German East Africa) have been ceded to Belgium as mandatory of the League of Nations. Area about 19,000 square miles. Ruanda is populated by two races—the Wa-tusi and the Wa-hutu. Both districts are rich in cattle. In order to obtain a practicable route for a railway which shall join the Tanganyika Territory to Uganda, the eastern strip of Ruanda and a small part of Urundi are transferred to Great Britain. The projected line will form a link on the Cape to Cairo Railway.

Area and Population.—The area of Belgian Congo is estimated at 909,654 square miles. The population of Bantu origin according to the latest census was 8,500,000. The white population on January 1, 1921, numbered 8,175. Of these, 4,706 were Belgians, 938 English, 363 Americans, 1,047 Portuguese, 351 Italians, 47 Russians, 72 Swedish, 205 French, 225 Dutch, 86 Swiss, 319 Greeks, 33 Luxemburgers, 33 Danish, 14 Norwegians and 20 Spaniards.

The native languages comprise many dialects, every tribe having its own. Kiswahili is the language spoken by the natives who have been under Arab influence. Bangala is the commercial language on the Upper Congo; Fiote is used on the Lower Congo.

Religion and Instruction.—The religion of the natives consists of a gross fetichism, but mission work is actively carried on. There are 220 mission stations, with 1,250 missionaries, of whom 750 are Catholic and 500 Protestant. In education they co-operate with the Government. Several educational bodies direct under control of the Government establishments for general and professional training, especially at Boma, Leopoldville, Lusambo, Kabinda, Stanleyville, Buta and Elisabethville. In 1922 the Government grant for education to the missionaries amounted to 1,860,500 francs, while the total expenditure on education was 3,989,013 francs.

Justice.—There are 7 courts of first instance, 15 county courts, and 2 courts of appeal (one at Boma and the other at Elisabethville). In all these courts, the function of magistrate is exercised by doctors in the law. In the lower courts only, and moreover occasionally, the doctors in the law acting as judges, may be replaced by a district official. Every administrator of a territory is invested with judicial powers comparable to those of a justice of the peace.

Finance.—Estimates of revenue and expenditure for five years in pounds sterling (25 francs = £1) :—

—	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,953,534	2,227,466	2,700,425	3,392,836	2,826,767
Expenditure	2,981,955	2,422,154	3,504,422	7,946,920	3,520,450

For 1922 the receipts and expenditure were estimated as follows :—

Receipts	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Customs	23,706,473	Administration	31,651,155
Direct taxes	28,659,100	Subventions to the public services	4,143,740
Public Services	6,847,420	Religion and Education	4,476,180
Mines	11,190,000	Provincial services	32,941,552
Agricultural receipts	294,665	Hygiene	11,043,922
		Colonization, public debt, etc.	5,626,170
Total (including all items)	87,320,908 (3,392,836£.)	Total (including all items)	89,882,719 (3,595,308£.)

Debt 1919, 349,847,446 francs.

Defence.—The Colony possesses a force of native troops amounting to about 16,000 men. The force is recruited by voluntary enlistment. The officers and non-commissioned officers (368) are Europeans, for the most part Belgians. The term of service is seven years, and the recruits are trained in four camps of instruction before being drafted to their companies. The Territorial police number about 6,000 men.

Production.—The chief products in the order of their importance are Cubber, palm-nuts and palm-oil, white copra and cocoa. Ivory is also abundant. Coffee grows freely, and the cultivation of cocoa is successful. Rice, cotton, and tobacco are grown in a great number of the native villages. Plantations of rubber, cacao, and coffee have been established by the Government

and by private enterprise. Cattle thrive satisfactorily in all districts where there is no tsetse fly, notably in the highlands of Katanga and Kivu. Mining flourishes, the chief minerals being gold, diamonds, and copper. Other minerals are known to exist—coal, iron, tin and manganese—but as yet these have not been obtained in paying quantities. The gold mines in 1921 employed 7,460 natives; the output was 2,228 kilos. The most important mines in the Congo are the copper mines near Kambove, operated by the Union Minière. The total output in 1921 was 30,454 tons of copper. The output of diamonds in 1921 amounted to 244,878 carats.

Commerce and Shipping.—The value of the commerce for five years was as follows :—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Special	General	Special	General
	£	£	£	£
1916	2,150,633	2,749,591	5,197,264	5,897,708
1917	1,412,054	1,793,555	6,573,103	7,397,926
1918	1,504,190	2,014,301	4,478,754	4,934,461
1919	3,427,240	3,679,885	8,165,850	9,135,652
1920	9,561,390	12,198,717	12,009,820	—

The chief imports for 1919 and 1920 and exports for 1920 and 1921 were :—

	Imports			Exports	
	1919	1920		1920	1921
	Francs	Francs		Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Arms, ammunition, &c.	835,227	4,187,200	Rubber . .	1,121,679	786,436
Steamers and ships	256,871	6,673,949	Ivory . .	336,088	260,977
Machinery . .	12,664,749	29,318,024	Palm-nuts .	39,457,261	45,876,469
Wines, spirits, beer	4,628,500	13,162,526	Palm-oil . .	7,624,111	8,970,173
Provisions . .	12,563,059	31,910,220	Copal . .	13,249,514	11,097,103
Cottons . .	16,868,789	36,361,868	Gold, crude .	5,045	2,526
			Copper, ore and crude . .	18,912,695	30,846,990

Of the special imports (1920) the value of 98,913,768 francs came from Belgium, 54,691,795 francs came from Great Britain, 7,141,308 francs from France, 4,428,272 francs from Angola, 19,046,397 francs from Rhodesia, 22,672,172 francs from the Union of South Africa, 10,844,247 francs from the United States. Of the special exports 51,569,552 kilos, valued at 207,715,318 francs, went to Belgium, 24,644,339 kilos, valued at 76,149,177 francs went to Great Britain; 462,154 kilos, valued at 2,952,228 francs, to the United States; 717,930 kilos, valued at 1,693,770 francs, to France; 848,669 kilos, valued at 2,705,694 francs, to Rhodesia, and 1,720,426 kilos, valued at 2,957,346 francs, to Angola.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports into the United Kingdom from the Belgian Congo in 1922 amounted to the value of 380,838*l.*; and the exports of British produce and manufactures to the Belgian Congo to 590,025*l.*

At the port of Boma in 1921 of sea-going vessels there entered 81 of 234,925 tons, and cleared 50 vessels of 148,898 tons. The other two ports

are Banana and Matadi. In the coasting trade there entered 90 vessels of 11,955 tons, and cleared 90 vessels of 10,957 tons.

There are 12 steamers on the Lower Congo, and about 113 private steamers on the Upper Congo.

Internal Communications.—The Congo is navigable for 95 miles from its mouth to Matadi, and on this section 15 steamers belonging to the State ply. Above this, for over 249 miles, are numerous rapids, which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Léopoldville). Above the Pool there are about 1,068 miles of navigable water, as far as Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course. Above the Stanley Falls the Congo is called Lualaba and is navigable for 585 miles, from Ponthierville to Kindu and from Kongolo to Bukama (Katanga).

There are 5,609 miles of road partly suitable for motors. The total length of railways on January 1, 1921, was 2,663 miles. Principal lines:—The Matadi-Léopoldville line, 248 miles; the Mayumbe railway (Boma to Tshela), 90 miles; the Stanleyville-Ponthierville line, 78 miles; the Kindu-Kongolo line, 220 miles; the Kabalo-Albertville line, 170 miles; the Bukama to the Rhodesian frontier *via* Elisabethville, 451 miles; the Katanga branch line to Lubumbashi, 1 mile; to Mikola, 9 miles. Two sections of the Cape-to-Cairo railway are included in the system. The distance from Elisabethville, Katanga, on the Cape-to-Cairo Railway, to Cape Town is about 2,300 miles.

An important development in 1911 was the construction of a pipe line from Matadi to Léopoldville, 246 miles long, for the purpose of transporting crude oil for the use of river steamers. It has a diameter of 4 inches, with 8 pumping stations capable of delivering 50,000 tons of oil at Léopoldville, the terminus. The concession is for 50 years, at the expiration of which period all the pipe lines, with the material, except the vessels and stores of petroleum, will pass into the hands of the Congo Government.

The length of the Congo-Tanganyika Lake Railway is 169 miles. It was completed in March, 1915, and links up the whole of the Upper Congo with the railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Ujiji.

From Léopoldville a public transport service on the Upper Congo and its tributaries has been organised by the Government and several companies, 59 steamers and barges being employed for this purpose.

Transport service of couriers by aviation is established between Kinshasa and Stanleyville, and serves the intermediate localities of Kwamouth, Lukolela, Bolobo, Gombe, Coquilhatville, Mobeka, Lisala, Bumba and Basoko. The service is carried out in three days, and there is a service twice a month—after the arrival at Kinshasa of the mail from Europe.

In 1919 there were 50 post, telegraph and telephone offices. There are in addition 23 special telegraph offices, and there are 24 centres where there is a telephone station. In 1921 in the internal service 947,947 letters, papers, &c., were transmitted; and in the external, 2,098,330 were handled. The Congo is included in the Postal Union. Telegraph lines connect Banana with Coquilhatville, 800 miles; Boma with Tshela, 85 miles; Stanleyville and Ponthierville, 79 miles; Kasongo and Uvira (Lake Tanganyika), 265 miles; Kindu and Kongolo, 219 miles; Kabalo and Lake Tanganyika, 169 miles; and Sakania and Bukama 448 miles. Total length, 2,085 miles. There are at present 15 stations of wireless telegraphy in the Belgian Congo—at Banana, Boma, Kinshasa, Coquilhatville, Basankusu, Umangi, Basoko, Stanleyville, Kindu, Kongolo, Albertville, Kikondja, Elisabethville, Lusambo, Bunia, and

Buta. All these posts communicate with each other. It is hoped to establish a direct communication between Brussels and Boma.

Two banks are in existence: the 'Banque du Congo Belge,' and the 'Banque Commerciale du Congo,' both with branches in all the commercial centres.

According to a Law of October 18, 1908, gold and silver money current in Belgium is also current in the Congo. These coins are gold pieces of 20 and 10 francs; of silver pieces (perforated) of 5, 2, 1 and 0.50 francs; of nickel pieces of 20, 10 and 5 centimes, and of copper pieces (perforated) of 2 and 1 centimes. By an arrangement of July 7, 1911, the Banque de Congo Belge is authorised to issue notes payable and bearer. The notes are of the nominal value of 1, 5, 20, 100 and 1,000 francs.

The Metric System was introduced by law on August 17, 1910.

British Consul.—A. J. Wallach (at Boma).

There is a British Vice-Consul at Elisabethville.

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BHUTÁN.

A STATE in the Eastern Himálaya, between 26° 45' and 28° N. latitude, and between 89° and 92° E. longitude, bordered on the north and east by Tibet, on the west by the Tibetan district of Chumbí and by Sikkim, and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 190 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles. Area about 20,000 square miles; population estimated at 250,000.

The original inhabitants of Bhután, the Tephús, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Tibet. In 1774 the East India Company concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhután, but since then repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhután hill men have led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending in the temporary or permanent annexation of various *duars* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills. In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal *duars* were thus annexed. Under a treaty signed in November, 1865, the Bhután Government was granted a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 a year on condition of good behaviour. By an amending treaty concluded in January, 1910, the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhután. On its part the Bhutanese Government agreed to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations. The treaty also provided for the increase of the subsidy to Rs. 1,00,000.

The form of Government in Bhután, which existed from the middle of the sixteenth century until 1907, consisted of a dual control by the clergy and the laity as represented by Dharma and Deb Rájás. In 1907 the Deb Rájá, who was also Dharma Rájá, resigned his position, and the Tongsa Penlop, **Sir Ugyen Wangchuk**, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., was elected as the first hereditary Maharaja of Bhután.

Chief fortresses or castles : Punakhé, the winter capital, a place of great

natural strength; Tásichozong (Tashichödzung), the summer capital, Pàro, Angdumphorang (Wangdupotang), Tongsa, Taka, and Biagha.

The people are nominally Buddhists, but their religious exercises consist chiefly in the propitiation of evil spirits and the recitation of sentences from the Tibetan Scriptures. Tásichozong (Tashichödzung), the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 300 priests.

Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is nothing like a standing army.

The chief productions are rice, Indian corn, millet, lac, wax, different kinds of cloth, musk, ponies, chowries, and silk. The State is now beginning to realise the necessity of encouraging foreign capital for industrial enterprises such as mines, tea gardens, and the working of its extensive and valuable forests. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured.

Trade with India was as follows :—

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to India . . .	89,000	129,000	60,000	22,400	34,900
Imports from India . . .	70,000	98,000	45,000	76,100	117,300

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BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia (so named in 1825) bears date October 28, 1880. By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years by direct popular vote, and not eligible for re-election; there is a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The suffrage is possessed by all who can read and write. There are 16 Senators (2 for each Department) elected for six years, and 70 Deputies elected for four years. Both Senators and Deputies are elected by direct vote of the people. Of the Senators one-third retire every two years; of the Deputies one-half retire every two years. Senators receive a salary of 750 bolivianos (60*l.*) per month during the sittings, which, as a rule, last for 60 days, but may be extended to 90 days, and Deputies receive £3 for each day they attend. Extraordinary sessions

may be held for special purposes. There are a President, two Vice-Presidents and a ministry, divided into six departments—of Foreign Relations and Worship; Finance; Government and Justice; Public Works and Industry; War and Colonisation; and Education and Agriculture.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Bautista Saavedra, elected for the term 1921–25 (73,705 bolivianos).

The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect. The Republic is divided into 8 departments, 3 territories, 72 provinces, 681 cantons administered respectively by prefects, sub-prefects, and corregidores. Prefects and sub-prefects are appointed by the President of the Republic; corregidores and alcaldes are appointed annually by the prefects of the provinces. The capital of each department has its municipal council; the subdivisions have municipal boards, and the still smaller subdivisions have municipal agents. The territories in the north-west of the Republic and in the Chaco and Oriente are governed by three officials, called *delegados nacionales*.

The following table shows area and population of the different political divisions (the capitals of each are given in brackets):—

Departments and Territories	Area : square miles	Census 1900	Estimated 1915	Per square mile 1915
La Paz (La Paz)	40,686	445,616	726,357	9·60
Cochabamba (Cochabamba)	25,288	328,163	534,901	19·33
Potosí (Potosí)	45,031	325,615	530,748	7·70
Santa-Cruz (Santa-Cruz)	144,941	209,592	341,640	1·70
Chuquisaca (Sucre)	36,132	204,434	333,226	1·03
Tarija (Tarija)	31,567	102,887	164,704	1·68
Oruro (Oruro)	20,657	86,081	140,891	5·25
El Beni (Trinidad)	95,354	32,180	52,450	3·60
El Chaco (Villa Montes)	46,661	—	13,085	82·5
Colonial Territories (Riberalta)	27,938	10,000	51,968	3·09
Total	514,155	1,744,568	2,889,970	3·38

The Indian population in 1900 was 920,864, or 50·9 per cent. of the whole: the mixed was 486,018, or 26·7 per cent.; the white was 231,088, or 12·7 per cent.; the negro, 3,945, or 0·21 per cent.; and the unclassified, 170,936, or 9·4 per cent. Of the population not under 7 years of age, 564,000 were engaged in agriculture; 399,037 in the industries; 55,521 in commerce; 49,647 in the liberal professions; 36,285 in domestic service; 12,625 in mining, and 3,106 in artistic professions. The foreign population numbered 7,425, of whom 2,072 were Peruvian.

The boundary disputes of Bolivia with Brazil and with Chile were settled by treaties of November, 1903 and October, 1904. That with Peru was settled by direct negotiations between Bolivia and Peru (1911–12); that with Paraguay, which has been the subject of long negotiations, is as yet without result.

The estimated population (1918) of La Paz (the actual seat of Government) is 107,252; Cochabamba, 81,014; Potosí, 29,795; Sucre (the capital), 29,686; Tarija, 11,644; Oruro, 31,360; Santa Cruz, 25,807; Trinidad, 6,096; Riberalta, 3,200; Villa Montes, 1,000.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State; the exercise of other forms of worship is permitted. The religious orders have 17 convents (9 for males and 8 for females); the male members number about 230, the female 280; there are about 567 secular clergy. In 1900 the non-Catholic population numbered 24,245. The Church is under an archbishop (resident in Sucre) and 3 bishops (La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz). The maintenance of the Church costs the State 121,108 bolivianos a year, 23,820 bolivianos being devoted to the propagation of the faith among the Indians. By a law of March 19, 1912, all marriages must be celebrated by the civil authorities.

Primary instruction, free and obligatory, is under the care of the municipalities and the State. In 1918 (the latest available information) there were 450 elementary schools with 3,960 teachers and 54,192 pupils. For secondary instruction there were 21 colleges (14 national), 5 clerical institutions, and 5 private lyceos with, in all, 180 teachers and 2,598 pupils. For superior instruction there are 19 establishments with 78 professors and 1,291 students. At Sucre and La Paz are the only two universities which possess more than one faculty. At some places are rural schools for natives, and a normal college for training teachers of Indians at La Paz, and the superior normal institute for teachers in secondary schools. There is a normal school for training teachers generally at Sucre. In all departmental capitals there are public libraries; at La Paz there is a museum, and at La Paz, Oruro and Potosí are mineralogical museums.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, in superior district courts, and in the courts of local justices. The Supreme Court sitting in the Capital of the Republic has 7 judges; the district courts (one in each department except El Beni, which has a 'Inez superior') have each 5 judges; local tribunals have judges of party, of instruction and parish alcaldes. Public justice is directed by an Attorney-General and by district and local attorneys. The administration of justice is free.

Finance.

The revenue of Bolivia is derived mainly from customs duties, spirit duties, tin, silver, gold, wolfram, antimony and other minerals, rubber export, patents, and stamps. The chief branches of expenditure are finance, war, and public works. The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years (budget estimates) were as follows (12½ bolivianos = 1L):—

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1915	1,358,864	1,714,815	1919	2,506,301	3,077,748
1916	1,282,760	1,805,867	1920	,957,638	4,280,887
1918	2,606,959	2,891,620	1921	—	3,751,006

The public debt of Bolivia on September 30, 1921, amounted to 68,615,502 bolivianos, of which 9,749,467 bolivianos were external debt, 33,721,221 bolivianos internal debt, and 25,144,812 bolivianos floating debt.

Defence.

The territory of the Republic is divided into 3 military districts, the Northern, the Central, and the Southern, and 3 'military commands' formed of the departments Santa Cruz, El Beni, Tarija, and the Territories.

The law of December 15, 1915, provides for a permanent force of 3,577 men. Military service is compulsory for all males from the 19th to the 50th year. The army is a militia, with a total service in the first line of 6 years, of which about 1 year is spent in the ranks.* For the next 6 years (from the age of 25 to 30) the Bolivian soldier belongs to the 'ordinary reserve.' After this the men pass to the 'extraordinary reserve' for 10 years, and finally complete their service by 10 years in the Territorial Guard.

The permanent army consists of 4 infantry regiments, two of 500 men each, and two of 800 men; a cavalry regiment 500 strong; a mountain artillery regiment of 300 men; a field artillery regiment of the same strength one with 4 batteries of the Schneider-Canet system; making a total of 4,187, including officers, officials and men.

In addition to the above troops there are small bodies of infantry of from 100 to 200 men (called *columnas*) at the chief towns of departments, which can be expanded to battalions, if necessary. There also exist other units, for garrisoning the North, the North West, the South West, and the East, consisting of 300 men each.

The infantry armament is the Mauser (Bolivian Model) rifle of 1893.

Production and Industry.

The extensive and undeveloped region of Bolivia lying east of the Andes comprises about three-quarters of the entire area. It is estimated that about 4,940,000 acres are under cultivation, but agriculture is in a backward condition. Irrigation by means of artesian wells is being attempted in some regions. Wheat, maize, barley, beans, potatoes, are produced mostly for local consumption, and coffee, coca, quina, &c., are exported to Chile and Argentina. Cocoa and coffee are grown on the slopes of La Paz and Cochabamba; coffee and other products are grown in El Beni and Santa Cruz. Rubber is produced on 40,642,000 acres in the National Territories, and in the Departments of El Beni and Santa Cruz, and parts of La Paz and Cochabamba. Bolivia ranks as the second rubber-exporting country of South America, coming next to Brazil. The public lands of the State have an area of about 245,000 square miles, of which 104,000 square miles are reserved for special colonisation.

The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold, and borate of lime. Bolivia produces one quarter of the total tin output of the world, standing next to the Malay Peninsula in the production of this metal. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopó and in the South of Bolivia. In 1911 large tracts of land were taken up for the production of petroleum, especially near Calacoto, on the Arica-La Paz railway. In the east of the Republic there is said to be a part of an immense oilfield, stretching from near the Orinoco to the Argentine Republic.

Commerce.

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass chiefly through Arica, Mollendo, Antofagasta, and the river-ports of Suarez on the Paraguay, Montes on the Iténez, Villa Bella on the Madeira, and Bahía or Cobija on

the Upper Acre. The Argentine route through Salta is now little used; the route now runs from La Quiraca, traversing the province Iujuy to Tucuman and Rosario. The chief imports are provisions, hardware, wines, and spirits, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, and ready-made clothes. The chief exports are silver, tin, and rubber. There is scarcely any food export. The value of imports and exports for five years are given as follows (12·5 bolivianos = £1):—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	2,678,466	2,723,744	4,824,671	5,227,160	4,810,280
Exports	12,619,844	14,211,116	11,235,799	—	—

The weight of the imports in 1920 was 121,985,331 kilos; in 1921, 105,362,005 kilos.

Total trade between U. K. and Bolivia (Board of Trade figures) for 5 years:—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bolivia to U. K.	3,596,887	3,442,491	1,930,979	871,144	1,716,958
Exports to Bolivia from U. K.	882,039	550,665	747,400	432,820	409,183

Communications.

In 1921 the total length of line open in Bolivia was 1,401 miles, including the new line, opened in July, 1917, from Oruro to Cochabamba. Under construction 256 miles. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway, from Antofagasta, on the Pacific coast, to Ollague, thence to Oruro, thence to Viacha, thence to La Paz (735 miles). Under the Bolivian-Chilian treaty of October 24, 1904, the Arica-La Paz line (271 miles, of which 143 miles are in Bolivia) was built from La Paz via Lluta with Taregra and to Corocoro. The Bolivian section was handed over to the government of Bolivia on May 3, 1913. The Pan-American Railroad follows the shore line of Lake Titicaca from Guaqui to Viacha, and thence to the Argentine border by way of Uyuni, Tupiza, and La Quiaca, a total distance in Bolivia of 529 miles, of which 361 are already in operation.

Traffic on Lake Titicaca and on the Bolivian rivers is carried on by steamers, which belong to private owners.

There are about 2,304 miles of cart roads connecting the more important towns.

In Bolivia there were 427 post offices in 1919, number of pieces of mail handled, 6,649,967. The postal expenses amounted to 595,942 and the receipts to 280,593 bolivianos.

There are about 4,000 miles of telegraph lines. Wireless telegraphic stations are being erected at La Paz, Villa Bella, Cobija, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, Puerto Suarez, Guayaramerin, Cachuela Esperanza. Cost of administration, 803,678 bolivianos; receipts, 363,585.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The net earnings of the Banco de la Nacion (State bank) in 1919 were 2,944,749 bolivianos. After its fusion with the Industrial Bank, the capital of the National Bank is 17,631,225 bolivianos.

On September 14, 1906, a monetary law was passed providing for the adoption of a gold standard. The unit of account is the gold peso of one-fifth of a pound sterling weighing 1.5976 grams, .916 fine, thus containing 1.464466 grams of fine gold. There are two gold coins struck, British and Peruvian pounds and half pounds; there is no Bolivian gold yet in circulation. Silver coins, .900 fine, are pieces of 50 and 20 centavos. Nickel coins, pieces of 10 and 5 centavos. Gold is legal tender to any amount and English and Peruvian gold coins of corresponding value have legal currency, the rate of exchange being fixed at 12.5 bolivianos = 1£. Silver is legal tender up to 10 pesos, and nickel up to 1 peso. Silver and nickel coins are being minted. In 1909 silver coin to the value of 1,000,000 bolivianos (50 and 20 centavo pieces) were coined for Bolivia at Birmingham. There are also paper notes of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Bolivianos. By a new law the banknote issue is confided to the Banco de la Nacion Boliviana. The bank named is by the same law authorised to raise its capital to 4,000,000£, and may issue notes up to 150 per cent. of its capital. 30 per cent. of the note issue must be covered in gold, and, after 1918, the percentage is to rise 2 per cent. annually up to 50 per cent. On December 31, 1919, the notes in circulation of all the banks were to the value of 26,942,094 bolivianos, the gold reserve against this being 60.7 per cent. of the total.

The metric system of weights and measures is used by the administration and prescribed by law, but the old Spanish system is also employed. The quintal is equal to 101½ lbs.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Vacant (March 1923).

Charge d'Affaires.—Mamerto Urriolagoitia.

Attachés.—Antenor Patino and Juan Ramon Rivero.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BOLIVIA.

Envoy and Minister.—W. E. O'Reilly.

There are Consular representatives at La Paz, Oruro, Sucre, Santa Cruz, Uyuni, Cochabamba, Concepcion de Velasco, and Potosi.

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BRAZIL.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.)

Constitution and Government.

BRAZIL was discovered on April 22, 1500, by the Portuguese Admiral Pedro Alvares Cabral, and thus became a Portuguese settlement. On the French invasion of Portugal, in 1807, the Portuguese Royal family fled to Brazil; on December 16, 1815, the colony was declared 'a kingdom.' The Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest surviving son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12 following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, Dom Pedro II. (born 1825, died 1891), who reigned as Emperor until November 15, 1889, when by a revolution he was dethroned, and he and his family exiled, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil. The decree of banishment against the ex-Imperial family was repealed on August 6, 1920.

According to the constitution adopted by the National Congress on February 24, 1891, the Brazilian nation is constituted as the United States of Brazil. At present the Union consists of twenty States, one National Territory (purchased in 1902), and one Federal District. Each of the old Provinces forms a State, administered at its own expense without interference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. Fiscal arrangements in such matters as import duties, stamps, rates of postage, and bank-note circulation belong to the Union; but export duties are the property of the various States.

The legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress with the sanction of the President of the Republic. Congress consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It meets annually on the 3rd of May, without being convoked, unless another day be fixed by law, and sits four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordinarily. No member of Congress, after his election, can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. If, in ordinary circumstances, the acceptance of diplomatic or military office would cause the loss of the legislative services of a member, the permission of the Chamber is required. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which receives a subsidy from the Federal Government. Deputies and Senators are paid, and neither can be Ministers of State, and retain at the same time their seats in Congress. Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age and must have been citizens for six years.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population as shown by a decennial census, but so that no State will have less than four representatives. It has the initiative in legislation relating to taxation, and in proceedings against the President of the Republic and Secretaries of State.

Senators, 63 in number, are chosen by direct vote, three for each State, and for the Federal district, for nine years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice-President of the Republic is President of the Senate.

The executive authority is exercised by the President of the Republic. He must be a native of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. The President and the Vice-President are elected by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The election is held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period in accordance with forms prescribed by law. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual president or vice-president, or to either who has ceased to be so within six months.

The President appoints and dismisses ministers, is in supreme command of the army and navy, and, within certain limits, has the power to declare war and make peace. He (with the consent of Congress) appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the diplomatic ministers. No minister can appear in Congress, but must communicate by letter, or in conference with commissions of the Chambers. Ministers are not responsible to Congress or the Courts for advice given to the President of the Republic.

The franchise extends to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age,

duly enrolled, except beggars, 'illiterates,' soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, &c., under vows of obedience.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Arturo da Silva Bernardes, born in 1875, elected March 1, 1922. Term of office expires November 15, 1926.

There are 7 Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments:—

1. Finance, 2. Justice, Interior and Public Instruction, 3. War, 4. Marine, 5. Foreign Affairs, 6. Communications and Public Works, 7. Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each State must be organised under the republican form of government, and must have its administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities distinct and independent. The governors and members of the legislatures must be elective; the magistrates must not be elective nor removable from office save by judicial sentence. The Federal executive cannot intervene directly in the local government of the States. Each State is governed by its own Constitution and laws which must agree with the constitutional principles of the Union. In cases of the infringement of the principles of the Federal constitution by the constitutions, laws or authorities of any State, the Federal Government, after due process of Federal law, has the power to interfere even by force of arms, if necessary. The Federal District is administered by a council elected by the citizens of the District, the municipal executive authority being exercised by a Prefect appointed for four years by the President of the Republic.

Area and Population.

Following are the census returns of 1900 and September, 1920 (capitals of States in brackets):—

States	Area: sq. miles	Population		
		1900 (Census)	1920 (Census)	Per sq. mile 1920
Alagoas (Maceió) . . .	22,577	649,273	978,748	43·3
Amazonas (Manáos) . . .	731,363	249,756	363,166	2·0
Bahia (San Salvador) . . .	164,601	2,117,956	3,334,465	20·2
Ceará (Fortaleza) . . .	40,241	849,127	1,319,228	32·7
Espírito Santo (Victoria) . . .	17,308	209,783	457,328	26·4
Goyaz (Goyaz) . . .	288,462	255,284	511,919	1·7
Maranhão (St. Luiz). . .	177,515	499,308	874,337	4·9
Matto Grosso (Cuyabá) . . .	532,210	118,025	246,612	0·4
Minas Geraes (Bello Horizonte) . . .	221,894	3,594,471	5,888,174	26·5
Pará (Belém) . . .	443,789	445,356	983,507	2·2
Parahyba (Parahyba) . . .	28,846	490,784	661,106	33·3
Paraná (Curytiba) . . .	93,269	327,136	685,711	7·3
Pernambuco (Recife) . . .	49,560	1,178,150	2,154,835	43·4
Piauhý (Therézina) . . .	116,494	334,328	609,003	5·2
Rio de Janeiro (Nichteroy) . . .	26,627	926,035	1,559,371	58·5
Rio Grande do Norte (Natal). . .	22,189	274,317	537,135	24·2

States	Area : sq. miles	Population		
		1900 (Census)	1920 (Census)	Per sq. mile 1920
Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre)	91,310	1,149,070	2,182,713	23·9
Santa Catharina (Florianopolis)	20,785	320,289	668,743	32·1
São Paulo (S. Paulo)	112,278	2,282,279	4,592,188	40·9
Sergipe (Aracajú)	15,089	356,264	477,064	31·6
Federal District	431	691,565	1,157,873	2,686·5
Acre Territory	58,672	—	92,379	1·5
Total	3,275,510	17,318,556	30,635,605	9·3

In 1900 the population consisted of 8,831,002 males and 8,487,554 females. Some 600,000 Indians are to be found in the Amazon area.

The Acre Territory has an area of 58,672 sq. miles. For this territory Brazil paid to Bolivia 2,000,000*l.* in 1902. In 1909 the Territory petitioned to be received into the Brazilian Union as a State.

In 1920 (census) the population of Rio de Janeiro was 1,157,873; São Paulo, 579,033; Bahia, 283,422; Recife, 238,843; Belem, 236,402; Porto Alegre, 179,263; Manaus, 75,704; Niteroy, 86,238; Fortaleza, 78,536; Maceió, 74,166; São Luiz, 52,929; Parahyba, 52,990.

The site for the Federal Capital has been selected in the State of Goyaz, on a table-land between Pyrenopolis, Santa Luzia, and Formosa.

The number of immigrants between 1820 and 1922 was 3,648,374.

A boundary treaty with Colombia was signed on April 24, 1907; with Peru on September 8, 1909; and with Uruguay on May 7, 1913.

Religion.

The connection between Church and State has been abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion. The Government left to the Church all religious buildings and their properties and income. All churches are perfectly free; religious orders are allowed and are prosperous. All but about 100,000 of the population are Catholics.

There is a Cardinal whose seat is at Rio de Janeiro and who acts as an Archbishop, an archbishop at Bahia, one at Rio de Janeiro, one at San Paulo, one at Pará, and one at Mariana (Minas). There are 25 suffragan bishops. For instruction of the clergy there are 13 seminaries.

Instruction.

Education is free but not compulsory, except in several municipalities in S. Paulo, which insist on compulsory education (*e.g.* Ribeirão Preto). The Union Government undertakes to provide, in part, for higher or university instruction within the Union, but there are institutions of this nature maintained, some by the States, and some by private associations; while primary and training schools are maintained and supervised, either by the States or by the municipalities. There is one university in Brazil, the University of Rio de Janeiro, founded on September 7, 1920; and there are 25 faculties which confer degrees. In Rio de Janeiro are also the military college, the preparatory school of tactics, and the naval school. In Porto Alegre and Barbaena there are also preparatory military colleges. At the Capital are maintained by the Federal Government a school for the blind and another for

the deaf and dumb. The Federal Government maintains also a School of Arts and a National Institute of Music in the Capital, there being similar academies of music in the States of Maranhão, Pará, São Paulo, and several in the State of Rio de Janeiro. In Manaus, Bahia, and Curitiba there are schools of Fine Arts. There are engineering polytechnics at Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Porto Alegre, and one mining school at Ouro Preto. There are, besides, 28 industrial schools, 11 agricultural and 9 commercial institutions for tuition. There are faculties of law at Recife, São Paulo, Ceará, Goyaz, Pará, Bahia, Bello Horizonte, Porto Alegre, and Rio de Janeiro (2); faculties of medicine at Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Curitiba, Bahia, and Porto Alegre; colleges of pharmacy at Ouro Preto, Belem, Juiz de Fora, Porto Alegre, and São Paulo; schools of odontology at Rio de Janeiro, Bello Horizonte, Porto Alegre and also attached to the colleges of medicine and pharmacy; engineering colleges at Rio, Ouro Preto, Bahia, Recife, Porto Alegre, and São Paulo; and since 1916 a school of Economics and Politics (Escola de Altos Estudos) in Rio de Janeiro.

There were in 1914 in the various States, 12,744 primary schools with 700,120 pupils and 20,590 teachers. Of the total number 85 were Federal government schools, 6,935 State Government schools, and 2,647 municipal schools. There were also 327 secondary schools with 30,258 pupils, and 151 professional schools with 19,294 pupils. For teachers' diplomas there are 29 colleges. In recent years public instruction has made great progress.

Brazil has many public libraries. The National Library in Rio contains more than 400,000 books and manuscripts. There is also a National Museum, an Academy of Fine Art, and a Botanical Garden.

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme Federal court of Justice at Rio de Janeiro; and Federal judges in each State. Justice is administered in the States in accordance with State law, by State courts, but in Rio de Janeiro Federal Justice is administered. Judges are appointed for life. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected for four years, and whose chief function is to settle cases up to a certain amount.

A new Civil Code came into force on January 1, 1917. Among the most important subjects covered by the code are those referring to legal capacity; the registration of births, marriages, and deaths; juristic persons and organisations; domicile; real and personal property; homestead (a new institution in Brazilian law); legal acts; domestic relations; copyright (which was formerly very deficient); mortgages; contracts; wills and the administration of estates. Extensive commentaries are being prepared by eminent jurists on this important piece of legislation.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (gold milreis = 2s. 3d.; paper milreis = 1s. 4d.). Import duties form the principal source of revenue.

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	(Gold) £	(Paper) £	(Gold) £	(Paper) £
1919	9,000,789	26,776,800	4,200,712	34,269,933
1920 ¹	13,272,549	34,283,880	8,041,369	39,971,905
1921 ¹	11,475,563	41,650,733	8,514,000	47,442,666
1922 ¹	9,796,612	46,114,866	9,667,237	55,412,866
1923 ¹	10,705,086	43,517,000	9,808,942	56,526,109

¹ Estimates.

The principal items of revenue and expenditure for 1922 were estimated as follows:—

Revenue	Gold milreis	Paper milreis	Expenditure	Gold milreis	Paper milreis
Import duties, etc.	79,405,000	71,280,000	Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs	3,201,000	94,809,000
Consumption taxes	—	212,860,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5,363,000	2,496,000
Circulation taxes	60,000	116,200,000	Ministry of Marine	4,100,000	84,074,000
Income Tax	—	68,300,000	Ministry of War	1,700,000	128,176,000
Industrial revenue	4,100,000	160,046,000	Ministry of Agriculture	382,000	49,173,000
Extraordinary revenue	3,416,000	52,651,000	Ministry of Transportation and Public Works	10,474,000	275,070,000
Other sources	100,000	10,386,000	Ministry of Finance	60,711,000	197,395,000
Total revenue	87,081,000	691,723,000	Total expenditure	85,931,000	831,193,000

The consolidated foreign debt of Brazil on June 30, 1922, amounted to 111,930,834*l.* (including the 1922 London and New York coffee loan of 9,000,000*l.*), 322,249,500 francs, and 75,000,000 dollars (United States: new debt contracted 1921 and 1922). The consolidated internal debt amounted (December 31, 1921) to 1,347,973 contos of reis, an increase of 234,487 contos of reis over 1920. The currency in circulation amounted to 1,729,061,000 milreis; the conversion fund to 20,922,410 milreis gold; the guarantee fund to 48,391,020 milreis gold; and unredeemed bills and notes to 14,632,500 milreis gold and paper. On December 31, 1919, the total currency was 1,823,571,859 milreis.

On July 24, 1912, a bill was introduced into the Senate, making it necessary for the States to obtain the Federal authorization before contracting any loans.

Defence.

Army.—Under the military law of January, 1908, reformed in 1915, military service is obligatory on every Brazilian from 21 years of age to 44. The terms of service are 9 years in the army 'first line' (1 or 2 in the ranks, the rest in the reserve), and 14 years in the 'army second line' (7 in the National Guard and 7 in the reserve of the same). The reservists are called up for training annually for 4 weeks, besides which there is rifle practice once a month. The men in the territorial army also have an annual training of 2 to 4 weeks. The army consists of 13 regiments of infantry each of 3 battalions, and 21 battalions of rifles, of 15 regiments of cavalry of 4 squadrons, 10 regiments of field artillery of 6 batteries each with 4 guns, 6 horse artillery batteries, 5 howitzer groups of 2 batteries, 6 mountain batteries, 5 battalions of engineers, 1 railway battery, 27 batteries coast artillery, 3 companies of independent infantry, and 10 companies of machine guns. The country is divided into 7 military regions; the active army into 5 divisions, each of 2 brigades infantry, 1 brigade artillery, 1 regiment cavalry, 1 battalion engineers, 1 battalion transport, etc. There are also 3 cavalry brigades, all stationed in the south near the frontiers of the three southern republics. A cavalry brigade consists of from 2 to 3 regiments. The total peace strength is at present 54,000 (3,627 officers). Mobilisation

would yield about 120,000. The gendarmerie is 26,000 strong, capable of expansion to 130,000. Infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle, the field and horse artillery have a Krupp 12 pr., which is being replaced by French guns.

Navy.—The navy is being reorganized under a United States mission, naval armaments, materials and stores being supplied from the States. The battleship *Minas Geraes* has been refitted at the Brooklyn navy yard, and has received anti-aircraft guns. The *São Paulo* has followed her for a like refit.

Ships of the Brazilian navy are as follows :—

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	H.-P.	Nominal speed
			Belt	Gun				
1907	DREADNOUGHTS, (<i>Minas Geraes</i> . . .)	19,281	9	12	12—12in., 22 4·7in.	—	23,500	21
	(<i>São Paulo</i> . . .)							
1898	COAST DEFENCE SHIPS. (<i>Deodoro</i> . . .)	3,200	14	8	2 9·2in., 4 4·7in.	—	3,400	14
	(<i>Florianópolis</i> . . .)							
1907	PROTECTED CRUISERS (<i>Bahia</i> . . .)	3,500	—	—	10 4·7in.	—	18,000	20
	(<i>Rio Grande do Sul</i> . . .)							
1895	<i>Barroso</i> . . .	3,450	—	—	6 6in., 4 4·7in.	2	7,500	20

There are 2 river monitors (*Maranhão* and *Pernambuco*), 4 river gun-boats, 10 Yarrow destroyers, 1 first-class torpedo boat, a mine layer, 3 submarines, and a submarine salvage vessel. Five destroyers and three large submarines are in the programme. Six ex-German destroyers were allotted to Brazil to be disarmed and used for police purposes.

There are three naval arsenals—at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, and Ladario de Matto Grosso (this latter a river arsenal). It is announced that the arsenal in the Isla das Cobras at Rio will be proceeded with. The navy numbered in 1918, 693 officers, 1,009 petty officers, and 8,445 seamen

Production and Industry.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture. In 1921 the cultivated area covered 6,200,000 hectares (23,938 square miles), of which 2,143,981 hectares (8,277 square miles) were in São Paulo, 1,168,808 hectares (4,513 square miles) in Rio Grande do Sul, 1,100,482 hectares (4,248 square miles) in Minas, and 1,787,000 hectares (6,900 square miles) in other States. The census returns gave 650,000 proprietors of land, the value of which was estimated at 11,000,000,000 milreis. Agricultural industries are encouraged by the State governments. Coffee is the chief product cultivated, and after that maize, sugar, rice, tobacco, cotton, maté (Paraguay tea), india-rubber, timber, haricot beans, cocoa, and nuts. The four states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, and Minas Geraes, the combined areas of which cover about one-eighth of the entire area of the Republic, are the principal districts for coffee growing. Four-fifths of the coffee of the world comes from these parts; more than half of the world's supply from São Paulo alone, where in 1921 there

were 3,162,880 acres under this product. The average annual crop of Brazil may be estimated at about 12 million sacks (1 sack=132 pounds). For 1921-22 the estimated produce was 8,030,000 bags, and for 1922-23 about 5,000,000 bags. India-rubber is the other great natural product of the country. About one-half of the world's supply comes from Brazil, the principal rubber-growing districts being Manaos, and Pará. In 1920-21 the production of cotton was 97,784 metric tons, and in 1921-22 it was 132,600 metric tons. Cocoa is produced in many States (65,100 metric tons in 1921), but chiefly in Espírito Santo, and Bahia, where also the tobacco industry flourishes. The 1921 production of tobacco was 13,900 metric tons. The average annual production of sugar may be taken as 314,000 tons (526,116 tons for 1921-22). In 1921 the production of maize was 4,716,095 metric tons.

The census of cattle for 1920 showed that there were in Brazil 34,271,324 oxen ; 16,168,549 swine ; 7,933,437 sheep ; 5,086,655 goats ; 5,253,699 horses ; 1,865,259 asses and mules.

Both the forests and mines of Brazil are important. There has been a lumber development in the last few years, and pine has become an important export. The mines, with certain reservations, belong to the proprietors of the soil. Coal deposits exist in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Paraná, and São Paulo, much of the coal being of inferior quality. Iron is found chiefly in Minas Geraes. Gold is also found ; diamond districts are Diamantina, Grão Mogol, Chapada Diamantina, Bagagem, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and other States. Petroleum also exists in workable quantities. Manganese ores are worked in Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes. The greater part of the world's supply of monazite comes from Brazil.

The most important manufacturing industry in Brazil is cotton weaving, which in the past 25 years has developed to such an extent that all but the finer grades are made in this country, and the importation of cotton goods from Europe is decreasing. There were in 1921 242 cotton factories with 1,521,300 spindles and 108,960 workmen, having a capital invested in them of 337,700,000 milreis, and an output valued at 442,000,000 milreis. The manufacture of silk is also being encouraged ; the Federal Government grants premiums to silk cocoon producers. There are 13 silk mills, 35 woollen mills, and 16 jute mills in Brazil. There are over 2,000 tobacco factories in Brazil. In Pernambuco there are 47 sugar factories, in Campos (Rio de Janeiro) 40, in Bahia 12, and in other parts of Brazil 15. In Rio de Janeiro flour milling is important, wheat being imported chiefly from the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics, but the imports of wheat flour are very large, mostly from the Argentine Republic and the United States. Brewing, being protected, is prosperous. According to the latest industrial census there are 19,000 factories in Brazil, with a capital of 2,000,000,000 milreis, an annual output of 3,000,000,000 milreis, and 350,000 employees. Efforts are being made to establish a fishing industry.

In the southern States of Brazil there are prosperous German, Russian, and Italian colonies. The colonies maintained by the Union are the nineteen following: — Afonso Penna (founded in 1908), in the State of Espírito Santo ; Visconde de Maua (1908) and Itatiaya (1908) in the State of Rio de Janeiro ; João Pinheiro (1910) and Inconfidentes (1910) in that of Minas Geraes ; Bandeirantes (1908) and Monção (1910) in that of S. Paulo ; Ivahy (1907), Tayo (1908), Iraty (1908), Vera-Guarany (1909), Senador Correia (1907), Jesuino Marcondes (1907), Cruz Machado (1910), Apucarana (1912), and Yapo (1913), in Paraná ; Anitapolis (1908), Senador Esteves Junior (1910) and Rio Branco (1913), in Santa Catharina. On December 31, 1921, the popu-

lation of the Federal Colonies was 44,459 (23,566 men and 20,893 women), including 18,708 Brazilians, and 25,751 of other nationalities.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (excluding specie) conversions at current rates varying from 11½*d.* to 16*d.* per milreis (paper):—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	44,509,646	52,816,853	78,177,235	125,004,856	60,408,156
Exports	63,031,161	61,167,975	130,085,438	107,521,052	58,586,898

Principal exports in 1920 and 1921 were (metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.):—

	Quantities 1920	Quantities 1921	Value 1920	Value 1921
	Metric tons	Metric tons	£	£
Coffee (Sacks)	11,524,780	12,368,610	52,821,850	34,694,000
Rubber (Metric tons)	23,531	17,070	3,716,000	1,231,000
Tobacco "	31,469	32,160	2,406,000	1,933,000
Sugar	109,141	172,094	6,147,000	3,292,000
Yerba Maté (Tea) (Metric tons)	90,686	71,899	2,973,000	1,492,000
Cocoa (Metric tons)	54,419	42,883	3,821,000	1,682,000
Cotton	24,696	19,607	5,502,000	1,556,000
Leather "	37,265	44,443	4,021,000	1,767,000
Hides "	3,966	2,911	2,990,000	749,000
Frozen and chilled meat	63,600	61,934	4,299,000	2,376,000

The distribution of the imports and exports in 1920 and 1921 was as follows:—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	27,274,778	12,337,337	8,759,393	4,073,912
Germany	5,875,913	4,864,004	6,184,210	5,569,531
United States	51,939,093	19,148,015	44,987,187	21,664,607
France	6,847,672	3,775,263	12,850,008	5,797,604
Portugal	2,644,180	1,102,221	2,049,369	1,258,169
Austria	64,920	51,120	53,286	17,075
Belgium	2,207,116	2,455,900	2,884,406	1,454,815
Argentina	10,544,889	6,902,798	7,093,995	3,847,852
Uruguay	1,681,969	828,255	4,778,021	3,341,572
Holland	639,853	523,044	3,011,097	4,017,647
Italy	3,079,707	1,760,198	7,826,860	3,810,106

The chief articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Brazil (Board of Trade statistics) in two years were:—

Imports into U.K. from Brazil	1920	1921	Exports from U.K. to Brazil	1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
Rubber	1,795,904	298,385	Coal	726,671	367,904
Raw cotton	3,438,648	850,978	Cottons (piece goods)	4,096,977	1,511,812
Coffee	715,607	171,826	Machinery	1,661,309	1,677,487

Total trade between United Kingdom and Brazil (according to Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Brazil into U.K.	8,849,431	10,821,100	12,025,378	5,883,046	7,726,337
Exports to Brazil from U.K.	8,845,911	10,741,686	24,289,414	10,384,657	10,983,059

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1921 there entered the ports of Brazil 22,728 steam and sailing vessels of 23,113,156 tons (18,286 of 9,152,917 tons Brazilian, and 1,541 of 5,852,595 tons British), and cleared 22,573 steam and sailing vessels of 23,168,653 tons (18,089 of 9,103,999 tons Brazilian, and 1,558 of 5,905,068 tons British).

The merchant navy in 1919 consisted of 588 steamers of 433,000 tons net, and 55 sailing vessels of 17,920 tons net. All coasting and river vessels must be Brazilian. The coast has a length of 4,060 miles. The Brazilian Lloyd, for coasting trade, maintains a monthly service between Rio de Janeiro and New York, and has also inaugurated a service between Liverpool, Portugal and Brazil.

Inland waterways, mostly rivers, are open to navigation over some 40,300 miles. By means of its waterways Brazil is connected with the neighbouring States.

Internal Communications.

Railway history in Brazil begins in 1854 with 89 miles. Brazil possessed on December 31, 1920, railways of a total length of 17,213 miles open for traffic. Of this total 9,455 miles of railway were the property of the Union (3,980 miles are administered directly and the rest are farmed out); 6,231 miles were privately owned; and 1,527 miles belonged to the States. The individual States which possess the greatest railway mileage are São Paulo, with 4,160 miles; Minas Geraes with 4,139 miles; Rio de Janeiro and Federal District with 2,057 miles; Rio Grande do Sul with 1,708 miles; and Pernambuco with 1,300 miles. The Central Brazil Railway (1,563 miles) is the principal railway in Brazil, and is owned by the State. The entire system joins up the railways of Brazil with those of Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay.

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government. In 1919 there were 54,526 miles of line, including 26,100 miles of Government property, 17,159 miles of railway property and 11,267 miles of submarine cables. There were 850 telegraph offices. The number of messages was 5,350,606. Receipts in 1917, 864,917*l.*; expenditure, 963,363*l.*

The Post Office carried (1917) a total of 31,577,090 letters, and 77,344,613 pieces of printed matter. Altogether the post office in 1917 despatched 4,586,187 sacks of mail, received 3,825,710, and handled in transit 2,754,987. There were 3,696 post-offices in 1920. Receipts in 1917, 12,800 contos; expenditure, 21,132 contos.

There were 56,760 telephones in the country in 1917; total length of wires, 252,318 miles in 1918. A wireless system is now in process of completion. Fifteen new stations were erected along the Amazon and Paraguay rivers, and 5 on the coast.

A decree was issued in 1913 adopting the standard time and longitude of Greenwich (instead of that of Rio de Janeiro) as from January 1, 1914.

Money and Credit.

The Bank of Brazil with an authorised capital of 70,000 contos of reis (increased in June, 1921, to 100,000 contos of reis) had, in 1921, 46 branches throughout the Republic.

The *Caixa de Conversão* was founded in 1906, and up to May, 1910, it received gold in exchange for notes at the rate of 1s. 3d. per milreis. It then suspended operations, having in deposit at that date 20,000,000*l.*, the maximum fixed by law. On January 23, 1911, it recommenced operations, Congress having fixed the maximum deposit at 60,000,000*l.* at the exchange of 1s. 4d. per milreis. On March 1, 1921, it had gold to the value of 62,538,352 milreis. The convertible notes in circulation amounted to 95,156,320 milreis.

At the end of December, 1921, the activities of the banks of Brazil totalled 11,302,604 contos of reis (end of 1920, 9,791,536 contos of reis). They had 3,074,000 contos of reis in deposits, 136,042 contos of reis in reserves, and an aggregate paid up capital of 625,648 contos of reis.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The unit is 1 real (*pl.* reis): bronze coins, 20 and 40 reis (100 reis = 1*l.*); nickel coins, 100, 200, and 400 reis (400 reis = 6½*l.*); silver, 500, 1,000, and 2,000 reis. The *Milreis* (1,000 *Reis*) is of the par value of 2s. 2·934*d.* (practically 27*d.*). 1,000,000 reis is called A conto of reis.

The paper currency is of the following denominations: 1,000 reis, 2,000 reis, 5,000 reis, 10,000 reis, 20,000 reis, 50,000 reis, 100,000 reis, 200,000 reis, 500,000 reis, and 1,000,000 reis.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient measures are still partly employed in certain rural districts of the interior. They are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	=	32·38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	=	129·54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio)	.	.	.	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oitava</i>	.	.	.	=	55·34 grains.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Domicio da Gama (appointed September 21, 1919).

First Secretary.—Luiz Avelino Gurgel do Amaral.

Second Secretary.—Antonio Camillo de Oliveira.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Augusto Burlamaqui.

Commercial Attaché.—Julio Barboza Carneiro.

Consul-General in Liverpool.—Dario Freire

Consul-General in London.—A. S. Pereira Brandão.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Cowes, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Falmouth, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Manchester, Milford Haven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

Ambassador.—The Rt. Hon. Sir John Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed December 12, 1920.

Counsellor.—W. A. Stewart.

Secretary.—J. H. Leche, O.B.E.

Commercial Secretary.—Ernest Hambloch.

Naval Attaché.—Captain C. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N.

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C.G.), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, Ceará, Maceió, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, Manaus, São Paulo, Corumba, Morro Velho, Victoria, Aracaju, Ilheus, and other towns.

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BULGARIA.

(BLGARIYA.)

Reigning King (Czar).

Boris III., eldest son of Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the late Marie Louise (died January 31, 1899), eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma, born January 30, 1894, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, October 3, 1918.

Brother and Sisters of the King.—(1) Prince *Cyril*, born November 17, 1895; (2) Princess *Eudoxia*, born January 17, 1898; and (3) Princess *Nadejda*, born January 30, 1899.

According to the Constitution the Sovereign must profess the Orthodox religion, and must reside permanently in the country. The royal title is hereditary.

According to the budget of 1921-22, the civil list is fixed at 1,800,000 leva (francs), besides 1,500,000 leva for the maintenance of palaces, &c.

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by the Treaty that Bulgaria should be constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan with a Christian Government and a national militia. The Prince of Bulgaria should be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers. On October 5, 1908, Bulgaria declared her independence. The difficulty as to compensation to the Turkish Government in respect of railway claims was arranged by an understanding between the Turkish Government and the Oriental Railways Company, and the Powers recognised Bulgarian independence, and the title of 'King of the Bulgarians' assumed by Prince Ferdinand.

Eastern Rumelia (since its union with Bulgaria also known as Southern Bulgaria) was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was to remain under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy, with a Governor-General nominated by the Porte. On September 18, 1885, the Government was overthrown by a revolution, and the union of the province with Bulgaria proclaimed. On

April 6, 1886, the Sultan agreed that the government of Eastern Rumelia should be confided to the (then) Prince of Bulgaria as Governor-General.

On September 30, 1912, Bulgaria allied with Serbia, Greece and Montenegro commenced war on Turkey (First Balkan War), which was ended by the Treaty of London on May 30, 1913, by which Turkey ceded to the Allies all its European territory west of a line drawn from Midia on the Black Sea to Enos on the Aegean, and also Crete.

The Balkan League broke up almost immediately after the signing of the Treaty of London, owing to disagreements among the allies as to the division of the territory ceded to them, and on June 29, 1913, war broke out among the allies (Second Balkan War). On July 10, 1913, Rumania intervened to impose peace on the allies and to exact for herself from Bulgaria an extension of her frontier. Peace came finally on August 10 (July 26 old style), 1913, by the Treaty of Bukarest, between Bulgaria on the one hand, and Rumania, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro on the other.

For frontier arrangements agreed to by the Treaty of Bukarest and the Turko-Bulgarian Treaty, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1915, p. 759, and the maps in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1914.

By the Constitution of 1879, amended May, 1893, and June, 1911, the legislative authority was vested in a single Chamber, called the Sobranye or National Assembly, composed of 227 members. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of the population. Every member receives 250 levas (about 16s. 8d.) a day (including Sundays and holidays) during the session. All over 30 years of age who can read and write (except the clergy, soldiers on active service, persons deprived of civil rights, &c.) are eligible as representatives. The duration of the Assembly is four years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the King, when new elections must take place within two months. Laws passed by the Sobranye require the assent of the King. Questions concerning the acquisition or cession of territory, changes in the constitution, a vacancy on the throne, or the appointment of a regent have to be decided by a Grand Sobranye, elected for the special purpose in a manner similar to that in which the ordinary Sobranye is elected, but with double the number of members. Proportional representation was adopted in 1909.

Parties in the Sobranye (elected March 28, 1920):—Agrarians, 110; Communists, 49; Socialists, 8; Democrats, 24; Liberals, 6; Radicals, 8; Progressives, 8; Nationalists, 14.

The executive power is vested in a Council of Ministers nominated by the King. The present cabinet, after the latest remodelling on February 10, 1923, is composed as follows:—

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Alexander Stambolyisky.

Minister of the Interior.—The Premier (ad interim).

Minister of Justice.—Peter Yanoff.

Minister of Commerce.—Alexander Radoloff.

Minister of Finance.—P. Yaneff (ad interim).

Minister of Public Works.—Tzanko Bakaloff-Tzerkovsky.

Minister of Posts and Railways.—T. Bakaloff-Tzerkovsky (ad interim).

Minister of Education.—Stoyan Omartchevsky.

Minister of Agriculture.—Alexander Oboff.

Minister of War.—The Premier (ad interim).

For local administration the country is divided into a number of Departments, each under a Prefect assisted by a Departmental Council and aided by several sub-prefects. Each community has its Kmet or mayor and its Council.

Area and Population.

The area of Bulgaria (1921) is 103,189 square kilometres, or 39,841 English square miles, and the population, according to a census taken on December 31, 1921, was 4,909,700 (2,455,900 males and 2,453,800 females), as against 4,861,439 (2,434,940 males and 2,426,499 females) in 1920.

By the Peace Treaty of Neuilly, signed on November 27, 1919, Bulgaria ceded Thrace to the Allied and Associated Powers and the Strumnitza line and a strip of territory on the north-west frontier to Serbia. Bulgaria was deprived of its Aegean littoral, but an efficient economic outlet to the same sea was provided to her by the Treaty.

Population of districts, according to census of December 31, 1920 :—

District.	Population	District.	Population
1. Bourgas	429,856	10. Pléven	396,767
2. Varna	203,572	11. Roussé	304,654
3. Vidin	248,658	12. Sofia	533,290
4. Vratza	346,675	13. Stara Zagora	550,668
5. Kustendil	229,930	14. Tirnovo	471,334
6. Mastanly	113,991	15. Choumen	323,011
7. Pachmanly	64,372		
8. Petritch	155,598	Total	4,861,439
9. Plovdiv	489,063		

The capital is the city of Sofia, with a population (census, 1920) of 154,431. The other principal towns, with population in 1920, are Philippopolis (Plovdiv), 63,418; Varna, 50,819; Ruschuk, 41,574; Slivno (Sliven), 28,695; Plevna (Pleven), 27,779; Stara Zagora, 25,491; Choumen, 23,975; Burgas, 22,272; Jambol, 19,921; Hascovo, 19,458; Pazardjik, 19,452; Vidin, 17,722; Vratza, 16,014; Kustendil, 15,086.

The movement of population (the latest available) in four years has been :

Years	Marriages	Living Births	Still-births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1915	27,920	174,232	1,251	86,259	87,973
1916	8,704	89,741	562	87,546	2,195
1917	18,478	69,905	382	88,387	- 18,482
1918	41,643	92,350	338	127,233	- 34,883

Religion and Instruction.

The national faith is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, though, in 1870, in consequence of its demand for and acceptance of religious autonomy, the Bulgarian Church was declared by the Patriarch of Constantinople to be outside the Orthodox Communion. The Church is governed by the Synod of Bishops. There are 11 Dioceses, viz., Sofia, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Sliven, Varna, Roussé, Tirnovo, Vratza, Lovetch, Vidin and Névrokoff, in addition to 4 in Macedonia and 1 in Thrace (suspended at present). The clergy, both Orthodox and of other religious bodies, are paid by the State and also receive fees for services at burials, marriages, &c.

There is a university at Sofia, with (1921) 140 professors (2 women) and 4,899 students (4,096 men and 803 women).

Elementary education is obligatory and free for children between the ages of 7 and 14.

The following are statistics of various classes of State schools in Bulgaria for 1920-21.

Schools	Number	Teachers		Attendance	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Elementary { National	3,741	5,575	5,685	282,406	218,988
{ Private .	1,699	2,048	180	43,883	34,010
Progymnasia { National	528	1,269	1,597	50,082	21,483
{ Private .	34	99	23	1,368	425
Incomplete { National	32	236	285	7,849	4,867
gymnasia { Private .	10	52	31	414	748
Complete { National	55	857	546	18,423	11,776
gymnasia { Private .	3	28	2	326	—

There are besides 127 institutions for special instruction with 754 instructors (533 male and 218 female) and an attendance of 8,802 males and 6,019 females ; and 4 institutes for abnormal children. There are also 13 institutions for the training of teachers.

Justice.

The lowest Court is that of the Justices of the Peace, who possess jurisdiction in minor civil and criminal cases. The Departmental Court, or Court of First Instance, is competent to pronounce sentence of death and penal servitude, and also acts as a Court of Appeal. Above these are three Courts of Appeal, sitting at Sofia, Philippopolis and Ruschuk. The highest tribunal is the Court of Cassation, sitting at Sofia, and composed of 12 judges.

Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure of Bulgaria for 5 years were as follows (25 leva = £1 ; the average rate during 1922 was about 700-800 leva) :—

	1918	1919-20	1920-21 ¹	1921-22 ²	1922-23 ²
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	19,244,000	33,605,900	104,541,200	3,701,200	5,432,176
Expenditure . . .	19,176,560	—	158,187,397	3,547,481	5,807,704

¹ At the nominal rate of exchange.

² At actual rate of exchange

Revenue and expenditure for 1922-23 :—

Revenue	Leva	Expenditure	Leva
Direct taxes . . .	620,500,000	Civil List . . .	26,865,910
Indirect taxes . . .	1,719,500,000	Audit Office . . .	6,236,960
Duties . . .	198,050,000	Public Debt . . .	1,173,028,812
Fines and requisitions .	26,300,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . .	88,291,340
Railways, harbours, post, telegraphs, and telephones . . .	730,000,000	Ministry of Interior . . .	259,697,770
State property . . .	713,600,000	" " Education . . .	432,132,985
Various . . .	337,790,000	" " Finance . . .	192,086,196
		" " Justice . . .	86,787,150
		" " War . . .	542,518,100
		" " Commerce . . .	322,130,500
		" " Agriculture . . .	132,891,230
		" " Public Wks. . .	386,964,000
		" " Railways, Post and Telegraphs . . .	576,081,460
		For execution of Peace Treaty . . .	420,500,000
Total . . .	4,345,740,000	Total . . .	4,646,168,413

On June 30, 1922, the total debt of Bulgaria was given as follows: Foreign debt: 3,220,683,491 francs and 24,967,047 gold francs (consolidated, 2,780,525,991 francs; non-consolidated, 440,157,500 francs and 24,967,047 gold franc). Internal debt: 4,297,970,237 leva (consolidated, 84,034,900 leva; non-consolidated, 4,213,935,337 leva).

Defence.

The pre-war peace strength of the Bulgarian army was about 3,900 officers and 56,000 other ranks. Its war strength was approximately 500,000 men.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly of November 27, 1919, the total military forces of Bulgaria must not in the future exceed 20,000 men, enrolled by voluntary system. The obligatory military service is abolished. All measures of mobilisation are prohibited and, in order to prevent the formation of a reserve, service in the ranks is to be for a minimum period of 12 years. Officers serving at the time when the treaty was signed must undertake to serve at least till the age of 40 and newly appointed officers serve for at least 20 years.

A frontier guard of 3,000 men voluntarily enlisted is permitted, and in addition the number of armed gendarmes, police, customs officials and forest guards must not exceed 10,000.

The maximum authorised armaments and munition supplies are :—

	Per 1000 men.	Munitions per arm.
Rifles or carbines . . .	1,150	500 rounds
Machine guns . . .	15	10,000 "
Trench mortars, light . .	2	1,000 "
" " heavy . . .	2	500 "
Guns or howitzers . . .	3	1,000 "

No military or naval aircraft are permitted.

The manufacture of arms, munitions and war material is only to be carried out at one factory under State control. The importation and exportation of arms, and munitions is prohibited.

The Bulgarian Government has failed to obtain the authorised forces by voluntary enlistment; the total number voluntarily enlisted up to September, 1922, was :—

—	Regular Army	Frontier Guards	Gendarméne
Officers . . .	930	149	432
Men . . .	6,475	280	3,402
Total . . .	7,405	429	3,834

Under the terms of the treaty Bulgaria has surrendered all warships and submarines, but is permitted to maintain on the Danube and along the

coast 4 torpedo boats and 6 motor boats, all without torpedoes and torpedo apparatus, for police and fishing duties.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. Land is held in absolute freehold by the owners and there is a land tax. The communes hold pasture-land and wood-land in perpetuity and pay no rent, and over such lands the members of the communes have grazing and wood-cutting rights.

About two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors holding from one to six acres. The methods of cultivation are primitive, but machinery is being gradually introduced.

The cultivated area of Bulgaria is 3,716,070 hectares, or 9,182,409 acres.

The area and yield of cereals for 2 years is given as follows :—

Cereals	1920		1921	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Wheat	2,208,292	816,437	2,388,832	1,156,927
Rye	469,040	153,827	494,622	213,112
Meslin	240,017	86,933	281,572	145,746
Barley	560,935	205,765	557,022	288,283
Oats	349,245	101,657	411,965	163,607
Spelt	24,650	7,159	23,052	9,161
Millet	32,510	10,367	27,645	12,210
Maize	1,423,715	529,638	1,434,197	873,440
Rice	6,557	3,087	7,095	4,583
Total	5,314,961	1,914,870	5,426,002	2,867,069

Fruit grows in abundance, especially in the neighbourhood of Kustendil ; 87,855 acres are under vines, yielding 75,910 tons of grapes and 8,698,822 gallons of wine ; under tobacco were 96,475 acres, yielding 29,304 tons ; under cotton 3,137 acres, producing 1,714 quintals. There is also considerable silkworm culture.

In 1917 there were in Bulgaria 7,340,904 sheep, 924,554 goats, 1,885,620 head of cattle and buffaloes.

Industry is not much developed, though the State encourages industrial enterprise. In 1920 there were 486 industrial concerns aided by the State, 196 of which were connected with the preparation of foodstuffs.

Mining development has been slow. The country is rich in coal ; there are three State mines (at Pernik, Bobovodo and Maritza), and several privately owned mines. The coal mines at Pernik, worked by the Government, produced in 1920, 670,342 tons. Total coal production in 1921, 854,534 metric tons, of which 814,663 tons came from State mines and 39,871 tons from privately owned mines. Iron is found in large quantities ; gold, silver, lead, manganese, and copper also exist in the country.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years :—

	1916	1917	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	3,577,121	6,739,661	33,557,649	58,553,209	116,843,690
Exports . . .	3,831,824	11,556,256	22,090,138	65,719,956	88,693,090

The following table shows the trade by principal countries for 2 years :—

Country	Imports		Country	Exports	
	1920	1921		1920	1921
	Leva	Leva		Leva	Leva
U. Kingdom . .	311,207,578	448,692,179	U. Kingdom . .	52,623,779	15,610,238
Austria . . .	65,850,672	263,124,566	Austria . . .	149,775,142	107,198,655
Belgium . . .	33,924,645	86,569,453	Belgium . . .	136,276,445	116,842,558
Germany . . .	125,942,742	458,335,643	France . . .	100,091,532	135,295,112
France . . .	197,851,197	301,429,164	Germany . . .	171,277,122	219,731,101
Italy . . .	624,697,055	610,895,700	Turkey . . .	78,914,532	528,088,747
Turkey . . .	408,466,697	115,647,809	Rumania . . .	30,618,061	18,480,921
United States .	130,283,914	143,267,368	United States .	142,216,863	22,921,493
Greece . . .	55,784,194	83,486,661	Greece . . .	6,656,527	249,620,090
Total(all countries)		2,213,830,249	Total(all countries)		1,642,998,900
		2,921,092,269			2,217,327,262

The following were the most important articles of import and export for 2 years :—

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
Articles	1920	1921	Articles	1920	1921
	1,000 Leva	1,000 Leva		1,000 Leva	1,000 Leva
Textiles . . .	1,102,251	1,260,677	Tobacco . . .	801,039	588,615
Metals . . .	203,852	351,687	Maize . . .	336,036	164,780
Oils . . .	150,192	81,676	Attar of Roses .	61,549	35,480
Skins . . .	147,109	183,005	Hides . . .	122,907	76,236
Tar . . .	87,539	176,192	Wheat . . .	99,755	484,791
Machinery . .	63,625	185,785	Barley . . .	42,708	49,166

Total trade between United Kingdom and Bulgaria (Board of Trade Returns) for 4 years :—

	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bulgaria into U.K. . .	12,701	206,395	126,916	50,253
Exports to Bulgaria from U.K. . .	440,141	996,711	1,047,091	848,550

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels entered at the Black Sea ports of Bulgaria in 1920 was 2,112 of 833,162 tons; number of vessels cleared, 2,097 of 823,099 tons. At the Danube ports there entered, in 1920, 2,724 vessels of 278,353 tons; and cleared, 2,706 vessels of 277,675 tons.

On March 31, 1921, there were in Bulgaria 2,088 miles of good roads, 2,637 miles of fair roads, and 1,851 miles of bad roads. Total: 6,576 miles of road.

In 1921, Bulgaria had 1,368 miles of railway of ordinary gauge and 214 miles of narrow gauge; total, 1,582 miles. All the lines belong to the State, which works them. Railways connect Sofia with the general European system.

There were, in 1920, 223 post and telegraph offices (99 urban and 124 rural), and 207 telegraph offices, making a total of 430 offices. Total correspondence handled in 1921, 26,727,766 letters, 24,899,662 postcards, 2,618,703 printed packets; postal revenue, 16,139,995 leva; expenditure, 26,873,819 leva. Length of telegraph line in 1920, 3,456 miles; of wire, 9,936 miles.

Money and Credit.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches in the different towns of Bulgaria; its capital is 100,000,000 leva, provided by the State, and it has authority to issue both gold notes and silver notes. On June 30, 1922, it had in hand 38,163,000 leva in gold and 19,563,000 leva in silver, with a total note circulation of 3,800,625,000 leva and deposits of 1,432,754,000 leva. There is a State Agricultural Bank for making advances on personal security. A law passed by the Bulgarian National Assembly on December 28, 1921, authorises the establishment of a Bulgarian International Bank for facilitating and encouraging international trade. It is understood that the original capital of this bank is to be 75,000,000 leva, of which 30,000,000 leva are to be apportioned to the Bulgarian National Bank and the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank, and the remainder to foreign banks and organisations.

Deposits in the 350 Postal Savings Bank of Bulgaria (20,026 depositors) during 1921 amounted to 97,870,066 leva (146,211 transactions), and withdrawals to 113,609,644 leva (136,821 transactions). The balance in hand on January 1, 1922, was 205,337,573 leva.

There are a few Bulgarian gold coins, of the value of 100, 20, and 10 leva (francs), but the gold circulation is supplied by foreign 10 and 20 franc pieces. There are silver coins of $\frac{1}{2}$ lev, and 1 lev, 2, and 5 leva (francs); nickel coins of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 stotinki (centimes); the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

The metric system is in general use. On April 1, 1916, the Gregorian Calendar came into force in Bulgaria.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BULGARIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dimitri Stancioff. Appointed October 25, 1920.

Secretary.—Stoyan Petrow-Tchomakoff.

Attaché.—Boris Athanassoff.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BULGARIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Hon. William Augustus Forbes Erskine, M.V.O. Appointed October 1, 1921.

Secretaries.—D. Mackillop and C. B. P. Peake, M.C.
Military Attaché.—Colonel A. W. F. Baird, C.B., &c.
Naval Attaché.—Commander R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Vice-Consul.—L. H. Hurst, Sofia.

There are Consular representatives at Sofia, Varna, Bourgas, and Rustchuck.

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CHILE.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810, finally freeing itself from Spanish rule in 1818. The Constitution voted by the representatives of the nation on May 25, 1833, with a few subsequent amendments, establishes three powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 37 members popularly elected by provinces for the term of six years, in the proportion of one Senator for every three Deputies; while the Chamber of Deputies composed of 118 members chosen directly by departments for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 30,000 of the population, or a fraction not less than 15,000; the present number of deputies was determined in 1910 on the basis of the census results of 1907. Both bodies are chosen by the same electors. Electors must be 21 years of age, and able to read and write. The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic elected for a term of five years, by indirect vote, the people nominating, by ballot, delegates who appoint the President. A retiring President is not re-eligible. In legislation the President has a modified veto; a bill returned to the chambers with the President's objections may, by a two-thirds vote of the members present (a majority of the members being present), be sustained and become law. The day of a Presidential election is June 25 of the last of the five years of a Presidency.

President of the Republic.—Señor Don Arturo Alessandri. Born December 21, 1869. Assumed office December 23, 1920.

The salary of the President is fixed at 1,384*l.*, with 923*l.* for expenses.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State of five members nominated by the President, and six members chosen by the Congress, and a Cabinet or Ministry divided into departments, viz., Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Public Instruction, Finance, Defence, Industry, Public Works and Railways.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided over by *Intendentes*; and the Provinces into Departments, with *Gobernadores* as chief officers. The Departments constitute one or more municipal districts each with a council or municipality of 9 members, inhabitants popularly elected for three years. The police of Santiago and of the capitals of departments is organised and regulated by the President of the Republic at the charge of the national treasury.

Area and Population.

The Republic is divided into 23 provinces, subdivided into 82 departments, and 1 territory (Magallanes). Departments and territories are subdivided into 905 sub-delegations and 3,229 districts.

In 1884 the provinces of Tarapacá and Tacna were ceded to Chile by

Peru. The cession of Tacna was originally for ten years, at the end of which period a *plebiscite* of the province would decide to which country it should belong. As the *plebiscite* has not yet been taken, the provinces are still occupied by Chile.

Area and population of the provinces on January 1, 1920 (census figures):—

Provinces	Area : Sq. Miles	Popula- tion 1920	Pop. per sq. Mile	Provinces	Area : Sq. Miles	Popula- tion 1920	Pop. per sq. Mile
Tacna . .	8,999	38,912	4.33	Ñuble . .	3,498	170,425	48.72
Tarapacá .	16,689	100,553	6.02	Concepción .	3,313	247,611	74.43
Antofagasta	46,408	172,330	3.71	Arauco . .	2,189	60,233	27.51
Atacama .	20,711	44,413	1.57	BioBio . .	5,353	107,072	20.00
Coquimbo .	14,098	160,256	11.36	Malleco . .	3,303	121,429	36.76
Aconcagua .	5,406	116,914	21.62	Cautin . .	6,381	193,628	30.34
Valparaiso	1,775	320,398	180.50	Valdivia . .	8,991	175,141	19.48
Santiago .	5,893	685,358	116.30	Llanquihué .	34,778	137,206	3.90
O'Higgins .	2,168	118,691	54.70	Chiloé . .	6,979	110,331	15.80
Colchagua .	3,851	166,342	43.19	Magallanes			
Curicó . .	3,045	103,148	35.00	territory .	65,355	28,960	0.44
Talca . . .	3,864	133,957	34.66				
Maule . .	2,812	113,231	40.26				
Linares . .	3,969	119,284	30.12	Total . .	289,828	3,754,723	12.92

Many islands to the north, west, and south belong to Chile. The coast-line is about 2,485 miles in length.

In 1885 the population numbered 2,527,320; in 1895, 2,712,145. In 1920 (last census), 3,754,723 (1,866,751 males and 1,887,972 females). Estimated population September, 1922, 3,819,096.

The population of the principal towns in 1920 (census figures) was:—Santiago, 507,296; Valparaiso, 182,242; Concepcion, 66,074; Iquique, 37,421; Talca, 36,079; Chillan, 30,881; Antofagasta, 51,531; Viña del Mar, 33,441; Curicó, 15,579; Temuco, 28,546; Serena, 15,240; Talcaguano, 22,084; Valdivia, 26,854. Of the total population 46.60 per cent. were urban. The great majority of the population is of European origin. The indigenous inhabitants are of three branches, the *Fuegians*, mostly nomadic, living in or near Tierra del Fuego; the *Araucans* (101,118) in the valleys or on the western slopes of the Andes; the *Changos*, who inhabit the northern coast region and work as labourers. The total number of foreigners included in the census of 1920 was 115,763, as against 134,524 in 1907.

Births, marriages, and deaths, exclusive of still-births:—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1917	149,161	58,334	21,379	107,189	41,962
1918	145,871	55,832	21,614	108,667	37,204
1919	144,980	55,706	21,471	137,538	7,442
1920	146,725	55,326	24,932	115,426	31,299
1921	148,931	—	24,821	127,059	21,872

Illegitimate births in 1920 were 377, and legitimate births 623 per

thousand of the population. Immigration is small, but is encouraged by the Government.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is maintained by the State, but according to the Constitution all religions are respected and protected. There is one archbishop (Santiago), three bishops, and four vicars apostolic. There were in 1920, 347 parishes in the Republic, 619 churches, and 774 chapels.

Instruction.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State, and since August 26, 1920, compulsory. At the 1907 census, 40 per cent. of the population were illiterate. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the Universities (one belonging to the State, The University of Chile, the other The Catholic University) and the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces, and in some departments. In the State University the branches included are theology, law, and political science, medicine and pharmacy, physical and mathematical sciences, philosophy, literature, and the fine arts. In 1920, in the State University there were 4,502 matriculated students and 358 teachers. In 1920, the Catholic University had 614 students. An Industrial University was opened at Valparaiso (Universidad Industrial de Valparaiso), and another at Concepcion (University of Concepcion) in 1920. There were in 1921, 3,299 public primary schools with 377,050 pupils, and 8,847 teachers; and 429 private primary schools with 991 teachers and 54,875 pupils; 15 public normal schools with 1,926 pupils and 434 teachers; 153 public and 139 private secondary schools with 32,880 and 20,006 pupils respectively; 11 public commercial schools with 176 teachers and 2,990 pupils. There are besides agricultural schools, schools of mines, and professional schools. Other educational institutions are the Paedagogic Institute, the National Conservatory of Music, the National Observatory School of Arts and Trades, Institute for Deaf Mutes, School for the Blind, and public museums. The cost of maintaining the public primary schools in 1920 was 952,577L., that of the national normal schools, 193,582L., and that of the Government secondary schools, 437,500L. The National Library contains 286,330 volumes.

There were in 1920, 911 newspapers and journals published in Chile, including 101 dailies and 313 weeklies.

Justice, Crime, Pauperism.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, seven Courts of Appeal distributed over the Republic, Tribunals of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate courts in the districts. On January 1, 1921, there were 2 central prisons with 1,202 inmates (all men), 20 penitentiaries with 1,056 (963 men and 93 women), 82 prisons, and 18 houses of correction for women with 6,641 inmates, and 3 reformatory schools, with 344 inmates (197 boys and 147 girls).

The police number 10,738 (836 officers).

Finance.

In recent years the revenue and expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary) were as follows :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£ .		£	£
1916	13,891,101	12,142,096	1919	9,380,829	13,750,581
1917	16,020,596	14,423,554	1920 ¹	20,545,054	33,264,484
1918	18,743,250	16,621,210	1921 ¹	24,096,225	27,153,937

¹ Estimates.

The following table gives the main items of the Budget for 1922 :—

Revenue			
	Gold pesos		Paper pesos
Nitrate export dues (30 million quintals) . .	46,650,000	Customs and bond . .	29,750,000
Other gold revenue . .	10,857,000	Surcharge on above . .	44,625,000
		Stamp tax	18,000,000
		Posts and telegraphs . .	12,000,000
		Tobacco tax	16,000,000
		Property tax	12,000,000
		Other revenue	50,156,115
Total	57,507,000	Total	182,531,115

Particulars as to main items of expenditure are as follows :—

Departments	Paper pesos	Gold pesos	Departments	Paper pesos	Gold pesos
Interior	72,617,099	153,299	Navy	39,647,014	5,838,753
Foreign Relations, etc.	678,563	2,352,016	Industry and Public Works	17,277,825	91,483
Justice	12,592,480	—	Railways	5,928,370	1,833
Public Instruction	78,463,114	188,386			
Treasury	29,615,859	56,684,452	Total (all items)	319,239,700	51,424,726
War	62,536,654	147,829			

On December 31, 1920, the foreign debt amounted to 378,009,760 gold pesos (28,350,732L.) and the internal debt to 95,149,690 paper pesos.

On June 30, 1921, the value of the 10,370 national properties was 377,477,427 pesos currency.

Defence.

The Chilian Army is a national militia in which all able-bodied citizens are obliged to serve. Liability extends from the 18th to the 45th year, inclusive. Recruits are called up in their 20th year, and are trained for one year. Afterwards they serve for 9 years in the reserve of the active army, after which they belong till the completion of their 45th year to the second reserve. The latter is organised as a second-line army.

Chile is divided into 4 zones or military districts, each of which furnishes a complete division on mobilisation. There are 49 battalions of infantry, 1 regiment of railway workers, 1 battalion of telegraphers, 8 regiments of cavalry, 2 batteries of horse artillery, 32 batteries of field artillery, 8 batteries of mountain artillery, 2 battalions of fortress artillery, 8 battalions of engineers and 1 company for aerial service. The total strength of the active army in 1922 was 24,100.

The infantry are armed with the Chilean Mauser rifle (1895), calibre 7 mm., and the cavalry with a carbine of similar pattern and lance. The field artillery are armed with Q. F. Krupp guns.

In December, 1918, an Air Force was formed under British instruction, with a nucleus of 14 seaplanes and 80 aeroplanes purchased in Great Britain.

Military budget for 1921 was 2,615,731*l*.

The principal vessels of the Chilean fleet are as follows :—

Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-Power	Nominal Speed
<i>Dreadnought</i>							
Almirante Latorre	1913	28,000	9	10 14-in. ; 14 6-in.	4	37,000	23
<i>Pre-Dreadnought.</i>							
Capitan Prat.	1890	6,966	12	6 9·4-in. ; 8 4·7-in.	4	12,000	18·3
<i>Armoured Cruisers.</i>							
Esmeralda.	1896	7,030	6	2 8-in. ; 16 6-in.	3	18,000	23·0
O'Higgins.	1896	8,500	7	4 8-in. ; 10 6-in.	3	16,000	21·2
<i>Protected Cruisers.</i>							
Blanco Encalada.	1893	4,420	—	2 8-in. ; 10 6-in.	5	14,500	22·0
Pres. Errazuriz.	1890	2,080	—	4 6-in.	3	5,400	19·0
Zenteno.	1896	3,600	—	2 6-in. ; 10 6-in.	3	6,500	18·0
Chacabuco.	1898	4,300	—	2 8-in. ; 10 4·7-in.	5	15,000	24·0

The *Almirante Latorre* served in the British Fleet during the war as the *Canada*. The *O'Higgins* has been converted into an aircraft-carrier. Four powerful destroyers built for Chile, which were taken over for the British service, have also been incorporated in the Chilean Navy. They were constructed at Cowes in 1914; 1,800 tons, 31·5 knots, 4 tubes, 2 4·7-in. and three smaller guns—two of them with 6 4-in. guns and 2 smaller. Six submarines, H1 to H6 (450–520 tons, 800 h.p., 15–18 knots, length 150 feet), were transferred from the British to the Chilean Navy in 1917. In addition, there are 7 older and smaller destroyers and 3 torpedo boats.

A British naval officer, Capt. G. N. Tomlin, is now chief of the Naval College at Valparaiso.

• Agriculture and Industry.

There are three zones in Chile—the arid zone in the north, the agricultural zone in the centre, and the forest zone in the south. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Total area of agricultural land is 42,183,663 acres; of forest area, 9,495,483 acres; of fruit trees, 276,704 acres; of meadows, 18,393,252 acres. Number of farms in 1920, 95,071. Chile produces annually large quantities of cereals, besides excellent wine,

fruit, and vegetables. The principal crops of the harvest for 8 years are shown as follows :—

	Acreage			Produce in Cwts.		
	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Wheat	1,312,327	1,235,400	1,192,722	12,584,606	11,459,500	10,840,782
Barley	98,808	110,500	127,325	1,438,624	1,596,775	1,607,448
Oats	80,054	51,000	65,190	922,176	586,600	751,802
Maize	65,905	58,635	62,662	784,472	652,500	784,546
Beans	131,846	109,000	113,875	1,386,288	982,601	919,136
Peas	25,667	36,800	28,202	291,656	234,800	228,814
Lentils	5,824	8,250	4,827	57,690	68,850	33,406
Potatoes	81,687	72,000	76,480	236,122 ¹	242,870 ¹	282,412 ¹
Vines	222,275	222,000	—	45,448,392 ²	36,573,252 ²	26,022,416 ²

¹ Tons.

² Gallons of wine.

For 1920-21 production (in quintals) was given as follows:—Wheat, 6,257,062; barley, 1,172,388; oats, 394,114.

On December 31, 1919, the live stock of Chile comprised 391,718 horses, 36,439 asses, 51,411 mules, 2,163,141 cattle, 4,500,196 sheep, 459,606 goats, 42,019 alpacas, and 292,431 pigs.

Dairy farms and the production of butter and cheese are on the increase. In Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego large tracts of country are devoted to sheep-farming. Extensive natural forests are found, the largest being found in the provinces of Valdivia (1,885,406 acres), Llanquihue (1,406,024 acres), and Chiloé (1,188,572 acres). The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapacá.

The metals obtained were gold, silver, copper (Chile is the world's second largest producer of copper), cobalt, and manganese; the non-metallic substances being coal, nitrate, borate, salt, sulphur, and guano. Iron-ore deposits are found in the provinces of Atacama and of Coquimbo, estimated at over 1,000,000,000 tons. All the coal mines of Chile are situated south of Valparaíso. Production in 1919, 1,485,491 tons.

Nitrate of soda, or 'salitre,' is not only Chile's most important article of export but the chief source of governmental revenue derived from export taxes. It is found in the section of the desert of Atacama, known locally as the 'pampa salitrera,' a territory comprising an area of some 500 miles in length, lying between latitude 15° and 26° south, and situated at an elevation above sea level of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. This zone is divided into districts known as the pampas of Tarapacá, Tocopilla, Antofagasta, Aguas Blancas, and Taltal respectively. Production and exportation of nitrate in recent years are stated as follows :—

Years	Production	Exported	Years	Production	Exported
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
1910	2,465,415	2,335,941	1919	1,703,240	803,961
1915	1,755,291	2,023,294	1920	2,604,571	2,870,809
1918	2,859,303	2,919,177	1921	1,311,036	1,113,566

In 1919 Chile had 2,871 manufacturing establishments, using raw materials to the value of 517,832,812 gold pesos, which were manufactured

into merchandise to the value of 905,151,651 gold pesos. The number of workmen employed was 71,464.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (including re-exports) (special trade, including bullion and specie) :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	25,920,603	32,705,554	33,443,688	34,130,945	28,597,688
Exports . .	51,997,099	57,271,688	26,414,762	58,412,642	33,281,485

The following table shows in gold pesos the principal imports and exports for 1919 and 1920 (1 peso = 18*d.*) :—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Products of mining . . .	19,791,282	29,381,030	184,100,124	656,254,458
„ „ forestry . . .	2,257,593	3,411,992	4,021,869	5,555,020
„ „ live stock . . .	5,022,705	12,299,698	37,233,982	46,764,158
„ „ agriculture . . .	22,158,199	30,768,110	41,881,432	32,584,022
Foods . . .	35,428,683	43,293,167	23,431,411	24,562,824
Textiles . . .	123,199,523	117,141,233	144,301	541,552
Chemical products . . .	39,444,531	52,376,533	1,621,688	1,001,513
Metals . . .	38,343,741	41,602,246	1,506	13,197
Machinery . . .	38,147,479	33,259,149	—	—

In 1919 the imports of gold and silver currency amounted to 13,861,478 pesos, and in 1920 to 14,498,602 pesos. The exports of gold and silver currency amounted in 1919 to 140,311 pesos, and in 1920 to 9,850 pesos.

Foreign trade of Chile (in gold pesos each equal to 18*d.*) :—

Imports from	1919	1920	Exports to	1919	1920
Great Britain . .	77,871,985	116,166,298	Great Britain . .	71,100,159	108,897,302
Germany . .	699,788	21,074,388	Germany . .	103,640	7,824,586
United States . .	191,854,590	140,270,665	United States . .	130,473,499	344,484,157
France . .	17,197,599	28,272,712	France . .	15,774,699	31,625,689
Belgium . .	24,783	6,848,866	Netherlands . .	9,291,577	20,828,383
Peru . .	32,295,859	33,968,124	Spain . .	8,556,416	16,852,981
Australia . .	131,988	801,482	Argentina . .	13,711,097	14,265,147
Argentina . .	10,555,318	17,053,117	Peru . .	14,295,896	18,096,828
India . .	25,158,283	24,148,298	Italy . .	2,914,643	9,515,254
Italy . .	8,576,333	4,214,864			

Customs revenue in 1920, 46,375,222 pesos imports, 105,838,361 pesos exports.

The chief imports into, and domestic exports from, the United Kingdom

(Board of Trade Returns) from and to Chile in two years, were as follows (but of the metal imports here given large quantities are really from Bolivia) :—

Imports	1920	1921	Exports	1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
Nitrates . . .	3,328,579	942,354	Cottons . . .	2,411,756	1,040,422 •
Copper . . .	1,317,819	186,348	Woollens . . .	983,156	579,399
Copper ore . . .	73,909	64,201	Ironwork . . .	1,480,600	644,744
Tin ore . . .	2,071,551	443,415	Coal . . .	30,577	70,505
Wool . . .	1,876,861	1,463,090	Machinery . . .	509,633	468,714
Oats . . .	24,128	260,703	Apparel . . .	5,902	2,007

Total trade between Chile and United Kingdom for 5 years :—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Chile to U.K. . .	19,330,993	7,344,655	12,942,932	6,489,415	4,421,848
Exports to Chile from U.K. . .	6,381,624	4,779,259	9,661,998	5,120,710	5,437,117

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Chile consisted, in 1920, of 114 steamers of 51,815 tons net and 25 sailing vessels of 9,925 tons net. The shipping entered and cleared at the ports of Chile in 1920 was as follows :—Entered, 14,666 vessels of 14,925,601 tons ; cleared, 14,792 vessels of 15,001,446 tons. Of the total entered, 1408 steamers of 4,213,564 tons, and of those that cleared, 1,380 of 4,167,538 tons, were British.

Communications.

In 1920 there were in Chile 22,046 miles of public road, and 850 miles of navigable river, and 497 miles of navigable lakes.

The Longitudinal Railway of Chile, traversing the Republic from north to south over a distance of 2,862 miles, is (1920) a government-owned line, embracing with its spurs and the Arica to La Paz Railway (271 miles) an extent of 3,133 miles. There are also 2,270 miles of privately owned lines, making a total of 5,403 miles. Electrification of the railways was commenced in 1921 on the line between Valparaiso and Santiago, a distance of 117 miles.

The 966 post-offices in 1920 dispatched 104,492,991 postal packets, of which 5,342,994 were sent abroad. These included 4,874,032 letters for abroad, 35,386,953 home letters.

The length of telegraph lines at the end of 1920 was 16,353 miles of line (9,866 miles of Government line) and 18,572 miles of wire (Government telegraphs alone). In 1920 there were 619 telegraph offices ; 12,057,380 messages were sent. The length of telephone line was 52,284 miles, and of wire 96,160 miles (1920). Number of subscribers, 24,493.

Work has progressed on the several wireless stations now under construction along this coast, which with those now completed will form a chain composed of Arica, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Valdivia, Puerto Montt, and Punta Arenas. A wireless station is also being erected on the Juan Fernandez Islands, about 400 miles west and south of Valparaiso. Total number of stations in 1919, 32.

Money and Credit.

In 1912 a law was promulgated establishing a Bank of Issue (Caja de Emision). By means of this the banks can issue certain quantities of paper money in exchange for an equivalent gold deposit, at the rate of 12*d.* per peso at first and 18*d.* per peso subsequently.

There are a number of joint-stock banks of issue with agencies in Chile. Their joint capital amounted on December 31, 1920, to 296,388,784 paper pesos and 2,451,022 gold pesos, and their reserve funds to 116,294,381 paper pesos and 20,589,105 gold pesos. The largest of the banks is the Bank of Chile with a paid-up capital of 60,000,000 pesos. The banks are required to guarantee their note issue by depositing gold, Government notes, or securities in the Treasury. There are also land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods. Two institutions specialise in savings accounts, the National Savings Bank of Chile, and the Savings Bank of Santiago. At the National Savings Bank of Chile (Caja Nacional de Ahorros) the number of deposit accounts on December 31, 1920, was 678,534 and the deposits amounted to 146,622,862 pesos. At the Savings Bank of Santiago there were 307,158 deposit accounts, and the deposits amounted to 56,476,636 pesos.

The currency is mostly paper; the time fixed for the conversion of legal tender paper money was deferred till December 31, 1921. On December 31, 1920, the conversion funds in hand amounted to 114,110,600 gold pesos, made up as follows:—In England, 23,991,881 pesos, and Chilean gold in bars to the value of 90,118,719 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

According to the Act of 1895, the coinage of Chile is as follows:—Gold coins are 20, 10, 5 peso pieces, called respectively *Condor*, *Doblon*, and *Escudo*. The 10-peso gold piece weighs 5·99103 grammes ·916 fine and therefore contains 5·49178 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are the *peso*, weighing 9 grammes, 0·720 fine, and the fifth, tenth, and twentieth of a peso. Bronze coins (95 of copper to 4 of tin and 1 of zinc) are the *centavo* and 2½-, 2-, and ½-centavo pieces. The monetary unit is the twentieth part of a condor or the (uncoined) gold peso, of the value of 1*s.* 6*d.* Its use is obligatory in transactions with the Customs Department of the Government; it serves, too, as the basis of perhaps the larger half of the trade in imported merchandise, though the actual gold coin is not in these cases usually tendered. Coins minted in 1913:—2,656,280 pesos gold. (No later mintage.) A forced paper currency is in general use, the paper peso varying considerably in relative value, and representing (1920) about 12·067*d.* Total paper money issued and in circulation on September 30, 1922, 265,700,594 pesos.

The metric system has been legally established in Chile since 1865, but the old Spanish weights and measures are still in use to some extent.

On August 31, 1918, Greenwich time was adopted in Chile in place of Chilean time.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Agustin Edwards (February 21, 1911).

Counsellor.—Ricardo Schoenmeyr.

First Secretaries.—Manuel Salinas and S. de Ossa.

Second Secretary.—Luis Renard.

Financial Adviser.—Luis Waddington.

Juridical Adviser.—Alejandro Alvarez.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Edgardo von Schroeders.

Military Attaché.—Major Juan Negrete.

Attachés.—Julio Bittencourt, Augustin R. Edwards, and Santiago Monk.

Commercial Attaché.—Jorge Buchanan.

Consul-General in London.—Adolfo Ortuzar.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.), Nottingham, Queenstown, Sheffield, Southampton and many other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILE.

Envoy and Minister.—Arthur Cunningham Grant-Duff (1923).

Secretary.—C. H. Bateman.

Naval Attaché.—Captain F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N.

British Consul-General at Valparaiso.—J. M. MacLeod, C.M.G.

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo, Antofagasta (C.), Arica (V.C.), Caldera, Coronel, Iquique (C.), Lota, Junin (V.C.), Pisagua (V.C.), Punta Arenas (V.C.), Talcahuano (V.C.), Tocopilla, Tomé and other centres.

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CHINA.

(CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO, *i. e.* REPUBLIC OF CHINA.)

Government.

ON February 12, 1912, China, one of the oldest of Monarchies, became a Republic.

The Chinese Imperial family was of Manchu origin, dating from 1644, and was styled *Ta Ch'ing Ch'ao* ('Great Pure Dynasty'). The last Emperor, P'u-yi, was the tenth of the line; but the official genealogy is carried back six generations earlier than the real founder, and P'u-yi's will be the sixteenth name in the canonised series of *Ta Ch'ing* Emperors. He was born on February 11, 1906, succeeded his uncle the Emperor Kuang-Hsü on November 14, 1908, and abdicated on February 12, 1912. He retains the title of Emperor of the Manchu Imperial House, but with his death the title and the Government subsidy of the House will cease. For account of the Revolution of 1911, see *STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1912, pp. 699-701, and for later developments, see *STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1919, pp. 740-41.

The Government, according to the Provisional Constitution of Nanking, 1911, is composed of a President, a Vice-President, and a bi-cameral legislature consisting of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members.

During the period June 16, 1917 to August 1, 1922, there was no Parliament in the legal sense of the word. Under pressure from the northern militarists, the legal assembly was dissolved by President Li Yuan-hung on June 16, 1917, who one month later himself abdicated on the seizure of the government by Chang Hsun's monarchical forces. A new Parliament was brought into being, called the "Tuchuns'" Parliament, and this elected Hsu Shih-ch'ang President on August 10, 1918. Pseudo-Parliamentary government gradually lapsed, and, until the resuscitation of the original Parliament on August 1, 1922, the country was controlled by

provincial military governors (*Tuchuns*) sitting in Peking, with puppet cabinets which were subject to the influence of the leading *Super-Tuchun* of the moment.

President.—Li Yuan-hung, born in Hupeh, October 19, 1864, elected Vice-President October 6, 1913; became President on the death of Yuan Shih-kai June 7, 1916, remained in office till June 1917; resigned on account of restoration of Monarchy. Resumed Presidency on June 11, 1922, upon the request of the old Parliamentarians.

The office of Vice-President is still vacant (since August 1917).

Executive authority is provisionally vested in a Premier nominated by the President and a Cabinet of nine Ministers nominated by the Premier. All appointments require the sanction of both Houses of Parliament. But since the overthrow of the An-fu (Anwher-Fukien) party, which held the reins of power from August 1918 to August 1920, Parliamentary government has lapsed owing to the failure of the elections. A Presidential Mandate is now tacitly recognised as an act of ratification—witness the Sino-German Commercial Treaty, concluded on May 20, 1921.

The Cabinet, appointed on January 4, 1923, is composed as follows:—

Premier.—Chang Shao-Tseng.

Minister of the Interior.—Kao Ling-Yu.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Huang Fu.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.—Li Ken-Yuan.

Minister of Education.—Peng Yun-Yi.

Minister of Communications.—Wu Yu-Ling.

Minister of War.—Chang Shao-Tseng.

Minister of the Navy.—Li Ting-Hsin.

Minister of Justice.—Chiun Koh.

Minister of Finance.—Liu En-Yuan.

A number of Foreign Advisers have been appointed to the Government. There are also many foreigners in the Government employ in the various departments.

The so-called Southern Government which was established at Canton by the remnant of the original Republican Parliament dissolved in June, 1917, by President Li Yuan-hung, and which elected Dr. Sun Yat-Sen as President on April 7, 1921, was overthrown in June, 1922, by forces controlled by General Chen Chiung Ming, and Dr. Sun was compelled to flee from Canton on a British gunboat on June 16, 1922.

The Republic has adopted a new flag on which the old yellow dragon has been replaced by five stripes—crimson, yellow, blue, white and black—to denote the five races comprised in the Chinese people, Chinese, Manchu, Mongol, Turki (Mohammedan natives of Chinese Turkestan), and Tibetan.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the monarchy each of the 22 provinces was ruled by a Viceroy placed over one, two, or three provinces, or by a Governor over a single province, either under a Viceroy or depending directly on the Central Government. There were thus 9 Viceroys and 3 Governors equal in rank to Viceroys. Each province was subdivided into prefectures ruled by prefects and each prefecture into districts, each with a district magistrate. Two or more prefectures were united into a tao, or circuit, the official at the head of which being called a Taotai. 'Each town and village had also its unofficial governing body of 'gentry.' An Edict of July 22, 1908, instituted Provincial Assemblies, and the first meetings were held on

October 14, 1909. The reforms of the late dynasty also instituted representative legislative assemblies in districts, towns and villages.

At present many of the provinces under the rule of their military governors or *tuchuns* are acting independently of the Central Government.

Area and Population.

The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the Chinese Republic according to figures published in the Government Gazette, February 27, 1911. In 1912, Mr. W. W. Rockhill, formerly American Minister at Peking—a recognised authority—after careful inquiry, came to the conclusion that “this document, though showing complete ignorance of the methods now nearly universally followed in vital statistical reports, throws considerable light on the question of China's population, and seems entitled to more confidence than the enumerations which have heretofore appeared.” He believed that the population of China, Manchuria and Chinese Turkestan, *i.e.*, the Chinese Republic exclusive of Tibet and Mongolia, appeared to be in round numbers 325,000,000, new information having confirmed the opinion reached by him in former studies of the same subject that the population of China “is much smaller than we have been led to believe, and that in the last century it has been increasing very slowly if at all.”

The 18 Provinces of China Proper	Area: English square miles	Population (Estimated)	Capital
Chihli	115,800	22,970,000	Tientsin
Shantung	55,970	25,810,000	Tsi-nan
Shansi	81,830	9,420,000	T'ai-yuan
Honan	67,940	22,375,000	K'ai-feng
Kiangsu	38,600	15,380,000	Nanking
Anhui	54,810	14,075,000	Anking
Kiangsi	69,480	16,255,000	Nanch'ang
Chek'iang	36,670	13,950,000	Hangchow
Fukien	46,320	8,560,000	Foochow
Hupeh	71,410	21,260,000	Wuchang
Hunan	83,380	20,580,000	Ch'angsha
Shensi	75,270	6,725,000	Sian
Kansu	125,450	3,810,000	Lanchow
Szechwan	218,480	54,500,000	Ch'engtu
Kwangtung	99,970	23,700,000	Canton
Kwangsi	77,200	5,425,000	Nan-ning
Kweichow	67,160	3,265,000	Kuei-yang
Yunnan	146,680	8,053,000	Yunnan
Total	1,532,420	302,113,000	
New Dominion:—			
Sinkiang	550,340	2,000,000	Ili
Dependencies:—			
Manchuria	363,610	—	—
Fengt'ien	—	5,830,000	Mukden
Kirin	—	5,350,000	Kirin
Heilungkiang	—	1,560,000	Tsitsihar
		12,740,000	Heilung(Hsien)
Mongolia	1,367,600	1,800,000	Urga ¹
Tibet	463,200	2,000,000	Lhasa ²
Grand Total	4,277,170	318,653,000	

¹ The seat of the Bogdo Khan.

² The seat of the Dalai Lama.

Estimates prepared by the Chinese Maritime Customs in 1921 give the much larger total of 443,382,000, with 19,290,000 for Manchuria. In 1919 the Chinese Post Office estimated the total population of China and the Outer Territories at 427,679,214, and in 1921 the figure was given at 436,094,953. The latter record, which is the work of provincial officials, is given hereunder for purposes of comparison :

Peking (Metropolitan area)	4,014,619	Kiangsi	24,466,800
Chihli	30,172,082	Kiangnan	28,235,864
Shansi	11,114,951	Shanghai	5,550,200
Honan	30,831,909	Anhui	19,832,665
Shensi	9,465,558	Chekiang	22,043,300
Kasul	5,927,997	Fukien	13,157,791
Sinkiang	2,519,579	Kwangtung	37,167,701
Manchuria	22,083,434	Kwangsi	12,258,335
Shantung	30,803,245	Yunnan	9,839,180
Szechwan	49,782,810	Kweichow	11,216,400
Hupeh	27,167,244		
Hunan	28,443,279	Total	436,094,953

Not included in the above (no data available):—(1) One Hsien and Mongolia in Peking district; (2) one Hsien in Manchuria district; and (3) Tibet.

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki ratified and exchanged at Chefoo on the 8th of May, 1895. The formal transfer of the Island was effected on the 2nd of June, 1895.

Tsingtao, in Kiaochow Bay in Shantung, first seized by Germany in 1898 and subsequently captured by the Japanese in 1914, was returned to China in November 1922, in accordance with the Washington Pact (for a history of the question, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1922, pp. 761-2).

By agreement with the Chinese Government, dated March 27, 1898, Russia took possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan (called Dalny by Russia and Dairen by Japan) and their adjacent territories and waters, on lease for the term of 25 years, with option of extension by mutual agreement. In 1900, in consequence of the 'Boxer' uprising, Russia occupied Manchuria. Japan, after long and unsuccessful efforts to induce Russia to withdraw, broke off diplomatic relations, and on February 8, 1904, commenced hostilities. The war, in the course of which Japan proved victorious both on land and at sea, was brought to an end by the Treaty of Portsmouth signed September 5, 1905. Under this Treaty Russia and Japan agreed to evacuate Manchuria, except the territory affected by the lease of Kwantung (or the Liao-tung Peninsula), where Japan succeeds to the leasehold and other rights of Russia. The exclusive administration of Manchuria (with the exception mentioned) was to be restored to China. By treaty of December 22, 1905, China agreed to the transfer to Japan from Russia of the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula and the control of the railway from Port Arthur to Ch'ang-chun (Kwan-ch'engtzu), and conceded to Japan the right to construct a railway from Antung to Mukden, and agreed to open 16 Manchurian ports and cities to foreign commerce. For the Japanese demands on China, made on January 18, 1915, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1920, p. 738. At the Washington Conference China brought up in Committee, for review and revision, the Sino-Japanese Treaties of 1915, treaties resulting from the Twenty-one Demands. Japan refused to admit the validity of China's claim but made some concessions in a statement read before the committee and later read into the records of the Conference. Japan was ready to abandon her preferential rights in the supply of advisers and instructors to be employed by China in Manchuria, and to open, for the activity of the International Consortium, rights of

railroad construction in Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. While taking note of Japan's concessions, China was not satisfied and made the express reservation that she would seek a later opportunity to open the question thus shelved.

In July, 1910, a convention was signed between Russia and Japan agreeing to co-operate to maintain the 'status quo' in Manchuria in accordance with the treaties and conventions already made. For such period as Russia should hold Port Arthur, Great Britain was, by agreement with China, April 2, 1898, to hold Wei-Hai-Wei in the province of Shantung. For defensive purposes Great Britain on June 9, 1898, obtained a 99 years' lease of territory on the mainland opposite the island of Hong Kong.

The Chinese Government granted to the French in April, 1898, a 99 years' lease of the Bay of Kwang-Chou-Wan, on the coast of the peninsula, between Hong Kong and the Island of Hainan, and in November, 1899, the possession of the two islands commanding the entrance of the bay. This territory has been placed under the authority of the Governor-General of French Indo-China.

In one of the plenary sessions of the Washington Conference (November 1921 to February 1922) the offer to return Wei-Hai-Wei to China, on similar conditions as those accompanying the return of Shantung, was made by Great Britain and accepted by China. France gave a similar promise with regard to the restitution of Kwang-Chou-Wan. Negotiations necessary to the execution of the British offer were begun on October 2, 1922.

Peking, the capital of China, has a population of 924,331, including about four thousand foreigners. According to the Census of the Metropolitan Police Administration, taken in October, 1921, the population of Peking and its suburbs is close on 1,300,000. The population of the principal Chinese ports is given as follows for 1921 by the Chinese Maritime Customs:—Aigun, 27,200; Sansing, 40,000; Manchouli, 11,300; Harbin, 155,700; Suifenho, 7,400; Hunchun, 4,700; Lungchingtsun, 2,300; Antung, 84,000; Tatungkow, 4,900; Dairen, 116,200; Newchwang, 65,600; Chinwangtao, 5,000; Tientsin, 800,000; Lungkow, 5,400; Chefoo, 54,500; Tsingtao, 44,800; Chungking, 497,400; Wanhhsien, 80,000; Changsha, 535,800; Yochow, 4,500; Ichang, 55,000; Shasi, 161,300; Hankow, 1,468,000; Kiukiang, 53,400; Wuhu, 126,900; Naunking, 380,200; Chinkiang, 101,600; Shanghai, 1,500,000; Soochow, 500,000; Hangchow, 892,100; Ningpo, 270,800; Wenchow, 193,300; Santuao, 8,000; Foochow, 320,200; Amoy, 300,000; Swatow, 85,000; Canton, 900,000; Kongmoon, 70,000; Samshui, 7,000; Kiungchow, 59,000; Pakhoi, 25,000; Wuchow, 50,000; Nanning, 67,000; Lungchow, 10,000; Mengtsz, 10,000; Szemao, 10,200; Tengyueh, 13,000. Figures for Dairen (1920, 238,867) and Tsingtau (1921, 308,738) are obtained from the Japanese Census.

According to the estimate of the Customs authorities, in 1921 the total number of foreigners resident in China was 240,769, made up as follows:—

American	8,230	French	2,453	Portuguese	3,493
Austrian	40	German	1,255	Russian	68,250
Belgian	505	Hungarian	8	Spanish	286
Brazilian	42	Italian	587	Swedish	431
British	9,298	Japanese	144,431	Non-Treaty Powers	193
Danish	547	Mexican	1		
Dutch	486	Norwegian	227	Total	240,769

There are now 20 Treaty Powers in China, as follows: Russia (1689), Great Britain (1842), United States (1844), France (1844), Belgium (1845), Sweden (1847), Portugal (1862), Denmark (1863), Netherlands (1863), Spain (1864), Italy (1866), Japan (1871), Peru (1874), Brazil (1881), Mexico

(1899), Chile (1915), Switzerland (1918). Bolivia (1920), Persia (1920), and Germany (1921). Austria-Hungary (1869) was also included before the war. Of these powers, Germany, Bolivia, and Persia have renounced the privilege of consular jurisdiction in their treaties. The Russian Soviet government also waived the claim in a declaration dated March 26, 1920.

At the Washington Conference the nine participating powers (the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal) adopted "a policy designed to stabilise conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity." The so-called nine-power treaty was signed to give effect to the above principles. This treaty, together with its annexes, supplementary notes and other auxiliary instruments, provided for the following main points:

(1) The powers undertake to subscribe to a mutually self-denying covenant regarding the acquisition of special rights in China which would tend towards creating spheres of influence, and China herself declared that she would not alienate any part of her territory to any foreign power; (2) No discrimination in the railroad service, either in passenger or freight traffic, was to be allowed in China, either by China herself or by foreign governments or individuals operating railroads in China. Any such discrimination and any other commercial practice inimical to the principles of the Open Door should be referred to the Board of Reference for investigation and report, the constitution of said Board to be decided upon by the "Special Conference" on Chinese Customs Tariff referred to below; and (3) All treaties and agreements between China and the other powers and all contracts and agreements between China and private individuals and corporations of foreign countries were to be registered and made public.

Religion.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Republic, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial. A proposal to make Confucianism the State religion of China was negatived in both 1912 and 1917 by the Constitutional Committee, who, however, agreed that Confucianism shall be the basis of the Ethical teaching in National Education.

Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China, Taoism — originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago. Most Chinese (not Mahometans or Christians) profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhist.

Mohammedans are found in every province of China, being most numerous in Kansu, Sinkiang, Shansi, Shensi, Chihli, and Yunnan. From evidence collected in 1909 Mr. M. Broomhall estimated that the Moslem population of China numbers between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000.

Roman Catholicism has had a footing in China for more than three centuries. At the end of 1920 it numbered 52 Bishops (China proper 44, Manchuria 3, Mongolia 4, Tibet 1), 1,365 European priests, 963 Chinese priests, and 1,994,483 native Christians.

Protestant Missions date from 1807. In 1920 they were served by officials numbering 6,636, including 464 missionaries (116 being women)

and 462 Chinese physicians (55 women), 1,270 ordained ministers, and 206 foreign nurses. Native Christians numbered 618,601 (345,854 communicants). Attached to Protestant Missions in 1920 were 27 colleges of university standing, 256 middle schools, and 581 higher elementary schools. Under Christian instruction were 189,794 pupils. Foreign Protestant Medical Missions were at 333 hospitals and 241 dispensaries attended during the year by 142,294 in-patients.

The Russian Orthodox Mission dates from 1685. In 1920 the Mission, which is under a Bishop resident in Peking, consisted of a monastery, a hermitage, a nunnery, 5 convents, and 32 churches, and numbered 5,700 baptised Chinese adherents and 20,000 Russians.

Most of the aboriginal hill-tribes are still nature-worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population. There is also a colony of Chinese Jews in K'ai-feng, capital of Honan.

Instruction.

For many centuries education of a purely Chinese type was general, and led through an intricate system of public examinations to all classes of employment under the State. It was completely swept away by a Decree of September 3, 1905, abolishing the historic system of examinations.

Since 1905 an enormous impetus has been given to the new educational movement, schools for the teaching of 'western learning' springing up in every town throughout large portions of the Republic.

According to the statistics of the first educational survey of the whole country, published in 1907, the total number of schools and colleges was estimated at slightly over 37,000, and of students, 1,013,000. As soon as the Republic was established, the educational movement received fresh impetus. The Ministry of Education was reorganised, and three new departments were created for the purpose of directing Universal Technical and Social Education. The first of these departments includes normal schools for the training of teachers, middle schools, primary schools, and industrial schools; the second includes universities, technical schools, and the enrolment of students to study in foreign countries; the third includes public libraries, museums and popular lecture halls, for the special benefit of those who are either illiterate or unable to attend ordinary schools.

Normal schools are divided into ordinary normal and higher normal schools. The latter are established and maintained by the Central Government. At present they number six, and are situated in Peking, Wuchang, Nanking, Canton, Ch'engtu, and Mukden. In Peking there is also a Girls' High Normal School. Ordinary schools are established by provincial authorities, and number over 180.

There are two kinds of primary schools: the higher and the lower. The former are established by district governments, and are intended as intermediaries between the lower primary schools and the middle schools. The total for the whole country is over 7,000 for boys and 600 for girls. The latter—also called Citizen Schools—are established by local government boards, although in recent years a good number have been founded with private funds. The total number is 110,000 for boys, and 3,000 for girls. The aggregate number of primary schools is over 120,000.

There are two grades of industrial schools; one receives pupils from the higher primary schools, and the other those who complete their course in the lower schools. There were altogether 413 schools of this kind in 1918.

At present there are three Government Universities, namely, the National

University at Peking, the Peiyang University at Tientsin, and the Shansi University at Taiyuanfu. In addition to the above there are also four Universities supported by private funds, namely, the Chung Kuo, Ming Kuo, and Ch'ao Yang Universities in Peking, and the Chung Hua University in Wuchang. The Amoy University and the South-Eastern and South-Western Universities are among those that are being established with private funds.

A number of technical colleges have been established. One law college has been established by each Provincial Government, and in addition there are 6 agricultural schools, 6 engineering schools, 4 schools of medicine, and 3 colleges of languages. The number of students at all technical schools and colleges in 1918 was 32,273 at 531 institutions.

At present there are in the whole country 185 libraries, 286 popular libraries, 1,890 popular lecture halls, and 733 travelling lecture groups.

At the 1920 Conference of the Provincial Education Associations, co-education was recommended, but the Ministry only approved of its adoption in primary schools, technical colleges, and Universities.

The Chiaotung (Communications) University, under the aegis of the Ministry of Communications, was opened on July 21, 1921.

The National University of Peking was established in 1898, and completely reorganised in 1917 under the Chancellorship of Tsai Yuan-pei, an eminent Chinese educationist and scholar. In February, 1920, five women students were admitted for the first time. There are now 250 professors and teachers, and about 3,000 students.

The Peking Union Medical College was founded early in 1906 for the training of Chinese medical students. On July 1, 1915, the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation assumed the full support of the Union Medical College. The period from 1915 to 1921 was one of reconstruction. The period witnessed the opening of the Pre-Medical School in 1917, of the Medical School in 1919, and of the Training School for Nurses in 1920. The entire new plant, including the new hospital, was occupied by September 1921.

There are numerous Protestant and Catholic mission schools, colleges and universities at Shanghai and other ports, where the English and French languages and lower branches of Western science are taught.

The engagement of America to return to China the surplus of her indemnity of 1900, amounting to 1,756,900/, produced an undertaking from China to spend this amount in preparing and sending students to the United States to receive their education. A special institution, Tsing Hua College, has been established near Peking to train students for this purpose. A modern university for Chinese with British professors has been successfully established in Hongkong, and attracts students from many parts of China. In Japan, on January 1, 1920, there were 1,241 Chinese students receiving support from the Chinese Government, 168 in Europe, and 175 in the United States. Of other Chinese students there are 190 in the United Kingdom and 1,600 in the United States.

The development of modern education in China is indicated by the following figures:—

	Schools	Scholars
1913-14 . . .	109,448	3,643,206
1914-15 . . .	122,286	4,075,338
1915-16 . . .	129,739	4,294,251
1918-19 ¹ . . .	134,000	4,500,000

¹ Latest available figures.

Chinese education received a remarkable fillip by the invention of a phonetic script system, which was adopted by the Conference for the Standardization of Pronunciation held in 1913, and which has since received official recognition. It is now being taught in the Primary and Higher Primary Schools.

Altogether there are over 1,000 daily, weekly, or monthly journals in China. Since 1917 intellectual China has been swept by a new "Literary Revolution," and periodicals and much literature are now being published in the simpler spoken language in preference to the erudite, classical medium.

Foreign residents in China are served by a number of papers in English, published in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Hankow. There are three French and several Japanese daily papers and also a number of Chinese papers which are subsidised by, and express the opinions of, other nationalities. Peking has three English daily papers and one French. Two of the English papers are controlled by Chinese and the other is edited in the Japanese interest.

Justice.

Under the old system justice was badly administered. All Treaty Powers therefore claimed the right of extra-territorial jurisdiction over their own nationals in China. Most of the Treaty Powers still retain this right, and will only relinquish it "when they are satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, their method of administration, and other considerations warrant them in so doing." At the Washington Conference China asked for the abandonment by the powers of their extra-territorial rights in China immediately or "as soon as circumstances will permit." A resolution was passed wherein the powers endorsed her demand "in principle" and agreed to send a Commission of Jurists to investigate into the status of legal reform, the general practice of extra-territoriality as found in China, and the necessary steps for its modification or gradual removal. The Commission of Jurists was to be organised three months after the coming into effect of the so-called nine-power treaty, to complete its work and report to the respective governments within a year of the Commission's organisation.

A provisional Criminal Code was drawn up in the closing year of the Tsing dynasty, and proclaimed on March 10, 1912, the first year of the Republic. The code was framed after the Continental system, and adopts the most modern legislation in regard to conditional release and postponement of punishments. There are special provisions for the treatment of youthful offenders and insane persons. As regards the power of inflicting penalties, the arbitrary use of power by the court is guarded against by fixing a maximum and minimum, and sentence for each case. A second draft of this code, which awaits the formal sanction of Parliament, was completed in 1919. Texts in both English and French have also been published. Altogether, three codes have been drawn up and revised—the Code of Civil Procedure, the Commercial Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Civil Code and the Commercial Code are in process of revision, and therefore in these respects the decisions of the Courts derive their sources from the Unwritten Law (custom and precedents), the Written Law (the rudimentary and fragmentary Civil law in the old Manchu code) and special laws enforced since the establishment of the Republic, such as the Mining Ordinance, the Copyright Ordinance, the Commercial Association Ordinance, the Traders' Ordinance, and various laws relating to

properties), and the legal principles of other countries. The work of drawing up and revising the new Codes is undertaken by the Law Codification and Compilation Commission.

There are at present 44 high courts and procuratorates, 46 branch high courts and procuratorates, and 102 district courts and procuratorates, with the Supreme Court and the Procuratorate-General at the head of all. The Supreme Court of China may be likened to the House of Lords or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain. As its name implies, it is the highest tribunal in the land. It was reorganised in 1912 into two divisions—Criminal and Civil—since increased to six, four Civil divisions and two Criminal divisions. In each division there is a presiding Judge with four other judges. Between 2,000 and 3,000 cases are handled every year, and Case Law is being rapidly evolved.

Great Britain and the United States have special courts in China, the one, His Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai (established 1865), and the other, the United States Court for China (established 1906).

The first trial by jury in the annals of China took place on March 23, 1912.

Progress in the matter of prisons has likewise been rapid. There are 48 modern prisons, the administration of which follows the lines adopted in all foreign prisons. Fifteen of these are "model" prisons.

At the Washington Conference, the powers agreed to the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the problem of Extra-territoriality in China. This Commission was to meet three months after the termination of the Conference, but on the request of the Chinese Government, the meeting was postponed till some time in 1923.

Finance.

The following budget statements represent official estimates :

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit
	Kuping Taels	Kuping Taels	Kuping Taels
1912	297,000,000	576,520,000	279,520,000
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1913	333,948,482	642,237,076	308,288,594
1916	472,838,584	472,838,584	—
1919	490,419,786	495,762,888	5,343,102

There was no budget in 1920 or 1921.

The collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of the lights on the coast of China are under the management of the Chinese Maritime Customs, an institution, founded by Sir Robert Hart, which has a large staff of Foreign and Chinese subordinates, the various nationalities of the Foreign employees bearing approximate relation in number to the amount of trade of their respective countries. By agreement, dated February 13, 1898, China undertook that the post of Inspector-General must be held by a British subject so long as British Foreign Trade predominates. By Decree of May 9, 1906, the customs service, hitherto supervised by the Board of Foreign Affairs, was placed under the control of two Chinese high officials, forming a new department known as the *Shui Wu Ch'u*, or Revenue Council. Since November, 1901, the Native Customs at the Treaty Ports, hypothecated for the service of the Boxer indemnity, have been under the Maritime Customs.

All Customs Revenue is paid into Foreign Banks designated for the

purpose by the Bankers' Commission, who allot therefrom the payments for the service of Foreign loans secured on the Customs Revenue and the Boxer Indemnity, which is also secured on the Customs.

Following China's declaration of war against the Central European Powers, the Treaty States agreed to a revision of the tariff in order to bring it up to an effective five per cent. *ad valorem*. A commission was appointed by the Chinese Government to meet with representatives of the Treaty States in Shanghai to agree to and fix Customs import duties. A decision was reached in the autumn of 1918, under which duties were fixed at specific rates calculated on a basis of five per cent. of prices ruling during the period from 1912 to 1916 inclusive. In addition, the Entente Powers, with the exception of Russia, which suspended payment only on one-third of her shares, agreed to postpone payment of "Boxer indemnities" for five years, dating from Dec. 1, 1917. A new tariff treaty was signed by China and the other participating powers in the Washington Conference, providing for the immediate revision of the Chinese import tariff schedule so as to make the 5 per cent. import duty effective (that is, to make the specific duty in the schedule correspond to 5 per cent. of the current prices of imports). Periodic revision of the schedule thus revised was also provided for. In the same treaty the powers authorised the calling of a "Special Conference" on the Chinese tariff, to meet at Shanghai three months after the coming into effect of the treaty. This Special Conference was authorised to levy a surtax of two and one-half per cent. on imports, and an additional surtax of another two and one-half per cent. on certain articles of luxury, thus making the total import duty of ordinary merchandise seven and one-half per cent. and of certain articles of luxury ten per cent. Prior to the abolition of Likin the old transit due of two and one-half per cent. was to be retained. The reduction of import duty in favour of goods coming into China overland was abolished, and a uniform customs rate applied to both land and maritime trade. The questions of the Likin and of ultimate tariff autonomy for China were also to be taken up by the Special Conference.

On November 22 1912, an Audit Bureau was established, charged with auditing the expenditures and revenues of the Central and Provincial Governments. The Maritime Customs and the Salt Gabelle are the only two sources of revenue for which exact figures are so far available. By the terms of the Re-organisation Loan Agreement of 1913, the Chinese Government agreed to take immediate steps for the re-organisation, with the assistance of foreigners, of the system of collection of the salt revenues. A Central Salt Administration was established in Peking under the control of the Minister of Finance, with a Chief Inspectorate under a Chinese Chief Inspector and a foreign Associate Chief Inspector, who exercise the chief authority for the superintendence of the issue of licence and the compilation of reports and returns of revenue.

The Salt Revenue for three years was:—1920, 79,064,103 dollars; 1921, 77,987,838 dollars; and 1922, 85,789,000 dollars.

The customs receipts for 4 years were (in Haikwan taels):—

Year	Foreign Trade	Home Trade	Total	Total	Exchange
	Taels	Taels	Taels	£	Pence
1918	29,599,509	6,745,536	36,345,045	9,606,828	63½
1919	38,262,983	7,746,177	46,009,160	14,569,567	76
1920	42,368,101	7,451,784	49,819,885	16,800,000	81½
1921	49,163,291	9,848,888	59,007,129 ¹	11,663,128	47½

¹ Includes famine relief surtax amounting to 4,544,485 Haikwan taels.

In the Budget for 1918-19 the whole public debt is estimated at 1,886,641,457 dollars, of which 1,644,931,600 dollars is foreign indebtedness. The foreign debt on January 1, 1920, amounted to 657,627,083 dollars and short term internal debts to 208,138,235 dollars. The domestic loans were consolidated in 1921.

Defence.

ARMY.

The task of creating an army on modern lines was undertaken during the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, when Judge Hu Yün-mei, a provincial treasurer, was instructed to raise a combatant force. This force was taken over and renamed the New Imperial Army in 1895 by Yuan Shih-kai, who came from Korea, where he was Chinese Resident, to act as Director-General of the force. There were 8,000 men—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and pioneers—in this army in the early days of its existence, and they were trained under German instructors at Hsiaoohan, which lies between Tientsin and Taku, and which was the old camping-place of the troops that Li Hung-chang brought up in the '60's after fighting the Taiping rebels. The new army was concentrated at Hsiaoohan till 1899, when Yuan Shih-kai was made Governor of Shantung. He took the troops with him to his new province and they remained there till their Director-General was made Viceroy of Chihli in 1902. By 1904 the force had grown to 6 divisions of 12,000 men each, with headquarters at Paotingfu.

Added to the regular divisions of the army list are numerous bodies of irregulars, and these are directly controlled by independent *Tuchuns* and commanders, who, however, look to the Government for the payment of their forces. At present there are between 1,400,000 and 1,800,000 men under arms. Larger estimates fail to take into account the number of "paper troops" in China. *Tuchuns* over-estimate their armies in order to extort money out of the Government ostensibly to pay them, but more often to augment the private wealth of the commanders.

There is no conscription in China, though the system was adopted, without, however, being carried into effect.

Various schemes of disbandment and disarmament have been brought up from time to time, but they have all fallen to the ground because of the dissension in the provinces and the lack of money to pay off the surplus troops. The nearest approach to a national army might be said to be the troops under the command of General Wu Pei-fu. General Wu is commander of the Chihli forces, and he is endeavouring to lay a new foundation of a national army. His troops are trained in the modern practice of war. In the course of 1922 General Wu's forces gained considerable military successes and now control a great part of Northern China.

The great obstacle in the centralisation of the military system is the continuance of civil war in many of the provinces, which retards the development of a modern national army.

Military aeronautics commenced in China with the opening of a school at Nanyuan (near Peking) in 1913, the employment of French instructors and the purchase of a fleet of machines of the Caudron type. Much development was promised, but recent civil wars—when powerful *Tuchuns* appropriated several machines—nipped progress on national lines in the bud.

NAVY.

The largest vessel is the protected cruiser *Hai Chi*, of 4,300 tons displacement and 24 knots, carrying a main armament of 2.8-in. guns, 10 4.7-in. guns

and 5 above-water torpedo tubes. There are also three 3,000-ton cruisers, *Hai Yung*, *Hai Shew*, and *Hai Chen*, each of 19·5 knots speed, carrying armaments of 3 6-in. and 8 4·1-in. guns, together with 3 torpedo tubes. All the above vessels were acquired during the years 1897 and 1898. In addition were 12 steel gunboats, 20 smaller river and other gunboats, 2 transports, 3 destroyers, 9 torpedo-boats, and 2 training cruisers and ships.

The following cruisers, especially adapted for the training of cadets, were added to the fleet:—The *Ying Swee* and the *Chao Ho*, both built in England (1911), each having a displacement of about 2,600 tons and a contract speed of 20 knots. The main armaments consist of 2 6-in. and 4 4-in. guns. There are, in addition, 10 first-class torpedo boats and several light-draught river gun-boats.

The *Chao Ho*, *Hai Chi* and 7 other boats were retained by the Southerners. There are no naval bases of any importance. Existing dockyards are: Foochow, Taku, Kiangnan (Shanghai), and Whampoo (Canton). The revolution checked an intended reorganisation of the navy, and its present situation is doubtful. It has very little fighting value, but experience proves that the Chinese bluejacket with training and discipline can rank with any bluejacket in the world.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—China is essentially an agricultural country, and the land is all freehold held by families on the payment of an annual tax. Total arable land in China is estimated at about 192,060 square miles. The holdings are in general small; the implements used are primitive; irrigation is common. Chinese agriculture is intensive rather than extensive. Rotation of crops is practised. Horticulture is a favourite pursuit, and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Indeed the Chinese are gardeners rather than farmers. Vegetable culture has reached a high state of perfection. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are chiefly cultivated in the north, rice, sugar, and indigo in the south. Treaties forbid the export of grain with the exception of wheat, soya beans, kiao-liang, indian corn, buckwheat, and barley from Manchuria. An embargo may be applied in case of a famine in China.

Cotton is grown widely even as far north as the southern part of Chihli, the chief area of production being the Yangtse valley. In 1921, 4,702,739 acres were cultivated, and the yield was 5,438,220 piculs. Principal provinces with their yield in piculs: Kiangsu, 3,020,201; Anhwei, 291,975; Che-kiang, 251,900; Shensi, 239,382; and Shantung, 126,070.

Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fukien, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kwangtung, and Szechuen. Tea area in 1917 was 520,470 acres. The exportation of tea (especially black leaf), owing to the competition of Ceylon and Indian teas, has steadily declined during recent years, falling from 1,576,136 piculs in 1908 to 430,328 piculs in 1921. The stoppage of the Russian portion of the trade, which formerly amounted to about 80 per cent. of the total volume, and the differential duty of 2*d.* per lb. imposed by Great Britain, have accelerated the decline in recent years. To encourage the industry the government remitted the entire export duty for a period ended October 20, 1922.

Silk culture is one of the most successful industries of China, about 27 per cent. of the world's supply of raw silk is from China. In 1919 there were produced 73,078,709 piculs, valued at 139,624,755 dollars.

Pigs are raised everywhere in China, and pig's bristles have become an

important article of export. China abounds in wild game. Chinese waters abound in fish, but the industry is neglected.

Manufacture.—An important feature in the development of the Chinese industries is the erection of cotton and wool mills, and of silk filatures in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere, while native looms are found in most dwellings. In 1922 there were 17 silk filatures, 73 cotton mills, and 4 woollen mills. The active cotton spindles in China in 1922 numbered 2,066,582. There are over 100 hosiery, underwear and towel mills. At the large centres flour and rice mills are beginning to supersede native methods of treating wheat and rice. Flour milling is making rapid strides in China. In 1922 there were about 120 modern mills, 11 of which were situated in Shanghai. The daily output of the Shanghai mills is 6,000 barrels. Wusih is the next milling centre of importance. Manchuria possesses 41 flour mills. At Hanyang, near Hankow, are large Chinese iron-works, supplied with ore from mines at Ta-yeh, about 60 miles distant. These works are able to turn out about 300 steel rails a day. There are also 445 glass factories.

Mining.—Most of the 18 provinces and the 3 provinces of Manchuria contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The coal-fields cover an area of 133,513 acres and the average annual coal output is estimated at 19,000,000 tons, nearly 8,000,000 of which are from modern mines. Iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field of Shansi, where the iron industry is the oldest in the world, in Chihli, in Shantung and other provinces, and iron (found in conjunction with coal) is worked in Manchuria. Three hundred million tons of ore are estimated to be in Shansi; the reserve of other deposits amounts to about 300 million tons. The annual production of iron ore is about 1,500,000 tons. The Tayeh iron deposits, near Hankow, are among the richest in the world. They have an ore reserve of 35,000,000 tons. On the Upper Yangtse and in Shensi province petroleum is being worked; there are 91 wells in the country. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan where the copper-mining industry has long existed; Yunnan Province is one of the richest copper districts in the world. Tin is the most important mineral export; about 10,000 tons are produced annually. It is mined in Yunnan, and through Mengtze it reaches Hong Kong, whence it is shipped to foreign countries. In antimony China occupies a unique position; since 1908 the country has produced more than 60 per cent. of the world's total production. More than 90 per cent. comes from Hunan; the annual output is about 28,316 tons. The annual output of gold is 71,582 ounces; of silver, 107,155 ounces; of lead, 13,527 tons; of copper, 10,963 tons. Mining for wolfram is being carried on at Swatow, and in the north-western part of Chihli Province; molybdenum ore has been found at Yungtail-sien, in Fukien; bismuth has also been worked. In 1921 there were 1,358 mines in operation.

Commerce.

Foreign trade of China (exclusive of bullion):—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Net Imports . . .	119,072,400	145,658,388	204,822,455	258,847,474	179,100,768
Exports . . .	110,301,653	127,544,295	199,756,313	183,928,962	118,841,916

Trade by principal countries in 1920 and 1921 in HK. Taels (1 HK. Tael = 6s. 9½d. in 1920 and 3s. 11½d. in 1921).

	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	HK. Taels	HK. Taels	HK. Taels	HK. Taels
Great Britain	131,719,952	149,935,615	45,804,536	30,913,956
Hong Kong	159,313,335	231,138,080	136,462,043	152,875,077
India	32,494,059	35,380,635	8,758,251	9,738,720
Russia and Siberia ¹ .	3,511,835	1,731,810	4,259,420	3,678,025
France	4,878,519	9,639,138	21,016,444	23,945,151
Singapore	7,893,083	8,031,246	16,538,995	19,461,388
Italy	341,934	1,264,733	5,518,398	4,131,006
United States	143,194,962	175,789,652	67,111,451	89,541,816
Japan	229,135,866	210,359,237	141,927,902	172,110,728

¹ By land frontier.

The imports into China from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports from China to that colony are further carried on to, Great Britain, France, America, Australia, India, the Straits, and other countries.

The share of the British Empire in the foreign trade of China in 1921 was 38.82 per cent., of Japan 35.06 per cent., and of the United States 7.54 per cent.

The chief imports and exports for 2 years were as follows in HK. Taels:—

Imports	1920	1921	Exports	1920	1921
	HK. Taels	HK. Taels		HK. Taels	HK. Taels
Opium	200,162	322,590	Yellow beans	22,359,182	28,462,029
Cotton goods	246,813,429	208,662,426	Bean cake	41,959,107	49,524,852
Woolen goods	4,799,512	7,407,232	Raw Cotton	9,224,512	16,483,234
Metals	61,565,157	60,078,039	Bean Oil	14,794,624	9,735,791
Rice	5,362,455	41,220,998	Silk, raw & manuf'd .	102,458,374	152,718,632
Cigarettes	22,029,585	24,912,831	Cow and buffalo hides	8,215,379	6,582,957
Coal	14,374,579	13,789,828	Tin	11,098,167	6,001,458
Fish	13,305,690	14,288,350	Tea	8,873,135	12,605,788

Of the tea in 1921, 16,090,000 lbs. were exported to Hong Kong, 4,201,866 lbs. to Great Britain, 2,060,000 lbs. to France, and 17,006,267 lbs. to the United States. The total export of tea to foreign countries has been as follows:—1895, 248,757,333; 1905, 182,573,064; 1915, 237,647,066; 1920, 40,787,467 lbs.; 1921, 57,377,067 lbs.

The net importation of opium for last 5 years:—1917, 1,073 piculs; 1918, 337 piculs; 1919, 156 piculs; 1920, 136 piculs; 1921, 332 piculs; as compared with 22,021 piculs in 1912. Total export of silk for past five years:—1917, 107,584 piculs; 1918, 96,866 piculs; 1919, 131,506 piculs; 1920, 82,530 piculs; and 1921, 113,980 piculs.

In addition to her overseas trade China has an extensive coast and river trade, in which under "Inland Waters Steam Navigation Regulations," steamers under foreign flag are allowed to participate. In 1921 1,861 vessels were registered, of which 416 were foreign, and 1,445 Chinese.

Most treaties with China contain provision for most-favoured nation treatment. Dairen is the customs port for all the leased territory and has out-stations at Kinchow, Pulantien, Pitsuwo, and Port Arthur. It has also supplanted Newchwang as the premier port of Manchuria.

In recent years the quantities and value of the imports of tea into the

United Kingdom from China, including Hong Kong and Macao, were (according to the Board of Trade returns):—

Year	Quantities	Value	Year	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1916	19,877,195	930,180	1919	26,755,017	1,939,474
1917	8,397,403	450,805	1920	15,928,282	1,106,298
1918	1,587,053	262,820	1921	4,646,074	246,570

Other important articles of trade between Great Britain and China (according to the Board of Trade returns) in two years were:—

Imports	1920	1921	Exports	1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
Raw and waste silk	2,238,648	325,273	Cottons	34,130,389	13,451,532
Egg yolk	5,835,876	4,206,978	Iron, wrought, &c.	4,619,834	3,151,735
Bristles	1,389,363	469,025	Woollens	3,756,288	2,046,424
Camels' hair	652,729	146,886	Machinery	2,081,217	4,762,395

Total trade between United Kingdom and China for 5 years:—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from China into U.K.	9,672,380	23,052,985	26,898,466	11,269,717	9,723,070
Exports to China from U.K.	11,855,296	20,969,747	43,577,342	26,218,760	23,134,102

Shipping and Navigation.

During 1921, 214,566 vessels of 114,619,544 tons entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 5,516 of 4,510,901 tons, were American; 38,855 of 42,326,445 tons, British; 1,240 of 1,221,758 tons, French; 366 of 165,339 tons, Italian; 25,385 of 31,738,783 tons, Japanese; 1,915 of 587,886 tons, Russian; and 139,520 of 31,791,479 tons, Chinese. Of the total tonnage in 1921, 125,432 were steamers with a tonnage of 109,319,714, and 89,134 were sailing vessels with a tonnage of 5,299,830.

The nationality of the vessels (direct foreign trade) was mainly as follows:—

Nationality 1921	Entrances		Clearances	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	4,502	5,051,618	4,469	4,976,964
American	837	1,473,046	832	1,438,013
French	237	380,971	238	336,780
Italian	17	66,711	19	74,609
Japanese	3,735	5,547,894	3,741	5,589,598
Portuguese	234	106,183	233	105,910
Russian	122	36,219	113	35,571
Chinese	26,520	2,722,954	25,151	2,726,125
Total (all Nationalities)	36,461	15,862,405	35,099	15,909,114

Internal Communications.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though few are paved or metalled, and most are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. The China Famine Relief Organisation of the American Red Cross, which closed its operations on June 30, 1921, reported that it had laid out 935 miles of road and completed 648 miles.

Chinese railway history began in 1876 when the Woosung line, built by foreign enterprise, was opened. At the end of 1920 there were over 6,818 miles of railway open to traffic in China (excluding 1,857 miles in Manchuria), of which about 1,300 miles have been constructed by British enterprise and British capital. Practically all construction work has been suspended owing to lack of funds. The surplus for the year 1920 of the Chinese Government railways was 40,814,447 dollars.

The principal railways in China, beginning with the north, are :—(1) South Manchuria Railway, from Changchun to Dairen, 693 miles [see also under Manchuria]; (2) Peking-Mukden line, from Mukden to Peking, 604 miles; (3) Peking-Suiyuan Railway, from Peking to Kalgan, Tatung Fu, Fengchen and Suiyuan, 403 miles; (4) Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking to Hankow, 814 miles; (5) Lung Hai Railway, from Hsuehowtu to Kwan Yin Tang (in Honan Province), 359 miles; (6) Shanghai-Nanking Railway, from Shanghai to Nanking, 203 miles; (7) Tientsin-Pukow Railway, from Tientsin to Pukow, on the Yangtze river, opposite Nanking, 686 miles; (8) Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, from Shanghai to Hangchow, 164 miles; (9) Hupeh-Hunan Railway, from Wuchang to Yochow, 252 miles; and (10) the Chinese Eastern Railway running eastward from Manchuli through Northern Manchuria to Suifeñho (Russian name, Pogranichnaya), the last station in Chinese territory, where it joins the Ussuri Railway, and then runs due east to Vladivostok. This line was built by the Russians, and under an agreement dated October 2, 1920, is operated by Russians and Chinese, assisted by an Allied Technical Board pending the withdrawal of Allied Troops from Siberia. It runs for 1,100 miles in Chinese territory. The gauge is the Russian standard of 5 feet, whilst that of all the other railways is 4 feet 8½ inches.

The 1920 Report of the Government railways showed that 6,420 kilometres of line were operated by the Government, also that the provincial and private railways were 773 kilometres in length, giving the total length subject to the control of the Ministry of Communications at 7,193 kilometres. There are 3,780 kilometres of concessioned railways, making a grand total of 10,973 kilometres, or 6,818 miles.

Efforts are being made to inaugurate Commercial Aviation services throughout the country.

China has a fairly well developed telegraph service. Telegraphs connect all the principal cities of the Empire, and there are lines to all the neighbouring countries. The telegraph lines have a length of nearly 50,000 miles. The administration is now completely under Government control. Wireless Telegraph Stations have been installed at Kalgan, Peking, Hankow, Shanghai, Canton, Tsungming, Woosung, and Foochow. On August 27, 1918, the Chinese Government contracted with the Marconi Wireless Co for the purchase of 200 wireless telephones for the use of the Chinese army, each to have a radius of 40 miles. On October 9, the Government again contracted with the Marconi Co. for the erection of three powerful wireless stations at Kashgar, Urunchi, and Lanchowtu, a total span of over 3,000 miles, to connect with a smaller station at Sianfu which will act as auxiliary to the land lines.

Later it was decided to abandon Lanchowfu in favour of Urga, which is only about 800 miles from Peking. The station was completed in September, 1920. The plant has a range of 1,000 miles. Work on the other two stations will commence when the political situation clears. On May 24, 1919, the Ministry of War contracted with the Marconi Co. for the formation of the Chinese National Wireless Telegraph Company.

On February 21, 1918, the Ministry of Navy contracted with the Mitsui Co. (Japanese) for the erection of a high power wireless installation in China. On January 8, 1921, an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Communications and the American Federal Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Corporation for the erection of a high power wireless station at Shanghai and medium power stations at Peking, Canton, Hankow and Harbin. This plant, it is stated, is to be the largest in the world, and will be able to communicate across the Pacific without relay.

At the Washington Conference it was agreed that all radio stations in China should be limited in their use to sending and receiving government messages, except in special circumstances which should be approved by the Chinese Government. In case there are any radio stations in China maintained by foreigners without the authority of the Chinese Government, such stations may be taken over by the Chinese Government after compensation has been paid.

The question of the return of Japanese wireless stations at Hankow, Tsinan, and Tsingtao was taken up immediately after the Washington Conference, and the Japanese have agreed, subject to the payment of compensation, to hand them over to Chinese control.

Telephones are in use in the main cities of China, and the Chinese Government is planning a loop system of long-distance telephone communication. A wireless telephone service between Peking and Tientsin was opened on March 8, 1922.

The postal work of China, formerly carried on by the Government Courier service and the native posting agencies, was gradually taken in hand by the Chinese Imperial Post Office, begun in 1897 under the management of the Maritime Customs. By Edict of November 6, 1906, the control of the Postal Service was transferred to the Ministry of Communications, and the transfer was actually effected in July, 1911. The work of the Post Office extends over the 18 Provinces of China proper, the New Dominion and Manchuria, which have been divided into postal districts, or sub-districts. The Postal Service with Tibet has been suspended. In 1921 there were 11,032 post offices open, and the number of letters posted was 299,835,398; of postcards 39,992,910; of newspapers and printed matter, 91,130,950; of commercial papers, 1,315,590; of samples of merchandise, 598,300; and of official correspondence, 9,243,220; grand total of 442,116,358, an increase of 41,229,423 over the total for 1920. Included in this total were 30,133,460 registered articles, 22,598 insured letters, 5,353,110 express articles, and 28,537,660 articles posted for local delivery. The number of parcels posted in 1921 was 4,569,660, an increase of 353,440 over the total for 1920. The revenue of the post office in 1920 was 12,679,122 dollars, and the expenditure 10,467,053 dollars, leaving a surplus of 2,212,069 dollars. On December 31, 1921, the postal staff numbered about 115 foreigners and 31,843 Chinese. China in 1914 joined the postal union.

At the Washington Conference it was agreed that all foreign post offices in China, except those in leased territories, are to be closed and withdrawn on or before January 1, 1923.

Money and Credit.

Banking is a new institution in China. Its inception dates from the close of the Tai-ping rebellion in the 'sixties, when the rapid expansion of trade in Shanghai created a demand for credit facilities. But the modern system of banking was introduced as late as 1902, in which year the Board of Finance established the Ta Ching Bank, with a capital of 4,000,000 Kuping Taels, which was soon raised to 10,000,000 Kuping Taels. Prompted by the success of the Ta Ching Bank, the Board of Posts, Railways, and Telegraphs launched in 1905 a scheme to organise a bank for the control of the finances of the Railways, Telegraphs, Posts and Navigations, and the management of an issue of national loan bonds for the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railways, and this scheme finally culminated in the establishment of the Bank of Communications in 1906. The year 1905 marked also the beginning of commercial banks in China. The Chekiang Railway Company, which was then a private company, founded the National Commercial Bank in Hangchow, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars, half of which was subscribed by the Railway itself, and the other half by its stockholders. In the same year was formed the Commercial Bank of China, in the following year, the Ningpo Commercial Bank, and in 1910 the Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli. In 1911 the Manchu régime collapsed, and with it the Ta Ching Bank. However, it was speedily reorganised as the Bank of China. From 1914 onwards the establishment of new banks proceeded at a rapid pace, and there are now about 120 banks with over 300 branch offices. The first six months of 1921 saw the inauguration of no fewer than 34 banks. The total capitalisation of Chinese banks approaches 350,000,000 dollars.

Of these banks, the Bank of China is the largest, having about 100 branches and sub-branches, and an authorised capital of 60,000,000 dollars, and a paid-up capital of 12,279,800 dollars. Next in order comes the Bank of Communications, whose capital has reached 15,000,000 dollars, 6,500,000 dollars of which are paid-up. It has about 70 branches, 3 being in Singapore, Tokio, and Hongkong. The Chinese Government holds shares valuing 5,000,000 dollars in the Bank of China, and 2,500,000 dollars in the Bank of Communications. The Bank of China declared a net profit in 1920 of 4,206,000 dollars, an increase of 740,000 dollars over the figure for 1919.

Other prominent banks are: National Industrial Bank of China, capital 20,000,000 dollars (1919); Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli, capital 6,000,000 dollars (1910); Kincheng Commercial Bank, capital 5,000,000 dollars (1917); Sing Hwa Savings Bank, capital 5,000,000 dollars (1914); Bank of Canton, capital 6,329,984 dollars (1912).

Siño-foreign banking institutions are numerous, having grown rapidly during 1921. In 1918 the Exchange Bank of China was established with Siño-Japanese capital. It has a subscribed capital of 10,000,000 yen. The Siño-Italian Bank, the Siño-French Bank, the Siño-Scandinavian Bank, and numerous Siño-Japanese institutions were inaugurated in 1921. A bank which has obtained an influence in financial circles is the Chinese American Bank of Commerce. It was established by American and Chinese capitalists, with equal interests, under a special charter issued on April 12, 1920, by the Chinese Government. This bank has an authorised capital of 10,000,000 gold dollars, of which 5,000,000 gold dollars are paid-up. It obtained a note-issuing power on August 1, 1921.

Many banks are being established for the explicit purpose of financing industrial undertakings. One of these is the China and South Seas Bank (1921), which is financed by overseas Chinese. It has an authorised capital

of 20,000,000 dollars, and a paid-up capital of 5,000,000 dollars. Branches have been established throughout the Far East.

The Peking Bankers' Association was established in October, 1917, by 8 banks. It entered into possession of its headquarters in Peking on January 1, 1921. The object of the Association which now embraces all the principal native banks, is to encourage public enterprise in the banking community. The member banks have gradually formed themselves—albeit very loosely—into a Lending Group, or Consortium. Up to the end of 1921 they had negotiated two loans with the Government: the Six Million Dollar Car Loan (January 15, 1921), and the Shanghai Mint Loan (March 3, 1921), of 2,500,000 dollars.

On January 18, 1921, Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and France formally notified China of the formation of a new International Banking Consortium, but the Chinese Government has so far withheld recognition.

Post Office savings banks at 11 district head offices were opened on July 1, 1919. During the year 1920 649,497 dollars were deposited by 7,075 depositors. The total number of savings banks at the end of 1920 was 219, but remarkable progress was made in 1921, and there are now nearly 400. The total deposits up to December 31, 1920, amounted to 1,286,655 dollars, and 649,497 dollars were withdrawn.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The currency of China is on a silver basis, and consists of taels, dollars, copper cash, and bank notes. The *tael* is really a weight of silver (about an ounce) of a certain degree of fineness. Theoretically it is divided into 10 *mace*; 1 *mace* = 10 *candareens*; and 1 *candareen* = 10 *cash*. The *tael* varies in different parts of the country, the principal taels being (1) the *haikwan* or customs *tael* (in 1920 it was equal in value to 81½ *cash*), (2) the *K'up'ing* or treasury *tael*, (3) the *Tsaoping* or Shanghai *tael*, and (4) the Canton *tael*. A *tael* may be worth from 800 to 1,800 *cash*. Different taels are in use in every province in the country.

There is unparalleled currency confusion. It is recognised by the Chinese Government that currency reform is the most pressing need of the country. In the treaty of September 5, 1902, China agreed with Great Britain to take the necessary steps to provide a uniform national coinage which should be legal tender for all purposes throughout the Empire, and an Imperial Decree was issued in October 1908, commanding the introduction of a uniform *tael* currency, of which the unit must be a silver *tael* coin of .98 touch weighing 1 *K'up'ing* or Treasury-scale *tael* or ounce. This decree was cancelled by a further decree of May 25, 1910, establishing the silver dollar (*yuan*) of .90 touch and weighing .72 Treasury-weight *tael* as the unit of currency. The touch and weight of the silver subsidiary coins (50c., 20c., 25c., and 10c.) were also definitely specified, while provision was made for further subsidiary coins (5c. nickel, 2c., 1c., ½c., and ¼c. copper) of touch and weight to be laid down later. The minting of these silver coins has begun, but as they are at a discount in every province other than the one in which they are minted, confusion has been rendered more confounded. There are ten different varieties of dollars in circulation. Although the law of May, 1910, was intended to bring the provincial mints under the control of the Central Government, the Governors have effected a serious depreciation of silver and copper money by their indiscriminate minting of subsidiary coins.

The *K'up'ing* *tael* weighs 575.642039 grains, somewhat less than the

Haikwan tael, which weighs 581·47 grains. A decree for uniform weights and measures was issued on Oct. 9, 1907, whereby the K'up'ing or Treasury scale was made the standard weight.

The standardisation of the dollar is now being taken in hand. The Peking Bankers' Association, which might be regarded as the unofficial fiduciary adviser to the Government, loaned the Government 2,500,000 dollars on March 3, 1921, with the object of erecting and equipping an independent mint to coin a standard dollar. The establishment of the mint is in the hands of the Chinese bankers until such time as the Government redeems the notes it issued as security for the loan. The Shanghai mint would seem to foreshadow the entire abolition of the tael as a unit of currency and the substitution of a uniform Chinese silver dollar which will be currency throughout China. It is also designed to force the provincial mints to raise the standard of coinage.

WEIGHT.

10 <i>Ssü</i>	. . = 1 <i>Hu</i> .
10 <i>Hu</i>	. . = 1 <i>Hao</i> .
10 <i>Hao</i>	. . = 1 <i>Li</i> (nominal cash).
10 <i>Li</i>	. . = 1 <i>Fên</i> (Candareen).
10 <i>Fên</i>	. . = 1 <i>Ch'ien</i> (Mace).
10 <i>Ch'ien</i>	. . = 1 <i>Liang</i> (Tael) = 1½ oz. avoirdupois by treaty.
16 <i>Liang</i>	. . = 1 <i>Chin</i> (Catty) = 1¼ lbs. " "
100 <i>Chin</i>	. . = 1 <i>Tan</i> (Picul) = 133½ lbs. " "

CAPACITY.

10 <i>Ko</i>	. . = 1 <i>Sheng</i> .
10 <i>Sheng</i>	. . = 1 <i>Ton</i> (holding from 6½ to 10 <i>Kin</i> of rice and measuring from 1·13 to 1·63 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c., are commonly bought and sold by weight.

LENGTH.

10 <i>Fen</i>	. . = 1 <i>Ts'un</i> (inch).
10 <i>Ts'un</i>	. . = 1 <i>Ch'ih</i> (foot) = 14·1 English inches by treaty.
10 <i>Ch'ih</i>	. . = 1 <i>Chang</i> = 2 fathoms
1 <i>Li</i>	. . = approximately one-third of a mile.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Ch'ih* of 14½ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. The standards of weight and length vary all over the Republic, the *Ch'ih*, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches, and the *Chang* (= 10 *Ch'ih*) in proportion; but at the treaty ports the use of the foreign treaty standard of *Ch'ih* and *Chang* is becoming common.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo. Appointed Sept. 29, 1920.

Counsellors of Legation.—Chao-Hsin Chu and Sir John McLeavy Brown, C.M.G.

Second Secretary.—Wei-Cheng Chen.

Third Secretaries.—Tsu Lieh Sun and Ting Hsu.

Attachés.—Yung-Ching Yang and Kenyon Vanlee Dzung.
Naval Attaché.—Commander Chen Shao-Kwan, D.S.O. (absent).
Chancellor.—Yu-Chuan Tsao.
Consul-General in London.—Tsang Woohuan (1922).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir James William Ronald Macleay, K.C.M.G.
 Appointed September 4, 1922.

Counsellor of Legation.—R. H. Clive, C.M.G.

Secretaries.—G. E. Hubbard and J. B. Carson, M.C.

Naval Attaché.—Captain R. M. Colvin, R.N., C.B.E.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. H. B. H. Orpen-Palmer, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Commercial Counsellor.—H. H. Fox, C.M.G. (at Shanghai).

Commercial Secretary.—H. J. Brett.

Judge.—His Honour Skinner Turner (at Shanghai).

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton (C.G.), Changsha, Chefoo, Cheng-tu (C.G.), Chinkiang, Chung-king, Foo-chow, Hang-chow, Hankow (C.G.), Harbin, Ichang, Kiukiang, Kiungchow, Mukden (C.G.), Newchwang, Nanking, Shanghai (C.G.), Swatow, Teng-Yueh, Tien-tsin (C.G.), Wuchow, Wuhu, Yunnan-fu (C.G.), Ningpo, Kashgar (C.G.), Tsinaifu, and Tsingtao.

Chinese Outer Territories.

Manchuria.

Manchuria, lying between the province of Chihli and the Amur river, and extending from the Hingan mountains eastwards to Korea and the Ussuri river, has an area of about 363,610 square miles and a population probably of about 20,000,000, but variously estimated at from 5,750,000 to 29,400,000. It consists of 3 provinces, Sheng-King or Feng-tien (area, 56,000 sq. miles; pop. 10,312,241), capital Mukden; Kirin (105,000 sq. miles; pop. 6,000,000), capital Kirin; and Heilung-chiang or the Amur province (203,000 sq. miles; pop. 1,500,000) with Tsitsihar (Heilung Hsien) (population 30,000) for its capital. The system of government of each of the three provinces is exactly the same as that of the provinces in China Proper. They are ruled by governors appointed by the Chinese Government. The population given above for Fengtien provinces is from an official Chinese statement of November, 1908, which also gives the agricultural population as 2,520,145, and the cultivated area as 4,333,333 acres, but these figures must be taken with reserve. The chief towns are Mukden, the capital, with about 158,132 inhabitants; Newchwang (82,100) standing about 30 miles up the Liao river, at the mouth of which is the port of Ying-k'ou (60,000) often called Newchwang. Besides Newchwang, Mukden, An-tung (57,699), Tatung-kou, Tiehling (28,492), Tungchiangtzu (7,299), and Fakumen, (19,432) are open to commerce. Other important towns are Hsin-min-fu (20,000), Liao-yang (40,000), Feng-hwang-cheng (25,000), and Taonanfu, a town rapidly risen to importance, on the border of Eastern Mongolia. In Kirin province is the town of Chang-chun (Kwangchengtze), with 80,000 inhabitants. It is proposed to establish a university in Manchuria.

There is no longer a Manchu population in Manchuria. A few scattered communities alone remain. Within quite recent years Manchuria has been

colonised by Chinese from the Northern Provinces of China and the immigration still continues by road and sea. Owing to the enormous development of the soya-bean industry (cultivated on some 5,000,000 acres) and the improved railway facilities, Manchuria has grown more rapidly in wealth than any other part of China. Manchuria is primarily an agricultural country, its soil is one of the richest in the world. In 1921 it was estimated by the Dairen Chamber of Commerce that 22,744 505 acres of land were cultivated by 19,461,100 people. Beans, millet, wheat and rice are the principal crops. The wheat yield of Manchuria is in the region of seven to eight million piculs annually, but as the cultivation of wheat is ideally suited to the agricultural conditions, the potentialities are enormous. Formerly the yield was all exported, but of late years the flour industry has been growing with the increase in the wheat production. The Russians first introduced flour milling into the country, and they were quickly followed by the Japanese and Chinese. There are now some 50 mills in Manchuria, which turn out about 15,000,000 sacks annually. Extensive forests also abound. The soil of certain districts - especially in the vicinity of Mukden and Harbin—is suitable for beet growing, and the industry is slowly developing. Manchuria is rich in minerals, such as coal, iron, gold, silver, lead and asbestos.

The Russian lease of Port Arthur and Talien-wan (called Dalny by the Russians and Dairen by the Japanese), and the southern extremity of the Liao-tung peninsula and the South Manchuria Railway were transferred to Japan by the Portsmouth Peace Conference, September 5, 1905. On December 22, 1905, China gave official recognition to this transfer and granted Japan the right to extend the railway from Mukden to Antung at the mouth of the Yalu river, where it connects with the Korean railway. In 1912 a branch line (78 miles) from Chang-hun, the northern terminus of the Japanese South Manchuria Railway to Kirin, constructed by joint Japanese and Chinese enterprise, was opened to traffic. The total length of the South Manchuria Railway is 693 miles (Dairen to Chang-hun, main line, 438 miles; branch to Port Arthur, 29 miles; branch to Newchwang, 14 miles; Fushun coal mines, 31 miles; branch to Yentai, 10 miles; and Mukden to Antung, 171 miles). On August 1, 1917, the whole of the railway system of Korea (some 1000 miles in length) passed under the management of the South Manchuria Railway, giving the latter a through line under its own management from Fusan, the Korean port nearest Japan, to Changchun, where connection with the railway system to Harbin and thence to Petrograd is effected. Besides the South Manchuria Railway, Manchuria is traversed by the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Chinese Government Railways. The Japanese have 215 post offices and the Chinese 335. Telegraph and telephone systems are as follows: Telegraphs, length of lines, 617 miles; length of wires, 6,372 miles. Telephones, length of lines, 1,116 miles; length of wires, 38,538 miles.

In 1921, the direct foreign imports of Manchuria amounted to 136,926,411 haikwan taels, and the direct foreign exports to 196,820,680 haikwan taels. Vessels entered and cleared at Dairen in 1921, 4,592 of 6,328,734 tons.

Tibet.

Tibet, extending from the Pamir region eastwards between the Himalaya and Kwen-lun mountains to the frontiers of China, has an area of 463,200 square miles with a population estimated at between 1,500,000 and 6,000,000. Probably 2,000,000 is near the mark. The only census ever taken was by

the Chinese in 1737 and showed a population of 316,300 lamas (monks) and 635,950 laity. Lhasa, the capital, has from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The country being bleak and mountainous and strangers having been jealously excluded, wide regions are still unexplored.

Chinese authority was in the past represented by two *Ambans* who had charge, respectively, of foreign and military affairs. There were three Chinese commandants of troops at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri where the permanent military force of about 4,600, provided by China, were mostly quartered. There were a few other Chinese officials, but the civil and religious administration of the country was left almost entirely to Tibetans. The head of the government is the Dalai Lama, who resides at the Po-ta-la (or palace) near Lhasa. He acts through a minister or regent appointed from among the chief Tibetan Lamas and assisted by five ministers. Early in 1908 the territory of Western Szechuen and the adjoining territory of Eastern Tibet were united into a new "special administrative area," Hsi-Kan, with Batang, re-named Baanfu, as capital.

The prevailing religion is Lamaism, a corrupt form of Buddhism, but along with it there exists the Bon, or Shamanistic, faith. In some places agriculture is carried on, barley and other cereals as well as pulse and vegetables being grown. In some favoured regions fruits, including peaches and even grapes, are produced. In other places the pursuits are pastoral; the domestic animals being sheep and yak (often crossed with Indian cattle), while in some regions there are buffaloes, pigs, and camels. Wool-spinning, weaving, and knitting are common, and there are many hands skilful in making images and other decorations for religious edifices. The chief minerals worked are gold, borax, and salt. There is a large trade with China and considerable traffic across the Indian frontier.

The trade between India and Tibet has to be carried through lofty passes between 14,000 and 18,000 feet high, most of which are practically impassable during seasons of heavy rain and snow. Sheep and also crosses between yaks and ordinary cattle are used as beasts of burden. The most important route into Tibet from India is from Siliguri, near Darjeeling in northern Bengal, and across the small Frontier State of Sikkim to Gyantse and Yatung in Tibet, the two leading trade marts authorised by the existing Convention. The other chief means of access to Tibet are from Almora in the northern part of the United Provinces, and from Simla over the Simla-Tibet road to Gartok in western Tibet, which is at about 14,200 feet elevation above the sea. From Almora to Gartok the direction is almost due north, and from Simla to Gartok is almost due east. The trade between India and Tibet was as follows:—

—	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£
Imports into India ¹	480,000	438,000	313,400	231,100
Exports to Tibet ²	150,000	214,000	618,200	551,300

¹ Mainly raw wool.

² Largely cotton piece goods.

For the removal of hindrances to the Indian trade a treaty was made with China in 1890, supplemented by a second treaty in 1893, but the hindrances still remained. Consequently, in 1904, the Indian Government sent a mission with an escort to arrange matters directly with the Tibetan Government. The mission met with a good deal of armed opposition, but at length, on September 7, a convention was executed at Lhasa. The convention provides for the re-erection of boundary stones

(alluding to former pastoral disputes) on the Sikkim frontier; for marts at Yatung, Gyantze, and Gartok for Tibetan and British merchants; for the demolition of forts on the trade routes; for a Tibetan commissioner to confer with British officials for the alteration of the objectionable features of the treaty of 1893; for the settlement of an equitable customs tariff; for the repair of the passes and the appointment of Tibetan and British officials at the trade marts. China paid an indemnity of 2,500,000 rupees (166,666/.), and the evacuation of the Chumli valley by the British began in February, 1908. Further, 'no Tibetan territory may be sold, leased or mortgaged to any foreign Power, nor may Tibetan affairs, or Tibetan public works, be subject to foreign management or interference without the consent of the British. The adhesion of China to this convention was secured by an agreement signed at Peking on April 27, 1906. Under the Convention of August 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia agree not to enter into negotiation with Tibet except through the Chinese Government, nor to send representatives to Lhasa. But this engagement does not affect the provisions of the British-Tibetan convention of September 7, 1904, ratified by China in 1906. Negotiations were begun at Simla in Sept. 1907, for the conclusion of Trade Regulations between India and Tibet, and were brought to a satisfactory conclusion in April, 1908.

The Revolution in China in 1911 was not without its effect on the Tibetans, who expelled the Chinese garrison. Subsequently an expedition was dispatched from Szechuan and Yunnan, but Great Britain protested and caused its withdrawal. In August, 1912, the British Minister in Peking presented a memorandum to the Chinese Government outlining the attitude of the British Government towards the Tibetan question. It held that the re-establishment of Chinese authority would constitute a violation of the Anglo-Chinese Treaty of 1906. Chinese suzerainty only was recognised, and Great Britain could not consent to the assertion of Chinese sovereignty over a state enjoying independent treaty relations with her. Ultimately a Tripartite Conference was opened at Simla in October, 1913. The Tibetan proposals included the independence of Tibet, the repudiation of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1906, and boundary rectifications; China insisted upon Tibet being an integral of Chinese territory, China engaging not to convert Tibet into a province, and asking Britain to give an undertaking not to annex Tibet, nor any portion of it. Britain suggested the creation of an Inner and Outer Tibet, the former being autonomous, and the latter under Chinese control. China declined to accept this arrangement, and the Conference was dissolved without accomplishing anything. Since then the British Government has more than once offered to renew negotiations with the Chinese Government, but the latter has up to the present declined to do so.

Sin-Kiang, or the New Dominion, consists of Chinese Turkestan, Kulja, and Kashgaria, and comprises all Chinese dependencies lying between Mongolia on the north and Tibet on the south. It is now regarded as a separate province, its Civil Governor residing at Ili, the capital. Its area is estimated at about 550,340 square miles and population at about 1,200,000. The inhabitants are of various races, known as Turki (Kashgari, Kalmuk, Khirghiz, Taranchi, etc.), mostly Mohammedan and Chinese, who have of recent years greatly increased in numbers. The chief towns are Ili, Kashgar, Yarkand, Khotan, and Aksu. The country is administered under Chinese officials, residing at Ili, the sub-ordinates being usually natives of the country. In regions about the Kashgar and Yarkand rivers the soil is fertile, irrigation is practised,

and cereals, fruits and vegetables are grown. Other productions of the country are wool, cotton, and silk. Jade is worked, and in some districts gold is found. The whole territory is yearly increasing in population and prosperity.

British Consul-General at Kashgar.—Clarmont Percival Skrine (appointed January 1922).

Mongolia.

The vast and indefinite tract of country called **Mongolia** stretches from the Kinghan mountains on the east to the Tarbagatai mountains on the west, being intersected towards its western end by the Altai mountains and the Irtysh river. On the north it is bounded by Siberia and on the south by the outer Kan-su and other regions which are united into Sin-Kiang. The area of Mongolia is about 1,367,600 square miles, and its population about 2,000,000. A wide tract in the heart of this region is occupied by the Desert of Gobi which extends south-westwards into Chinese Turkestan. The inhabitants are nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks who range the desert with camels, horses, and sheep. Even in fertile districts they are little given to agriculture. But of recent years there has been a great extension of Chinese immigration, and a large area of what was known as Mongolia, extending from China proper and Manchuria to the Gobi Desert, is now indistinguishable from Chinese territory. Chinese settlers are gradually invading the Gobi Desert. Irrigation alone is needed. The chief town or centre of population is Urga, 170 miles due south of Khiakta, a frontier emporium for the caravan trade carried on with China across the Gobi Desert, goods being easily transported to the Siberian frontier town of Kiakhta, which stands about 100 miles from the south end of Lake Baikal. Chief exports were wool, skins and hides, furs, horns, &c. During the summer months a motor-car service for freight purposes crosses the Gobi desert, the journey between Kalgan and Urga occupying four days. It was inaugurated in 1917.

Many gold mines are found in Outer Mongolia, but few are worked. There are also deposits of copper, silver, iron, and tin.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Chinese Revolution, Outer Mongolia declared its independence and proclaimed the Hutuktu (Living Buddha) as Emperor. Its autonomy was recognised by the Russian Government, and on November 3, 1912, a Convention and a Protocol were signed at Urga by the Russian Envoy and the Cabinet of the Hutuktu. By this Convention the Russian Government undertook to assist Mongolia to maintain the autonomous régime she had established, to support her right to have a national army, and to admit neither the presence of Chinese troops on her soil nor the colonization by the Chinese of her territory. The Mongolian Sovereign and Government will assure to Russian subjects and Russian commerce as in the past the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges as enumerated in the Protocol, and it is clearly understood that no other foreign subjects in Mongolia shall be granted fuller rights than those accorded to Russian subjects.

On November 5, 1913, after prolonged negotiations, an agreement was reached in Peking between Russia and China, whereby Russia recognised Outer Mongolia as part of Chinese Territory under Chinese suzerainty, and China recognised the autonomy of Outer Mongolia. Both countries agreed not to send troops to Outer Mongolia other than as consular or official guards, and not to colonise its territory. Autonomous Outer Mongolia is defined as

the territory formerly under the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities at Kobdo, Uliasutai and Urga. Frontiers and other questions were settled at a tripartite conference between Mongolians, Chinese, and Russians, which was concluded in June, 1915.

In October, 1913, a war loan of 2,000,000 roubles was granted to the Mongolian Government by Russia. The advance was secured on certain revenues from districts near Kobdo, where Russian tax-collectors had already begun operations. In December, 1914, a Mongolian Bank was established. The capital has been fixed at 1,000,000 roubles, and the directorate of the bank is to be in Petrograd, with branches at Urga, Uliasutai, and Kobdo. The Mongolian Government is to receive 15 per cent. of the net annual profits, and will possess the right to purchase the bank upon the expiry of 50 years from the date of the commencement of operations.

In September, 1914, an agreement between Russia and the Urga Government was signed at Kiakhia with regard to railways in Mongolia. By the terms of the agreement Russia recognises the right of Mongolia to construct its own territorial railways, the plans for which are to be determined jointly by Russia and Mongolia. Russia is to lend its co-operation in finding capital for the railways. Mongolia engages to consult the Russian Government before granting any concession for domestic railways, so that the projected railways may not be "prejudicial to Russian economic and strategic interests." On the same date a concession was granted by Mongolia to the Russian Administration of Posts and Telegraphs for the construction of a telegraph line from the boundary of Mondii in the Irkutsk district to the Mongolian town of Uliasutai.

With the overthrow of the Romanoffs and the spread of Bolshevism the autonomy of Outer Mongolia availed little to protect the territory from the incursions of the Red forces. In November, 1919, the Urga Government petitioned Peking for the cancellation of its independence, and on 22nd of that month the Chinese Government formally declared null and void the Russo-Chinese and Russo-Mongolian agreements, as 'it was impossible to continue arrangements which had obviously lapsed owing to the dissolution of the Russian Empire, and which were a constant invitation to unrest.' On February 25, 1921, the Living Buddha, or Hutuktu, was forced to declare the independence of Outer Mongolia by Baron Ungern von Sternberg, who had invaded the territory at the head of an anti-Bolshevist army. Ungern used Urga as the base of operations against the Far Eastern Republic, whose forces eventually routed his army. Ungern was captured and handed over to the Soviet authorities, who executed him on September 15. Soviet Russian troops remained in Urga and adjacent territory after the overthrow of Ungern, and in the spring of 1921 a Mongolian National Government, which had been brought into existence on the Russo-Mongolian frontier whilst Ungern was in possession of the capital, assumed control of affairs. This government is under the benevolent overlordship of Moscow. A Soviet Russian Mission is now (January 1923) in Peking prepared to negotiate with China about this and kindred questions. Inner Mongolia consists of three special districts or administrative areas, Jehol, Chahar, and Suiyuan, each of which is governed by a Tartar-General appointed by the Chinese Government.

From March, 1915, Mongolia has a legal currency of its own. The Russian Government has granted to the Siberian Trading Bank the right to issue in Mongolia money coined in the Russian mint. On one side of the coins the value is impressed in the Russian language and a corresponding impression in Mongolian is on the reverse side. For exchange purposes the money will be equal to the Russian rouble (par value, 2s. 1½d.).

Buddhist Lamaism is the prevalent form of religion, the Lamas having their residence at Urga and other centres.

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COLOMBIA.

(LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Colombia, which in colonial days was called 'Vice-royalty of New Granada,' gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819. Soon after it formed with Venezuela and Ecuador the State of 'Greater Colombia,' which continued for about ten years. It then split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada, on February 29, 1832. The Constitution of April 1, 1858, changed New Granada into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of Bogotá brought out the confederation under the new name of United States of New Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1863, an improved Constitution was formed, and the States took the name of the United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change, and the National Council of Bogotá, composed of two delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the States was abolished, and they became simple departments, with governors appointed by the President of the Republic, though they have retained some of their old rights, such as the management of their own finances. At present there are 14 departments, 3 "Intendencias," and 6 commissaries.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate contains 34 Senators elected indirectly by electors specially chosen for the purpose. The House of Representatives consists of 92 members elected by the people in 17 electoral circumscriptions (one for every 50,000 of population). Senators are elected for 4 years, Representatives for 2 years.

The President is elected by direct vote of the people for a term of 4 years, and is not eligible for re-election until 4 years afterwards; his salary is 18,000 gold dollars per annum. Congress elects, for a term of one year, two substitutes, one of whom, failing the President during a presidential term, fills the vacancy.

President of the Republic.—General Pedro Nel Ospina. Elected February 10, 1922. Holds office from August 7, 1922, to August 7, 1926. Born July 24, 1858.

The ministries are those of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Treasury, War, Public Instruction, Commerce and Agriculture, and Public Works.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at about 440,846 square miles. It has a coastline of about 1,109 miles, of which 641 miles are on the Caribbean Sea and 468 miles on the Pacific Ocean. The area and population of the 14 departments, 3 intendencies and 6 commissaries were, according to the census of 1918 (October 14), as follows (the capitals in brackets):—

	Area sq. miles	Census Population, 1918			
		Males	Females	Indians	Total
<i>Departments.</i>					
Antioquia (Medellín)	22,752	396,780	426,446	—	823,226
Atlántico (Barranquilla)	1,008	64,064	71,728	—	135,792
Bolívar (Cartagena)	22,320	216,513	240,598	—	457,111
Boyacá (Tunja)	16,460	311,300	342,567	3,300	657,167
Caldas (Manizales)	7,380	216,041	212,096	—	428,137
Cauca (Popayán)	20,403	116,182	122,109	488	238,779
Cundinamarca (Bogotá)	8,046	386,276	425,760	—	812,036
Huila (Neiva)	8,100	74,186	109,151	—	183,337
Magdalena (Santa Marta)	19,080	108,280	103,106	—	211,385
Nariño (Pasto)	9,360	167,798	172,967	—	340,765
Santander Norte (Cúcuta)	6,255	117,275	121,960	—	239,235
Santander Sur (Bucaramanga)	17,865	212,842	226,319	—	439,161
Tolima (Ibagué)	10,080	162,007	166,805	—	328,812
Valle (Cali)	3,897	132,785	138,848	—	271,633
<i>Intendencias.</i>					
Chocó (Quibdó)	68,127	36,026	36,880	18,480	91,386
Meta (Villavicencio)	—	6,473	5,198	22,400	34,071
San Andres y Providencia	—	2,966	2,987	—	5,953
<i>Commissaries.</i>					
Arauca (Arauca)	—	3,613	3,237	660	7,510
Caquetá (Florencia)	—	2,963	2,391	68,900	74,254
Goajira (San Antonio)	—	10,591	12,061	—	22,652
Putumayo (Mocoa)	—	3,665	3,505	33,600	40,770
Vaupés (Calamar)	—	477	278	5,600	6,355
Vichada (Vichada)	—	286	254	5,000	5,540
Grand Total	440,846	2,749,398	2,947,251	158,428	5,855,077

On December 4, 1903, Panama asserted its independence and was formed into a separate Republic. On April 6, 1914, Colombia signed a treaty with the United States, at Bogotá, agreeing to recognise the independence of Panama and receiving in return 25 million dollars (5 millions sterling) and certain rights in the Panama Canal zone. This Treaty was ratified by the United States Senate on April 20, 1921, and by the Colombian Congress on December 24, 1921. (See Introduction of THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1915.) Most of the boundary line with Brazil is still undefined, and there are frontier difficulties with Peru. With Ecuador a boundary treaty was signed in 1917. The old frontier difference with Venezuela was settled by the Swiss Federal Council in 1922.

The capital, Bogotá (census population on July 15, 1918, 143,994; estimated population in 1921, 160,000), lies 8,600 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns are Barranquilla (64,543), connected with the coast at Puerto Colombia by 17 miles of railway; Manizales (43,203); Cartagena (51,382); Medellín (79,146), a mining centre; Cali (45,825); Bucaramanga (24,919); Cúcuta (29,490), the last two being coffee centres.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism. There are 4 Catholic archbishops, viz. of Bogotá, Cartagena, Medellín, and Popayán, the first having 4 suffragans and the other three 2 a-piece. One of the suffragan sees is Panamá, belonging to ecclesiastical province of Cartagena, and now also to the Republic of Panamá. Other forms of religion being permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law.'

There is a Ministry of Public Instruction which has the supreme direction of education throughout the Republic. Education is divided into primary, secondary, professional, artistic and industrial. In 1920 there were 5,317 primary schools with 337,315 pupils. In 1920 there were 73 secondary schools with 7,305 pupils; 28 professional schools with 2,784 pupils, and 35 art and trade schools with 1,606 pupils. There were also 27 normal schools with 1,231 pupils. The oldest University is that of Bogotá (founded 1572). This and the School of Mines at Medellín are national institutions. The other Universities are departmental. They are the Universities of Antioquia at Medellín (founded 1822), with 738 students in 1922, of Cartagena, of Popayán, and of Pasto. In 1917 these together had 2,488 students. For the working class there are many schools of arts and trades directed by the Salesian Fathers. There are other schools or colleges open under religious orders, and the school of fine arts has been reopened. Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. In 1921 the State spent 1,812,115 pesos on education.

The Republic possesses a national library, museum, and observatory at Bogotá.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 6 years in gold pesos :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1917	13,859,395	19,647,659	1920	29,526,313	29,095,461
1918	12,265,143	19,089,574	1921	27,495,500	33,256,109
1919	34,364,595	34,235,862	1922 ¹	23,903,580	28,211,822

¹ Estimates.

The budget estimates for the year ending December 31, 1921, were as follows :—

Revenue	Gold Pesos	Expenditure	Gold Pesos
Emerald Mines of Muzo	1,000,000	Ministry of Interior	9,219,745
Salt Tax	1,100,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	793,145
Railways	600,000	Ministry of Finance	1,959,931
Telegraphs	1,285,000	Ministry of War	4,290,915
Customs	14,000,000	Public Instruction	1,812,115
Consular Dues	1,200,000	National Debt Service	6,530,429
Stamps	1,150,000	Public Works	6,803,943
Consumers' Tax	1,020,000	Agriculture & Commerce	1,845,886
Total (including all revenues)	27,495,500	To tal	33,256,109

The external debt on April 1, 1921, amounted to 4,048,540*l.*, made up mainly as follows :—Consolidated external debt of 1896 (1,565,600*l.*); five

per cent. Government bonds of 1906, specially secured on the Bogota-Sabana Railway (258,560*l.*), six per cent. external gold loan of 1911 (257,740*l.*), six per cent. external debt of 1913 (1,300,940*l.*), Puerto Wilches Railway Bonds (428,580*l.*) and Perier loan of 1913 (169,000*l.*).

The consolidated internal debt on June 1, 1921, was 2,848,260 gold pesos, and the floating debt 11,104,428 pesos.

Defence

Military service is compulsory, from 1 to 1½ years. The permanent army consists of 3 divisions of 2 brigades of 2 regiments of infantry; total 12 infantry regiments; 1 cavalry regiment of 4 squadrons; 1 artillery section; 1 engineer battalion; 1 transport battalion of 3 companies. The peace effective is about 6,000. In war time every fit Colombian is compelled to serve, and the war effective is about 50,000. The infantry are armed with rifles of the improved Remington pattern, with the French Gras rifle, and with the 88 pattern Mauser.

Colombia has 3 gunboats, 2 coastal guards, 2 river gunboats, and 3 modern Jarrow-armed launches.

Production and Industry.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Coffee is the staple product; exports 1921, 140,708 tons, valued at 41,945,000 pesos. Tobacco is also grown; cotton is produced in Magdalena, Bolivar, Antioquia and Santander, and is beginning to be cultivated in Boyaca, Tolima, and Cundinamarca. Cotton area in 1918, 24,000 acres; production 2,750,000 lbs. Cocoa, sugar, vegetable ivory, tagua (or vegetable ivory nut), and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, &c. Banana cultivation is extending, and near Santa Marta a large amount of capital is invested in this industry. The rubber tree grows wild, and its cultivation has begun. Tolu balsam is cultivated, and copaiba trees are tapped but are not cultivated. Dye and cedar woods are abundant on the Magdalena river, but little or no wood of any sort is exported. The Panama hat industry is making great strides; some 86 per cent. of the hats manufactured are sent to the United States. The total number of factories in Colombia in 1915 was 121, in which 12,406,000 dollars were invested. The principal manufacturing centres are Bogotá, Medellin, Barranquilla, and Cartagena.

The country may be divided into five sections:—(1) The Caribbean coast country is tropical, little agriculture is engaged in (except the raising of bananas in Santa Marta) but some cotton, sugar, and tobacco is grown. The region is good cattle country. (2) The Department of Antioquia is mountainous, the climate tropical and temperate, according to altitude. This is an important coffee and cattle country, and the centre of the gold-mining industry. (3) The central plateau (Bogota) has a temperate climate, the altitude being 8,000 feet. Agriculture and cattle raising are well suited to this region, and the coffee production is very large. (4) The Pacific coast section is mountainous, tropical and temperate according to altitude. It includes the Cauca River valley, especially adapted to agriculture and cattle raising. Among the products of the region are cacao, cattle, coffee, gold, and platinum. (5) The eastern section embraces the territory between the Mag-

dalena River and the Venezuelan border and north of the Bogota Plateau, it is mountainous, tropical, and heavily wooded. Its principal product is coffee.

Colombia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments. The mines are in Antioquia, Cauca, Bolivar, Tolima, and Narino. The number of gold mines known in Colombia is as follows: Antioquia 12,181, Narino 2,452, Caldas 2,610, Tolima 502, Cauca 641. Other minerals, more or less worked, are copper, lead, mercury, cinnabar (14 mines), manganese (7 mines), emeralds (32 mines), and platinum (first discovered in Colombia in 1735), which is found in abundance in the alluvial deposits of the Choco River and in the basins of the San Juan and Condoto Rivers. The emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez belong to the Government. No statistics of their output are published, but they are said to yield 1,000,000 pesos worth of stones per annum. Nearly all the emeralds mined to-day come from Colombia. The Pradera iron works north-east of Bogotá have a capacity of 30 tons of pig iron daily, and manufacture wrought iron, sugar mills, castings, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood of the works are coal, iron, limestone, sand, manganese, and fireclay deposits, which render the locality highly favourable for the development of metallurgical industries. The salt mines at Zipaquirá, north of Bogotá, are a government monopoly and a great source of revenue, supplying most of the interior departments. The maritime departments use sea salt evaporated at the numerous natural salt pans along the coast. In several of the departments there are extensive deposits of coal and petroleum. On the coasts there are valuable pearl fisheries which the Government desires to concede for a term of years.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 6 years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1916	5,784,505	6,330,855	1919	7,729,170	15,805,851
1917	4,922,380	6,378,534	1920	18,845,054	14,074,849
1918	3,406,800	7,545,712	1921	6,611,386	8,389,010

Trade by principal countries for 2 years in pesos gold :—

Imports			Exports		
	1918	1917		1918	1917
United States	12,497,77	13,096,193	United States	31,134,004	31,094,134
United Kingdom	5,934,635	5,645,697	United Kingdom	284,727	560,646
Spain	1,121,490	1,187,684	Panama	1,649,769	1,053,581
France	697,472	759,909	France	778,363	614,480
Italy	482,181	398,033	Italy	21,443	17,469

The principal articles of export (1921) were, in gold pesos :—Coffee, 41,945,052; hides, 975,851; bananas, 2,215,369; gold, 123,681; silver, 57,983; platinum, 3,505,990.

About 67 per cent. of the coffee exported from Colombia goes to the United States; cotton to Liverpool or Havre. The chief imports are food-stuffs (3,593,351 pesos in 1919), drugs (2,099,410 pesos in 1919), metals (8,664,176 pesos in 1919), and cotton goods (16,377,404 pesos in 1919).

SHIPPING, COMMUNICATIONS—MONEY, WEIGHTS, ETC. 805

The customs revenues in 1920 amounted to 17,478,955 pesos, as compared with 5,832,816 pesos in 1918.

Total trade between United Kingdom and Colombia for 5 years :—

	1913	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Colombia into U.K.	41,709	581,093	2,688,661	2,788,886	1,980,483
Exports to Colombia from U.K.	1,167,300	1,834,159	6,189,011	1,403,904	2,268,492

Shipping and Communications.

At Cartagena in 1918 there entered 263 vessels of 428,625 tons. Of these, 110 of 320,971 tons were American, and 26 of 66,242 tons British.

In Colombia there are 15 lines of railway (10 national, and 5 British companies), with a total length (1920) of 891 miles. Of the total, 466 miles have a gauge of 3 ft. ; the rest a metre gauge. The roads of Colombia are generally simple mule tracks, but the Government continues to improve the main roads, which can be used now by automobiles. There are many cart roads besides. Much of the inland traffic is by river, and the work of clearing and canalising the lower and upper Magdalena is being carried on. That river is navigable for 900 miles ; steamers ascend to La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla. Tributaries supply 215 miles more of navigable water, and on these rivers 41 steamers, with a total tonnage of 7,696, regularly ply.

Postal facilities between Barranquilla and foreign countries are stated to be excellent, but as to internal services there are no recent statistics. In 1915, in the internal service there were 3,417,564 letters and post-cards transmitted, and 2,389,786 packets of printed matter, samples, and business papers. Parcels (1921), 75,675. Number of offices, 843. A British river-transport company has contracted with the Government to convey mails and passengers to and from the interior every three days. Other companies, British, German, and native, ply on the rivers.

There were 13,640 miles of Government telegraph lines in July, 1920 ; number of offices, 712 ; 46,709,066 telegrams were despatched in 1919.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Under the Law of June 12, 1907, the monetary unit is a gold dollar equal to one-fifth of a pound sterling and of proportionate weight, the fineness being the same. Gold coins are 2½, 5, and 10 dollars. Silver coins are (900 fine) the half-dollar, and 20 and 10 centavos. Nickel coins for 1, 2, and 5 pesos (centavos) are legal tender. There are also notes representing gold dollars of 1, 2, 5, and 10 dollars respectively. Colombia has a gold coinage, and minting has already begun at the Mints in Medellín and Bogotá. In December, 1916, a law was promulgated authorising the Government to coin gold pieces in the mints of Bogotá and Medellín free of charge. On June 30, 1921, the total currency of Colombia was given as follows :—gold coinage, 26,438,897 pesos ; paper money (gold certificates), 10,160,931 pesos ; silver coinage, 7,544,360 pesos ; nickel coinage, 1,857,305 pesos ; and bills of old issues not presented for exchange, 213,123 pesos, making a total of 46,214,616 pesos. Besides this sum in legal tender, there were also in circulation on June 30, 1921 :—Treasury

certificates, 3,250,838 pesos; bank certificates, 1,704,013 pesos; certificates of the mint of Medellín, 579,412 pesos; and bonds and national notes, 1,410,000 pesos; notes of the Banco de Pasto, 524 pesos; which, added to the legal specie, gives a general total of 53,159,403 pesos.

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,204 avoirdupois pounds, is the standard. In ordinary commerce the arroba, of 25 Colombian pounds, or 12½ kilos; the quintal, of 100 Colombian pounds, or 50 kilos; and the carga, of 250 Colombian pounds, or 125 kilos, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1·102 pound avoirdupois. The Colombian vara, or 80 cm., is still in some cases the measure of length used for retailing purposes, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister and Envoy.—Dr. Ignacio Gutiérrez-Ponce (January 13, 1915).

First Secretary.—Alfonso Delgado.

Second Secretary.—Carlos A. Dávila.

Attaché.—Benjamin Casabianca.

Commercial Attaché.—Dr. Pedro Miguel Samper.

Consul-General.—D. Joaquín Orrantía.

Director of Bureau of Information and Trade Propaganda.—J. Medina.

There are consuls or vice-consuls at Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dundee, Glasgow, Newcastle, and Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—Lord H. A. R. Hervey. Appointed 1919.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E. R.N.

There are vice-consuls at Barranquilla, Bogotá, Carthagena, Pasto, Medellín, and Santa Marta, and consular agents at Tumaco, Honda, and Buenaventura.

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COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent State since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1829 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution promulgated on December 7, 1871, and modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution, but only dictatorships, between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power

is vested in a Chamber of Representatives called the Constitutional Congress, and made up of 43 deputies, being one representative to every 8,000 inhabitants. By the Election Law of August 18, 1913, universal suffrage was adopted for all male citizens who are of age and able to support themselves, except those deprived of civil rights, criminals, bankrupts and the insane. Voting for President, Deputies and Municipal Councillors is public, direct and free. The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Julio Acosta, elected on December 7, 1919; assumed office May 8, 1920, for a period of 4 years, under the Constitution of 1871.

The administration normally is carried on by six Secretaries of State, who are appointed by, and responsible to, the President. They are the Secretaries respectively of the Interior and Police; of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Public Worship; of Public Instruction; of War and Marine; of Finance and Commerce; and a Secretary of Public Works.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles, divided into seven provinces, San José, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and Limón. The last Census was taken in 1892. According to the estimate for December 31, 1921, the population was 576,581. In 1920 it was made up as follows:—

Province	Population	Province	Population
San José . . .	141,342	Guanacaste . . .	45,148
Alajuela . . .	113,039	Puntarenas . . .	23,784
Heredia . . .	47,715	Limón . . .	23,777
Cartago . . .	73,568	Total . . .	468,373

There are about 3,500 aborigines (Indians).

The vital statistics for three years were as follows:—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase	Immigration	Emigration
1919	1,748	16,796	12,069	4,727	2,810	3,233
1920	2,725	18,066	13,420	4,646	6,040	5,280
1921	—	18,252	10,044	8,208	—	—

Of the total births in 1919, 51 per cent. were males and 49 per cent. females, and 25 per cent. illegitimate.

The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (population, 1920, 38,930, with suburbs, 51,395), and in the towns of Alajuela (11,908), Cartago (17,402), Heredia (13,885), Liberia (2,596), Puntarenas (5,100), and Limón (10,231). There are some 18,000 coloured British West Indians, mostly in Limón Province, on the banana farms.

For the purpose of public health the country has been divided into 26 districts, superintended by medical men paid by the national Treasury. The Rockefeller Institute has established a branch in Costa Rica to combat ankilostomiasis, and the Medical Officer in charge is giving most valuable advice and work to the Costa Rican authorities.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but there is entirely religious liberty under the Constitution. The Archbishop of Costa Rica was consecrated in August, 1921, and he has under him the Bishop of Alajuela.

Elementary instruction is compulsory and free. Elementary schools are provided and maintained by local school councils, while the national government pays the teachers, besides making subventions in aid of local funds. In 1921, there were open 411 elementary schools; the teachers numbered 1,315, and the enrolled pupils 35,576. For secondary instruction there are at San José a lyceum for boys with 450 pupils in 1920, and a college for girls with 428 pupils. A normal school established in 1915 at Heredia has 285 pupils. The towns of Cartago, Alajuela, and Heredia, have each a college. For professional instruction there is a Medical Faculty, and also schools of Law, Pharmacy, and Dentistry.

Estimated expenditure on education, 1922, 2,614,647 colones.

Spanish is the universal language of the country.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, two Appeal Courts, and the Court of Cassation. There are also subordinate courts in the separate provinces, and local justices throughout the Republic. Capital punishment cannot be inflicted. In 1920 there were 8,379 convictions of misdemeanour, and 1,011 of crime.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years have been as follows :—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	760,943	1,137,446	1,707,577	1,051,792	941,623
Expenditure . . .	1,227,971	2,031,366	1,787,479	1,015,041	941,623

¹ Estimates.

The revenue is chiefly derived from direct taxation (land taxes), customs, liquors, and railways, posts, and telegraphs. The largest items of expenditure are finance, public instruction, and internal development.

The foreign debt of the Republic outstanding on December 31, 1920, was 2,911,595*l.*, made up of gold refunding bonds, 1911, of 2,000,000*l.* (1,586,660*l.* issued) and the French Loan of 1912, of 35,000,000 francs (33,421,500 francs

outstanding). The internal debt on December 31, 1920, amounted to 3,215,481*l*.

Defence.

Costa Rica has an army, including reserve and national guard, of 52,208 officers and men. The active army numbers 38,946, and consists of 3 brigades, 1 battalion, 3 companies, and 135 unclassified soldiers. The peace strength is 500 men, 5,000 in case of internal trouble, and the war strength is estimated at 50,000 militia, as every male between 18 and 50 may be required to serve. The Republic has also 1 motor launch on the Atlantic side and 1 on the Pacific side for Revenue purposes.

Production and Industry.

A considerable area of the country is high table-land, with a temperate climate, but the land along the coast is low, with tropical vegetation and a tropical climate. Agriculture is the principal industry. There are thousands of square miles of public lands in Costa Rica that have never been cleared, on which can be found quantities of virgin rosewood, cedar, mahogany, and other cabinet woods. The principal agricultural products are coffee (29,260,838 pounds was the production in 1921; quantity exported 13,366 metric tons valued at 998,733*l*.); and bananas, 95,400 acres (8,652,473 bunches valued at 827,988*l*. in 1920; 8,318,581 bunches valued at 1,511,369*l*. in 1921). There is a banana trade with New Orleans, New York, Boston, and the United Kingdom. Bee-keeping has been commenced; it is estimated that there are 3,000 hives in the Republic. The second industry of importance is that of gold and silver mining on the Pacific slope. Several districts are auriferous, and mining is carried on in the Abangarez, Barranca, and Aguacate districts. Deposits of manganese ore have been discovered in the Pacific province of Guanacaste. Maize, sugar-cane, cacao, rice, and potatoes are commonly cultivated. Some 2,700 acres are under tobacco. The distillation of spirits is a government monopoly. The live stock, in 1915, consisted of 347,475 cattle, 64,717 horses, 76,198 pigs, besides mules, sheep, and goats.

There are officially enumerated 3,296 factories and industries in the Republic, including coffee-drying establishments, starch, broom and wood-work factories. Electricity, derived from water power in the highlands, is widely used as motive power.

Commerce.

The value of imports into and exports from Costa Rica in 5 years (including coin and bullion) was as follows (in sterling 1 colon = 22*·*9*d*.):—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	1,293,277	768,641	1,696,776	3,645,873	2,390,600
Exports . . .	2,447,777	1,980,526	3,652,587	2,563,929	3,095,548

For 1920 and 1921 the value of the chief imports and exports was as follows:—

Imports	1920	1921	Exports	1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
General merchandise	3,386,221	2,248,867	Coffee . . .	917,420	998,733
Cattle . . .	259,652	121,733	Bananas . . .	827,938	1,511,369
			Gold, Silver, etc. . .	200,754	161,660
			Cacao . . .	96,352	136,834
			Manganese ore . . .	20,078	4,598
			Hardwoods . . .	75,163	25,776
			Sugar . . .	271,600	125,293
			Hides and skins . . .	19,141	7,925

Of the import value in 1921, 52·92 per cent. was from the United States, 16·94 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 8·14 per cent. from Spanish America, 2·04 per cent. from Germany. Of the value exported, 68·12 per cent. went to the United States, 25·06 per cent. to the United Kingdom, and 3·18 per cent. to Spanish America.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Costa Rica into U.K.	314,626	968,528	1,023,953	1,585,632	1,727,528
Exports to Costa Rica from U.K.	53,311	112,424	604,038	250,071	199,064

Shipping and Communications.

There are no official figures available as regards Costa Rican shipping. On the Atlantic coast there are several small sailing vessels and power launches, and on the Pacific coast some motor launches.

In 1921 there entered the ports of the Republic 622 vessels of 849,524 tons. Limon is visited regularly by steamers of 4 shipping companies (2 British, 1 American, 1 Dutch) connecting it with ports of Europe and America. The steamers of the United Fruit Company are under the British flag. Two lines (1 British, 1 U.S.A., and also several small coasting "tramp" steamers between San Francisco and Canal Zone), visit the Pacific port of Puntarenas.

The railway system connects San José with the Atlantic port, and has been extended to connect the capital with the Pacific port. The length of railway is 402 miles—the Costa Rica Railway, 182 miles (main line and branches; San José to Limon, 103 miles); the Pacific Railway (state owned), 88 miles (San José to Punta Arenas, 73 miles), the Northern Railway, 65 miles, and the United Fruit Co. Railway, 67 miles. When the Railway system is completed, through rail communication will be established between Port Limon and the new port of Almirante in Panama. At San José there is an electric tramway of 8½ miles. In 1916 a road for motor traffic was completed between San José and Heredia, a distance of 7 miles. There is also a motor road between San José and Cartago, a distance of 13 miles. About 35 miles of motoring roads are now open.

In 1920 there were 301 post offices. The number of postal packets despatched and received was 3,944,504.

There were (1920) 1,840 miles of telegraph lines, with 122 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1920 was 1,034,162. On December 31, 1920, there were 1,584 telephones; the telephone lines had a length of about 1,387 miles. Wireless telegraphy is working from Limon to Bocas del Toro (Panama) 60 miles, and to Bluefields, in Nicaragua, and to Colon, in Republic of Panama. Limon has a radius of 300 miles. The Government has a small wireless station at Colorado (mouth of R. San Juan, near Nicaraguan border).

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In October, 1914, the Banco Internacional de Costa Rica was established as a Government Bank of Issue. It is authorised to issue up to 19,000,000 colones in notes to bearer (guaranteed by Government 6 per cent. Bonds, un-issued balance of Costa Rica Gold Refunding Bonds of 1911, and other Government securities). The actual note circulation on March 31, 1921, was 15,536,008 colones, for which there was a gold reserve of 2,530,411 colones. There were also, in addition, silver certificates to the extent of 3,272,250 colones.

On October 26, 1896, an Act was passed for the adoption of a gold standard, the monetary unit to be the gold *colon*, weighing 778 grammes, .900 fine (value about 22·9*d.*). The U.S. gold dollar is worth 2·15 colones and the English sovereign, 10·45 colones. The new silver coinage consists of fractions of the colon, viz., 50, 25, 10, and 5-cent pieces .500 fine silver, which are legal tender up to 10 colons, copper being legal tender up to 1 colon. The copper coins are 10 and 5 cent pieces. There are also 50 and 25 cent and 1 and 2 colon notes (silver certificates). Gold and silver coins have practically disappeared from circulation; copper coins in circulation amount to 246,223 colones.

The metric system is now in use; the following are the old weights and measures:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	=1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	=101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	.	=25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	.	.	=11 bushels (imperial bushel).

The old weights and measures of Spain are in use in the country districts but the introduction of the French metric system is legally established and in general use.

On January 15, 1921, the Republic adopted as its standard time that of the meridian 90 degrees west of Greenwich.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Europe.—Manuel M. de Peralta (Paris).

Consul-General.—W. J. Le Lacheur.

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Falmouth, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.
—A. Percy Bennett, C.M.G. (who is also Minister at Panama, where he resides).

Consul.—F. N. Cox.

Consul at Port Limon.—F. Gordon.

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CUBA.

Constitution and Government.

CUBA, except for a brief period of British occupancy in 1762, remained a Spanish possession from the date of its discovery by Columbus until December 10, 1898, when the sovereignty was relinquished under the terms of the Treaty of Paris which ended the armed intervention of the United States in the struggle of the Cubans against Spanish rule. Cuba thus became an independent State. A convention which assembled on November 5, 1900, drew up a constitution which was adopted February 21, 1901, under which the Island assumed a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, a Senate and a House of Representatives. A law was passed in Washington authorising the President of the United States to hand over the government to the Cuban people upon the undertaking that they should conclude no treaty with a foreign power that would endanger the independence of Cuba, that no debts should be contracted

for which the current revenue would not suffice, that the United States should have certain rights of intervention, and be granted the use of Naval Stations. On June 12, 1901, these conditions were accepted. On February 24, 1902, the election of the President and Vice-President took place, and the control of the Island was formally transferred to the national government on May 20. The coaling stations of Guantanamo Bay and Bahía Honda were leased to the United States for 2,000 dollars annually, on July 2, 1903. A reciprocal commercial treaty, December 27, 1903, further strengthened the ties between Cuba and the United States. After political disturbances, an American Commission formed a provisional government in August, 1906, which was continued until January 28, 1909, when the national government was resumed after the institution of electoral reforms.

President.—Dr. Alfredo Zayas. Born February 21, 1861. Inaugurated May 20, 1921; term expires May 20, 1925.

Vice-President.—General Francisco Carrillo.

There is a Cabinet consisting of the Secretaries of State, of Justice, of War and Marine, of the Interior, of Finance, of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labour, of Public Instruction, of Public Works, and of Sanitation and Charity.

The National Congress is made up of a Senate (24 members, 4 for each province) and a House of Representatives (120 members, 1 for every 25,000 of the inhabitants).

The country is divided in six provinces (*Provincias*) and 112 municipalities (*Municipios*). The province is ruled by a Governor elected indirectly by the people and a Council; and the Municipality by an Alcalde (Mayor), and by a municipal council elected by the people of the town.

Area and Population.

Cuba has an area of 44,164 square miles, with a population, according to the enumeration of November, 1919, of 2,889,004. The area, population, and density of population of each of the six provinces were as follows:—

Province	Area	Population in 1919	Pop. per sq. mile
	Square miles		
Havana	3,170	697,583	220·1
Pinar del Río	5,206	261,198	50·2
Matanzas	3,256	312,704	96·0
Santa Clara	8,257	637,097	79·8
Camagüey	10,064	228,913	22·7
Oriente	14,211	730,909	51·4
Total	44,164	2,889,004	65·4

The population in 1919 has increased 261,369 over that of 1916. The whites formed 74·3 per cent. and the coloured 25·7 per cent. of the total population. There were in 1919, 1,530,509 males (53 per cent. of total) and 1,358,495 females.

For the year ending June 30, 1922, there were 128,177 immigrants.

The chief towns are Havana, 363,506; Cienfuegos, 95,865; Camagüey 98,193; Santiago de Cuba, 70,232; Guantánamo, 68,883; Matanzas, 62,638; Santa Clara, 63,151; Manzanillo, 56,570; Pinar del Río, 47,858; Sancti Spiritus, 58,843; Trinidad, 40,602; Cárdenas, 32,753.

Instruction.

Education is compulsory and free. In the interior regular circuits for special teachers who conduct classes in the higher subjects, travelling from school to school in succession, maintain a high standard of instruction in the rural districts. In 1921-22, 344,331 children were enrolled in the Government schools, which had 6,075 teachers. There were also 77 travelling teachers who taught 3,639 children; 67 night schools for working people with 6,179 pupils; and 1,166 teachers for special instruction, with 27,890 pupils. In each province the Government maintains a special Institute for advanced education. Annexed to these Institutes are the normal schools for training teachers. Near Havana there is a special school with a staff drawn from English public schools, on which the school is modelled.

University instruction is given at the University of Havana (founded in 1721), which in November 1919 had 2,272 students.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (budget estimates) for 5 years:—

	1917-18	1918-19	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	£	£	£	¢	£
Revenue . . .	9,335,988	12,892,000	20,827,417	18,228,000	11,127,670
Expenditure . .	8,830,640	10,878,973	20,827,417	16,076,982	10,970,420

The principal items of estimated income in 1922-23 are:—Customs Revenue, 29,000,000 dollars; internal taxes, 14,038,000 dollars. The principal items of estimated expenditure are:—War and Marine, 9,516,624 dollars; Instruction, 8,424,851 dollars.

The debt of the Republic of Cuba on July 30, 1922, amounted to 91,542,400 dollars, made up as follows:—Foreign debt, 51,703,500 dollars, and internal debt, 39,838,900 dollars.

Defence.

The military age is between 21 and 28, and the army is composed of 10,748 men, 579 officers and 42 cadets in the land forces. The navy consists of 2 cruisers, 16 gunboats, 4 submarine chasers, and 3 small auxiliaries. The strength of the navy is 807 men, 144 officers, and 25 cadets.

Production and Industry.

The staple products of Cuba are tobacco and sugar, but coffee, cocoa, cereals, and potatoes are grown, and a considerable trade is done in fruits and minerals. In 1919-20 the tobacco manufactured in Cuba was valued at 2,373,966 dollars. In the year ending June 30, 1919, 135,290,443 cigars and 9,037,301 boxes of cigarettes were exported. The sugar crop was in 1919-20, 3,728,975 tons; in 1920-21, 3,935,433 tons; in 1921-22, 3,996,189 tons. The total area of the sugar plantations is 1,384,812 acres. In 1919-20 there were 192 sugar mills. Rice growing has recently been started. The principal fruits exported were pineapples, bananas, citrus fruit, and coconuts. The production of honey in 1919-20 amounted to 185,091,864 gallons, valued at 5,552,755 dollars.

Cuba's production of rum in 1919 was 11,489,718 gallons, valued at 4,944,632 dollars, and of alcohol, 5,778,147 gallons, valued at 2,815,458 dollars.

On December 31, 1921, the live stock in the island consisted of 4,771,394 head of cattle, 858,527 horses, and 72,210 mules.

Cuba has forest lands, many of which are in private ownership, but the forests belonging to the State have an area of about 1,250,000 acres. These forests contain valuable cabinet woods, such as mahogany and cedar, besides dye-woods, fibres, gums, resins, and oils. Cedar is used locally for cigar-boxes, and mahogany is exported. Many other hard woods are used for railway sleepers, carts, ploughs and other local purposes.

On June 30, 1920 the mining area of Cuba extended to 915,725 acres, and included iron (407,460 acres), copper (248,115 acres), oil (102,367 acres), manganese (42,125 acres), and asphalt (36,457 acres).

In 1920 there were in Cuba 314 commercial companies with a capital of 229,662,500 dollars.

Commerce.

The value of the imports and exports (including bullion and specie) for 5 years (1917, ending June 30, and 1918-1921 calendar years) were as follows :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	54,514,611	59,524,443	71,326,138	111,403,338	71,287,019
Exports	73,369,102	82,665,050	114,603,919	158,801,757	55,626,148

The imports and exports were distributed as follows :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States	404,885,767	265,548,658	626,915,178	222,541,281
Other American Countries	36,435,851	28,391,239	25,134,137	5,732,895
Germany	2,879,504	5,374,980	—	458,392
Spain	27,974,309	13,654,172	7,041,517	2,480,268
France	16,879,245	9,856,096	13,005,079	4,905,475
United Kingdom	17,703,999	17,128,166	98,354,736	27,232,572
Other European countries	7,784,300	6,750,639	17,961,254	4,441,235
All other countries	42,973,717	15,231,740	5,596,887	10,338,602
Total	557,016,692	356,435,099	794,008,788	278,130,740

The principal exports are sugar and tobacco; the principal imports foodstuffs, tissues and manufactures, machinery, metals and metal manufactures, and chemicals.

Total trade between Cuba and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years .—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Cuba into U.K.	22,519,576	17,882,831	26,184,440	6,488,329	10,610,400
Exports to Cuba from U.K.	1,964,736	1,983,027	7,249,917	1,898,277	1,888,137

Shipping and Communications.

In 1919, 89,436 vessels of 203,975,959 tons net entered and 88,789 vessels of 203,436,406 tons net cleared the ports of the Republic in the foreign trade. In the coastwise trade 14,684 vessels of 2,582,829 tons net entered, and 14,712 vessels of 2,584,211 tons net cleared. In 1919-20, 2,899 vessels cleared the port of Havana.

In Cuba there were, in 1922, 3,020 miles of railway—the United Railways of Havana, 874 miles; Cuba Railway, 647 miles; Cuban Central Railway, 360 miles, and Western Railway of Havana, 147 miles, being the greatest systems. The lines now connect the principal towns and seaports from Pinar del Rio in the west, to Santiago de Cuba in the east. The larger sugar estates have private lines extending to 2,790 miles, connecting them with the main lines. Several important railway extensions are projected. There are 1,536 miles of cart roads open to traffic on November 1, 1922. There are (1920) 749 post and telegraph offices, and nine wireless stations operated by the Government.

Currency and Banking.

On November 7, 1914, a law was published authorising a new coinage issue in Cuba with a gold peso of 1·6718 grammes (1·5046 grammes fine) as the monetary unit. The gold coins are the 20, 10, 5, 4, 2 and 1 peso pieces; the 20, 10 and 5 pesos pieces are of the same weight and value as the corresponding United States gold coins. Silver is coined in pieces of 1 peso, 40 cents, 20 cents, and 10 cents, while nickel coins of 5, 2, and 1 cent pieces are also issued.

The coinage of gold is unlimited, but silver must not be minted to the value of more than 12,000,000 pesos. The extent of the nickel coinage is to be determined by the National Executive. The United States coinage will still remain legal tender.

The total amount of currency on December 31, 1920 was as follows:—gold, 23,786,750 dollars; silver, 8,413,140 dollars; and nickel, 1,449,560 dollars; making in all 33,649,450 dollars.

The banks in the Republic are being liquidated by the legislation of January 31, 1921.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CUBA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—General Carlos Garcia Vélez, K. B. E. (June 11, 1912).

First Secretary.—Dr. Rafael Rodríguez Altunaga.

Second Secretary.—Pedro Rodríguez Capote.

Acting Consul in London.—Dr. R. Cervino.

There is a Consul-General in Liverpool, and Consuls in Birmingham, Glasgow, Hull, and other towns.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CUBA.

Charge d'Affaires.—G. D. N. Haggard, O. B. E.

Naval Attaché.—Captain F. L. Tottenham, C. B. E., R. N.

British Vice-Consuls at Havana.—G. F. Plant and D. S. C. Gainer

There is a British Consul at Santiago, and Vice-Consuls at Cienfuegos, Camagüey, Antilla, Puerto Padre, and Cardenas.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA.)

THE term Czechoslovaks comprises two branches of the same Slav nation: the seven million Czechs (pronounced Tchechs) of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and the (approximately) two million Slovaks of Slovakia, who speak a dialect of Czech.

As early as the fifth century the Czechoslovaks inhabited, as an independent nation, the territories of the ancient Kingdom of Bohemia. Christianity was introduced very early in Slovakia and Bohemia by the Slav apostles, Cyril and Methodius, and the Czechs were among the early protagonists of Protestantism in Europe.

In 1526 the Czechs elected the Habsburgs to the throne of Bohemia, and the country thus became united through a common dynasty with Austria and Hungary. Soon after their accession to the throne the Habsburgs began to violate Bohemia's religious and national liberties, and this action eventually led to the Czech revolution of 1618 and the beginning of the Thirty Years' War. The Czech revolution was crushed completely at the White Mountain, near Prague, in 1620.

The literary revival of the Czech language, which commenced after the French Revolution, developed into a political movement in the 'forties, and since 1848 the Czechoslovaks have claimed the restitution of their ancient rights as an independent nation. The Czechoslovak State came into existence on October 28, 1918. On that day the *Národní Výbor* (National Council) took over the government of the Czechoslovak countries, including Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia, which had hitherto belonged to the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. On November 14, 1918, the Czechoslovak National Assembly met in Prague, and formally declared the Czechoslovak State to be a Republic, with Professor T. G. Masaryk as its first President.

The Colours of the Republic are white, blue and red. The National Standard consists of an upper band of white and a lower band of red, between which a blue triangle is interposed.

The little Coat of Arms of the Republic is that of the former Kingdom of Bohemia, a red shield on which is a double-tailed silver lion rampant facing to the right, but the lion carries on his breast a little shield, on which is the coat-armour of Slovakia (a red shield with three blue mountains, on which stands a two-armed silver cross). On the coat-armour of middle size and on the great coat of arms there is in the centre the coat of arms of the former Kingdom of Bohemia, thereupon in all directions the shields of the other lands of the Republic.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of the Czechoslovak Republic was passed by the National Assembly on February 29, 1920.

According to the terms of the Constitution, the Czechoslovak State is a democratic Republic having an elected President at its head. The territory of the Republic forms a single and indivisible unity. The region of Carpathian Ruthenia will receive autonomy. The National Parliament, which constitutes the only legislative body for the whole of the Republic, is composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected for a period of six years and containing 300 members, and of a Senate comprising 150 members to be renewed every eight years. The two Chambers in joint congress will elect the President of the Republic for seven years, and the President, as head of the State, is supreme commander of the armed forces, and can declare war with the consent of Parliament. He appoints the higher officers and officials, exercises the right of reprieve, and is himself amenable to the laws only on a charge of high treason. He also appoints and recalls Ministers. The Constitution guarantees freedom of the press and of speech, and safeguards racial minorities, to whom it assures the maintenance of their schools.

The franchise for the Chamber of Deputies is open to all citizens, without distinction of sex, who are over 21, while all citizens over 30 are eligible for election. The franchise for the Senate is open to all citizens who are over 26; and all citizens over 45 are eligible for election. The electoral system is based on proportional representation.

The Constitution regulates the parliamentary elections on a 'closed scrutiny' basis, the votes being in favour of parties, not of candidates. The allocation of electoral areas is as follows:—Bohemia, 9 (for Chamber of Deputies), 5 (for Senate); Moravia and Silesia, 6 and 3; Slovakia, 7 and 4; Carpathian Ruthenia, 1 and 1.

The number of administrative districts to be set up is as follows:—Bohemia, 9; Moravia and Silesia, 6; Slovakia, 6.

At the elections held in April 1920, the following parties were returned to Parliament:—

Senate:—Socialists, 67; National Parties, 75; Czechoslovaks, 102; Germans, 37; Magyars, 1; and the Christian-Social party, Magyar-German, 2.

Chamber of Deputies :—Socialists, 136 ; National Parties, 145 ; Czechoslovaks, 199 ; Germans, 72 ; Magyars, 1 ; Magyar-German parties, 9.

President.—Thomas G. *Masaryk* (born in 1850 in Hodonin, in Moravia). Elected May 28, 1920.

The Czechoslovak Government, appointed on October 8, 1922, consists of the following Ministers :—

Prime Minister.—M. *Svehla*.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Br. *Eduard Beneš*.

Minister of the Interior.—M. *Malypetr*.

Minister of Finance.—Theodore *Becka*.

Minister of Commerce.—Ladislav *Novák*.

Minister of Public Works.—M. *Srba*.

Minister of Food Supplies.—Dr. *Franke*.

Minister of Railways.—M. *Stribrný*.

Minister of Health.—Mgr. *Sramek*.

Minister of Social Welfare.—Gustav *Habrman*.

Minister of Justice.—Dr. Jan *Dolonsky*.

Minister of Agriculture.—Dr. *Hodža*.

Minister of Education.—M. *Bechyne*.

Minister of National Defence.—František *Udržal*.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—M. *Tucný*.

Minister for the Unification of Laws.—Dr. *Markovic*.

Minister for Slovakia.—Dr. *Kallay*.

Area and Population.—The Czechoslovak Republic consists of Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Silesia, and Ruthenia (Sub-Carpathian Russia). Its frontiers have been defined by the Peace Treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary, with the exception of a few districts, notably the Teschen coal area, in which plebiscite was to decide its allegiance. The intention of holding plebiscite was, however, abandoned, and the Ambassadors' Conference, on July 28, 1920, divided the Teschen district between Czechoslovakia and Poland. The area and population of the various provinces, according to the census of 1921, are as follows :—

—	Area in square kilometres	Area in English sq. miles	Population Feb. 15, 1921	Population per square mile
Bohemia ¹	52,053	20,008	6,670,578	331·9
Moravia ¹	22,303	8,611	2,662,845	309·2
Silesia ¹	4,421	1,707	671,611	393·4
Slovakia	49,014	18,924	3,000,701	158·5
Ruthenia	12,694	4,901	604,670	123·4
	140,485	54,241	13,610,405	250·9

¹ Including the small Austrian and German territories, which have been added by the Peace Treaty to Czechoslovakia.

Of the Czechoslovak citizens 8,761,834 are Czechs and Slovaks, 3,122,892 Germans, 746,809 Magyars, 459,349 Ruthenians, 75,705 Poles, 180,337 of Jewish nationality, and 24,680 others. There were besides 238,799 aliens.

The population of the principal towns in 1921 was :—

Prague	676,476	Ostrava	41,929	Kladno	19,104
Brno	221,422	Liberec	34,942	Pardubice	25,171
Píseň	88,447	Rudějovice	43,961	Olomouc	56,941
Bratislava	93,329	Ústí	39,815	Štávnice	13,249
Košice	52,699	Vitkovice	27,836	Nitra	19,107

Religion.—The majority of the population is Catholic. In 1921 the division of the population according to religion was :—Roman Catholics, 10,382,655 ; Greek and Armenian Catholics, 532,503 ; Protestants, 991,908 ; Greek Orthodox, 72,729 ; Old Catholics, 20,250 ; Jews, 353,664 ; other faiths, 6,888 ; and without any religion, 724,495.

In January, 1920, the reformed clergy of Czechoslovakia decided to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Pope and to found a Czechoslovak Church, which had, according to the Census of 1921, 525,313 confessionists.

Instruction.—Instruction is compulsory between the age of 6 and 14. The schools may be divided as follows : (1) National Schools (Elementary and Advanced Public Schools) ; (2) Secondary Latin and Technical Schools (Gymnasias and Real-Schools) ; (3) Universities and Higher Technical Schools ; and (4) Trade and Arts, Commercial, Mining and Agricultural, and other special schools. There are practically no illiterates except in Slovakia.

The following table contains the data for elementary and advanced schools (public and private) in Czechoslovakia at the beginning of the school-year 1920-21.

	Elementary Schools (public and private)			Advanced Schools (public and private)		
	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils (boys)	No. of Pupils (girls)	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils (boys)	No. of Pupils (girls)
Bohemia	6,184	488,566	491,576	843	86,204	76,534
Moravia	2,872	211,969	214,281	377	29,137	27,343
Silesia	567	52,931	52,676	77	6,612	5,762
Slovakia	3,319	185,838	184,013	102	8,466	12,383
Ruthenia	475	27,094	26,749	10	622	980
	13,417	962,392	969,298	1,411	130,131	124,002

Of the 13,417 elementary schools, 8,553 (63·75 per cent.) were Czechoslovak ; 3,410 (25·42 per cent.) German ; 419 (3·12 per cent.) Ruthenian ; 814 (6·07 per cent.) Magyar ; 87 (0·65 per cent.) Polish ; 4 (0·03 per cent.) Rumanian ; 1 French ; and 129 (0·96 per cent.) miscellaneous. Of the 1,411 advanced schools, 978 (69·3 per cent.) were Czechoslovak ; 8 (0·6 per cent.) Ruthenian ; 398 (28·2 per cent.) German ; 19 (1·4 per cent.) Magyar ; 3 (0·2 per cent.) Polish ; 5 (0·3 per cent.) miscellaneous schools.

During the school-year 1921-22, there were in Czechoslovakia 57 gymnasias, 99 real-gymnasias, 3 higher real-gymnasias, 29 reform real-gymnasias, 78 real-schools, 36 lyceums for females, 68 teachers' institutes, 8 institutes for the instruction of female teachers in domestic economy, 9 institutes for the instruction of nursery governesses, and 1 secondary evening school, making a total of 388. In these schools were 103,489 pupils, of whom 26,033 were females. The public or state-aided schools of commerce were 267, in which were 29,474 pupils (10,180 females).

There are 4 universities in Czechoslovakia, and 4 technical high schools, with students as follows (winter term 1921-22) :—

Universities	Number of Students		Technical High Schools	Number of Student	
	Total	Females		Total	Females
Prague, Czech (1348)	8,339	1,352	Prague, Czech .	5,280	151
Prague, German	3,523	397	Prague, German	2,158	58
Brno, Czech . .	1,227	144	Brno, Czech . .	1,343	47
Bratislava, Slovak	518	37	Brno, German .	2,161	30

There are, moreover, 2 faculties not comprised in the University Association (in Prague and Olomouc); an academy of law; a high veterinary academy; a mining academy; a high agricultural college; an academy of arts; and a high commercial school (in Prague).

Justice.—The courts of the Republic are :—The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation sitting in Brno; 4 High Courts of Justice (Prague, Brno, Bratislava, Košice); 36 County Courts (besides the Commercial Court and the Penal Tribunal in Prague); and 423 District Courts, besides 3 special district courts.

There are also special courts for commercial, industrial, revenue and other matters.

A special Administrative High Court decides matters in dispute affecting the administration, *e. g.*, appeals against illegal decisions and regulations made by State authorities; in cases of conflict between the central State authorities and the organs of the provincial local government; in cases of claims made against the State or the local administration which have been vetoed by the administrative authorities.

Finance.—Budget estimates for three years in thousands of crowns :—

Year	Ordinary Revenue	Extra-ordinary Revenue	Total	Ordinary Expenditure	Extra-ordinary Expenditure	Total
1921	12,657,436	2,050,543	14,107,979	9,172,266	4,932,109	14,104,375
1922	17,290,600	1,593,609	18,884,209	13,125,932	6,546,038	19,671,970
1923	17,961,000	851,000	18,812,000	13,605,000	5,722,000	19,327,000

The main items of the Budget for 1922 are shown as follows :—

Revenue	Czechoslovak Crowns		Expenditure	Czechoslovak Crowns	
	Total	Of which extra-ordinary		Total	Of which extraordinary
Ministry of :—			Public Debt .	2,050,669,448	419,660,178
Finance .	10,511,406,250	948,778,571	Ministry of :—		
Posts and			National De-		
Telegraphs	962,930,500	25,033,000	fence .	3,118,846,222	1,107,311,848
Railways .	1,945,500,000	22,365,900	Education .	1,129,071,228	732,405,301
Agriculture	526,119,492	1,446,077	Posts and		
Public			Telegraphs	571,654,970	331,778,430
Works	804,966,732	57,332,106	Railways .	4,660,257,600	1,352,132,960
			Public		
			Works	1,028,309,869	426,682,774
			the Interior	557,483,530	247,821,300
			of Foreign		
			Affairs .	287,472,613	46,421,186
			for Recon-		
			struction.	601,135,462	601,135,462

The total national debt of the Czechoslovak Republic, according to the Budget for 1922, is given as follows :—(1) Debts contracted by the Czechoslovak Republic, 23,870,528,333 crowns (6,867,550,300 crowns, internal state loans ; 8,262,702,035 crowns resulting from the regulation of the currency ; and 8,740,275,998 crowns, foreign state loans) ; (2) Debts imposed on the Republic, 16,250,000,000 crowns (6,500,000,000 crowns, approximate pre-war debt ; and 9,750,000,000 crowns, reparations) ; making a total of 40,120,528,333 crowns.

A Board of Audit and Control was constituted by an enactment of March 20, 1919. It is charged with the superintendence of State economy, the State property and the national debt. This Board has an equal standing with the Ministries and is independent of them. Its president is nominated, at the request of the Government, by the President of the Republic.

Defence.—The organisation of the Czechoslovak Army is at present provisional. The system prevailing in the Austro-Hungarian army at the moment of the collapse of the Monarchy was temporarily adopted. On March 19, 1920, Parliament adopted a Bill enacting universal military service for men between the ages of 20 and 50. Active military service is for the present 24 months ; in 1923 it will be 18 months ; and from 1926 onwards it will be 14 months. During mobilisation and war all citizens between the age of 17 and 60 are obliged to do all that is necessary for the defence of the country. This system may be temporary, for the Republic may later arrange a system of militia. The army is organised in 10 divisions, and divided into 5 military districts, which on mobilisation will provide army corps. The peace strength in 1922 was 150,000, and the military budget amounted to 2,011,354,374 crowns.

There is a small defensive force consisting of 6 patrol vessels and tugs on river service.

Production and Industry.—The Czechoslovak territory is one of the richest in Europe, both as regards natural resources and industrial development. Agriculture is highly developed and intensive farming is carried on.

For the years 1920 and 1921, the area and the yield of the crops were as follows :—

Crops	Area (in acres)		Yield (in metric tons)	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Wheat	1,573,212	1,557,306	717,465	1,152,756
Rye	2,238,155	2,103,642	836,756	1,361,939
Barley	1,716,458	1,615,441	810,768	1,033,574
Oats	1,981,263	1,965,769	865,879	1,075,387
Potatoes	1,499,331	1,575,791	5,002,549	4,329,166
Sugar-beet	518,735	546,200	4,780,537	4,071,655

In 1921, 546,200 acres were sown with beets, yielding 4,071,655 metric tons. The sugar-beet contains 17 to 20 per cent. of sugar and is the foundation of an enormous sugar industry. In 1920–21 there were 172 sugar factories in the country, which produced 722,995 metric tons of sugar. The export of sugar for 1921 amounted to 457,039 tons, valued at 3,748,751,409 crowns.

Hops of excellent quality are also grown, both for export and beer production (Pilsener). In 1921 Czechoslovakia produced 2,903 tons of hops. The agricultural industries include also flourishing beer, spirit, malt and Foodstuffs industries. In 1919-20 the country had 585 breweries producing 5,709,294 hectolitres of beer. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia there were, in 1920-21, 474 distilleries with an output of 417,667 hectolitres of spirits.

The number of live-stock, which has also been reduced by the war, was in 1920: Cattle, 4,351,794; horses, 587,630; pigs, 2,045,780; sheep, 982,258, and goats, 1,213,833.

Large quantities of fruit are exported. In 1921 the fruit crop yielded 172,365 tons of apples, 146,807 tons of pears, and 408,557 tons of stone fruit.

As regards forest wealth, Czechoslovakia ranks among the most richly wooded countries in Europe. The forests comprise 33 per cent. of the whole area (about 11,517,660 acres). In Bohemia there are 3,879,383 acres; in Moravia, 1,588,463 acres; in Silesia, 381,335 acres; in Slovakia, 4,098,487 acres; and in Ruthenia (Podkarpatska Rus) 1,569,992 acres. The annual yield is estimated at 565,024,000 cubic feet of timber.

The mineral production of the Czechoslovak Republic comprises both soft and hard coal (chief coalfields Brux-Komotau-Teplitz and Falkenau), iron, graphite, garnets. Gold, silver, copper and lead are found in the Carpathians, and rocksalt in Eastern Slovakia and Ruthenia. Coal production in 1921, 21,050,713 tons of lignite and 11,648,399 tons of hard coal. On January 1, 1922, there were 372 coal mines, employing 127,305 persons.

The number of factories in 1920 was 8,833. Of these, 1,999 were textile mills, 1,755 glass works and precious stone factories, 1,358 for food production, 674 for furniture and bent wood manufacture, 595 machine factories, 592 for metal manufacture, 297 paper mills, 458 chemical factories. Czechoslovakia holds eighth place in the world manufacture of cotton and sixth place among European countries. In 1921 steel production was 917,662 tons.

Commerce.—Imports and exports for 3 years are shown as follows (in thousands of crowns):—

	1919	1920	1921
Imports	6,555,418	23,384,412	22,435,536
Exports	5,323,621	27,569,415	27,312,189

Principal articles of import and export in 1921:—

Imports	Metric Quintals	1,000 Crowns	Exports	Metric Quintals	1,000 Crowns
Cereals	7,881,972	4,532,054	Sugar	4,570,388	3,748,751
Cottons	952,983	3,446,545	Fruit	703,156	657,789
Woollen Goods	295,693	2,066,207	Glass	1,357,900	2,072,702
Silk	9,018	475,805	Iron	2,034,806	1,288,561
Leather	50,180	380,758	Timber, Coal, and Peat	76,929,293	2,901,272
Chemicals	1,692,131	602,116	Woollens	120,964	4,184,128
Timber, Coal, and Peat	11,374,116	571,454			

Imports and exports in 1921 were distributed among the principal countries as follows:—

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports		Exports	
	Metric Quintals	1,000,000 Crowns	Metric Quintals	1,000,000 Crowns
Belgium	379,778	444	238,379	290
France	318,991	638	1,727,577	1,317
Italy	862,855	733	1,464,298	921
Yugoslavia	606,431	367	1,334,552	2,000
Hungary	2,519,072	926	13,287,425	3,066
Holland	917,132	1,106	787,893	567
Germany	18,939,796	5,862	36,252,023	3,061
Poland	1,444,062	334	3,596,853	1,424
Austria	3,180,697	1,983	33,381,463	7,835
Rumania	886,856	481	816,229	1,175
Switzerland	66,096	316	805,215	520
Great Britain	979,347	1,341	1,560,442	2,104
United States of America	3,777,414	4,547	266,495	771
Other Countries	5,033,216	3,365	1,908,510	2,253
Total	39,911,743	22,433	97,427,354	27,312

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia for 2 years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1921	1922
Imports from Czechoslovakia into U.K.	£ 5,503,149	£ 5,226,264
Exports to Czechoslovakia from U.K.	1,317,696	744,457

Communications.—On January 1, 1922, there were 14,030 kilometres or 8,718 miles of railway line in the Republic, of which 5,305 miles are owned by the State and the remaining 3,413 miles privately owned, and 72 miles owned by foreign States. Of the State railways 801 miles are double-tracked, and of the privately owned lines 199 miles.

The Peace Treaty vested the Czechoslovak State with the right to use certain wharves in the ports of Hamburg and Stettin. Of the waterways of the country, the Danube is the most important; its chief port is Bratislava (Pressburg). On the Elbe the two main ports are Usti (Aussig) and Decin (Teschen).

In 1920 there were 3,805 post offices and 3,397 telegraph offices, and 73,622 miles of telegraph wire; 6,993,626 telegrams were despatched. Number of letters handled, 15,000,000; number of parcels, 280,000. In 1920 there were 77,524 telephone stations and 138,482 miles of telephone wire.

Banking and Currency.—The main credit establishments of the country are the Raiffeisen Banks, the district agricultural credit banks, the municipal saving banks, and the civil credit banks, which deal with the savings of all classes of the population and satisfy their credit requirements. The financial system is supplemented by the Postal Money Order Office, which acts as intermediary in the payment of accounts, and has at its disposal all the post offices and the Clearing House at Prague. The banking

department attached to the Ministry of Finance is at present also acting as a joint stock bank pending the carrying out of the legislative measures already agreed upon. There are also several district joint stock banks, such as the District Bank of Bohemia, the Agrarian Bank of Moravia, the Land Credit Establishment of Silesia, the Mortgage Bank of Bohemia, the Mortgage Bank of Moravia, and the Communal Credit Establishment of Silesia. These banks have the right to issue bonds representing advances which have been made to the Government, to municipalities, or private individuals, the security for which is guaranteed in the form of a mortgage or other lien upon landed property.

The note circulation on December 23, 1922, amounted to 9,400,000,000 crowns; the metallic reserve was 817,000,000 crowns.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Vojtech Mastný (appointed May, 1920)

Counsellor.—Jan Broz.

First Secretary.—F. Borek-Dohalský.

Second Secretaries.—Dr. Max Lobkovicz and Jaroslav Císár.

Attaché.—Ivan Laichter.

Commercial Attaché.—L. K. Neumann.

Consul in London.—Dr. P. Pavlasek.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (appointed September 3, 1919).

Secretaries.—Hon. J. F. A. Cecil and B. H. Barber, M.C.

Commercial Secretary.—W. F. V. Scott.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Sir T. Cuninghame, Bart., D.S.O.

There are Consular Representatives at Prague and Bratislava.

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DANZIG.

(DIE FREIE STADT DANZIG.)

By Article 102 of the Treaty of Versailles, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertook to establish the Town of Danzig with the surrounding territory as a Free City, to be placed under the protection of the League of Nations. The League of Nations also appoints a High Commissioner.

High Commissioner.—M. S. MacDonnell. Appointed February 2, 1923.

The Treaty further provides that a Constitution shall be drawn up, and this shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. Pending the elections to the Constituent Assembly, a State Council of three was appointed by the High Commissioner (March 5, 1920). This Council was increased to nine (March 25, 1920), to include representatives of the various political parties in the future Free City.

The elections for the Constituent Assembly took place on May 16, 1920, and resulted in the following strength of the political parties:—German National People's Party, 34; Social Democrats, 19; Independents, 21; Centre Party, 17; German Democratic Party, 10; Free Economic Association Party, 12; and Polish Party, 7. The elections were universal, direct, equal, and secret on the basis of proportional representation, suffrage being granted to all men and women belonging to the State of Danzig, who had attained 20 years of age, and who had been domiciled within Danzig territory on or before January 10, 1920.

The proclamation of the Freedom of the City and adjacent territory, as well as the coming into force of the Danzig-Polish Treaty, took place on November 15, 1920. According to this Treaty Danzig and Poland form a single customs territory. A further Treaty between Danzig and Poland was signed on October 24, 1921, providing for joint economic administration. Since January 1, 1922, the Polish-German customs frontier extends to the sea, *i. e.*, Danzig is a unit in the Polish customs administration.

The Constitution (approved by the League of Nations on November 17, 1920) provides for a *Volkstag* or Diet of 120 members elected for 4 years, and a Senate. This consists of a President, as Chairman, a Vice-President, and 20 Senators, the President and 7 Senators in main office being elected by the *Volkstag* for 4 years, the Vice-President and the other 13 Senators for the duration of the *Volkstag*. Election is by majority of votes. Any citizen over 25 years of age is eligible. Senators in main office may not accept any other public or professional appointment. They are also not allowed to become directors of any trading concern. The President of the Senate directs and supervises the whole routine of the Administration. The Senate is the highest State authority, and its meetings are not public. Plebiscites take place if demanded by a tenth of the voters. Any alteration of the Constitution by the *Volkstag* can only be effected by a two-thirds majority, with at least two-thirds of the Deputies present.

After the approval of the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly proclaimed itself the Parliament of the Free City of Danzig, with powers to enact legislation until 1923.

Area and Population.—The area of the Free City of Danzig is about 754 square miles, and population 365,000 on January 1, 1923, of which about 6 per cent. are Poles.

The territory contains a total of 325 localities, of which 252 are rural communes, 69 estate districts, and 4 cities. In addition to Danzig, whose administrative district has a population of 194,953, the following localities are cities :—Zoppot, 18,397 inhabitants ; Neuteich, 2,395 ; and Tiegenhof, 2,834. Several centres classed as rural communes or otherwise are considerably larger than most of the 'cities,' as appears from the following list :—Ohra, 12,347 ; Oliva, 11,706 ; Praust, 3,070 ; Emaus, 2,321 ; Bürgerwiesen, 2,324 ; Stutthof, 2,337 ; Brentau, Langenau, Steegen, Lichtenau, Liessau, and Schöneberg, between 1,000 and 2,000. The number of households in the territory is 82,798.

The Free City will have the following bathing resorts :—Zoppot, Oliva-Glettkau, Brösen, Neufahrwasser, Westerplatte, Weichselmünde, Heubude, Bohnsack, and Steegen.

The Free City has a total boundary line of 147 miles, of which 35 miles are on the sea. To the west the nearest Polish territory is but 5 miles from Danzig, as the crow flies.

Instruction.—In 1922 Danzig had the following schools :—9 high schools for boys, 10 for girls and 2 for boys and girls together ; 10 middle schools and 321 elementary schools. In the high schools there were 6,797 pupils (3,755 girls) ; in the middle schools, 4031 pupils (2,087 girls) ; in the elementary schools, 45,740 pupils (21,968 girls). Teachers in high and middle schools, 175 ; in elementary schools, 1,185.

The Technical High School had in the summer term of 1920 65 teachers and 864 students.

Finance.—For 1921 the Budget of the Free City of Danzig balanced at 497,832,000 marks.

Commerce and Shipping.—The total registered gross tonnage on January 1, 1921, was 82,886, comprising 26 steamships, 2 motor ships, and 2 sailing ships of over 50 tons burden each.

Shipping in 1921 : entered, 3,836 vessels of 1,967,000 tons.

For centuries Danzig has been a well-known grain market and shipping point. Its advantageous geographical situation at the mouth of the Vistula, its vicinity to the great German, Polish, and Russian grain districts, and its foreign shipping connections have placed it at times in the first rank. Sugar is next in importance to grain, and lumber ranks third as the commodities dealt in at Danzig. For lumber Great Britain is Danzig's best customer.

Communications.—Danzig is connected with Poland by three main lines:—Danzig to Warsaw, 204 miles; Danzig to Lodz, 263 miles; and Danzig to Posen, 192 miles.

The metric system is the sole legal system of weights and measures in Danzig.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King.

Christian X., born September 26, 1870; son of King Frederik VIII. and Queen Louisa; married April 26, 1898, to Princess *Alexandrine* of Mecklenburg; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, May 14, 1912.

Children of the King.

- I. Prince Christian *Frederik*, born March 11, 1899.
- II. Prince Knud, born July 27, 1900.

Brothers and sisters of the King.

- I. Prince *Carl*, born August 3, 1872; elected King of Norway, under the title of Haakon VII., November 1905; married July 22, 1896, to Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain; offspring Prince Alexander (now Crown Prince Olav of Norway), born July 2, 1903.
- II. Prince *Harald*, born October 8, 1876; married April 28, 1909, to Princess Helena of Sonderborg-Glücksborg; offspring Princess Feodora, born July 3, 1910; Princess Caroline Mathilde, born April 27, 1912; Princess Alexandrine Louise, born December 12, 1914; Prince Gorm, born February 24, 1919.
- III. Princess *Ingeborg*, born August 2, 1878; married August 27, 1897, to Prince Charles of Sweden.
- IV. Princess *Thyra*, born March 14, 1880.
- V. Prince *Gustav*, born March 4, 1887.
- VI. Princess *Dagmar*, born May 23, 1890; married November 23, 1922, to Lieutenant Jørgen Castenskiöld.

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridsen—the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king,

Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the Great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian X. has a civil list of 1,000,000 kroner. Annuities to other members of the royal house amount to 222,000 kroner.

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:—

House of Oldenburg.

	A. D.		A. D.
Christian I.	1448	Christian V.	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV.	1699
Christian II.	1513	Christian VI.	1730
Frederik I.	1523	Frederik V.	1746
Christian III.	1533	Christian VII.	1766
Frederik II.	1559	Frederik VI.	1808
Christian IV.	1588	Christian VIII.	1839
Frederik III.	1648	Frederik VII.	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863. Frederik VIII., 1906. Christian X., 1912.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is founded upon the 'Grundlov' (charter) of June 5, 1915, as amended on September 10, 1920. This may in many respects be said to be a further development along the lines laid down in the 'Grundlov' of June 5, 1849, the charter which introduced the Constitution in Denmark. The amendments of September 10, 1920, are mostly of a formal character, necessitated by the incorporation of parts of Slesvig in 1920.

According to the present 'Grundlov,' the legislative power lies with the King and the 'Rigsdag' (Diet) jointly. The executive power is vested in the King, who exercises his authority through the ministers. The judicial power is with the courts. The King must be a member of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church, the official Church of the State. The King has not the right of declaring war or signing peace without the consent of the 'Rigsdag.' The 'Rigsdag' is composed of two bodies: the 'Folketing' (House of Commons) and the 'Landsting' (Senate). All men and women 25 years of age and with a fixed place of abode possess the franchise and are eligible for election. The 'Folketing' is at present composed of 149 members; 117 members are elected by the method of proportional representation in 23 districts. In order to attain an equal representation of the different parties, 31 'Tillægsmandater' (additional seats) are divided among such parties not having obtained sufficient returns at the district elections. One member is elected for the Faroe Islands by simple majority. The term of

the Legislature is four years, but the King has power to dissolve the 'Folketing' before the end of the four years. The members of the 'Landsting' are elected indirectly by the 'Folketing's' voters of 35 years of age in the following way. In every 'Folketing's' district electors in a number corresponding to the population are elected by the method of Proportional Representation. The whole country is divided into six 'Landsting's' districts. In each of these the electors elect a number of members of the 'Landsting,' between 10-12. In this way 56 members are elected; one is elected in the Faroe Islands. Moreover, there are 19 members elected by the former 'Landsting,' according to the system of Proportional Representation. The members of the 'Landsting' sit for a term of eight years. There are elections every fourth year for the half of those elected by the electors, while those elected by the 'Landsting' go out all at once after an eight years' term.

The members of the 'Rigsdag' receive 6,000 kr. or 8,000 kr. a year, according to whether their homes are in or outside the capital.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Tuesday in October. To the Folketing all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years judges who, together with the ordinary members of the Høiesteret, form the Rigsret, a tribunal who can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in the chamber of which they are members.

The executive (appointed October 9, 1922), acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following departments:—

- The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Finance.*—N. Neergaard.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—C. M. T. Cold.
- Ministry of the Interior.*—Oluf Kragh.
- Ministry of Justice.*—Svenning Rytter.
- Ministry of Defence.*—S. Branson.
- Ministry of Public Instruction and Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—Jacob Appel.
- Ministry of Agriculture.*—Th. Madsen Mygdal.
- Ministry of Transport.*—M. N. Slebsager.
- Ministry of Commerce and Navigation.*—Jörgen Christensen.
- Minister without Portfolio.*—Klaus Bernlsen.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and if impeached, and found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folketing.

Landsting, elected September, 1920:—32 Liberals, 22 Socialists, 13 Conservatives, and 8 Radicals.

Folketing, elected September, 1920:—52 Liberals, 18 Radicals, 48 Socialists, 27 Conservatives, 3 Trade Party, and 1 Slesvig (German Party).

In the year 1920 there were incorporated into Denmark parts of Slesvig which voted for Denmark at the plebiscite held in accordance with the Versailles Treaty of June 28, 1919 (made effective Jan. 10, 1920). The Northern Zone voted on Feb. 10, 1920, and 75,431 votes were cast for Denmark, and 25,329 votes for Germany. The Southern Zone voted on March 14, 1920, and 12,800 votes were given for Denmark, and 51,724 votes for Germany. The new Slesvig territories were incorporated on July 9, 1920, being officially named 'Sønderjydske Landsdele' (South Jutland Provinces).

For administrative purposes Denmark is divided into 22 counties (Amter), each of which is administered by a Governor (Amtmand). Moreover, the county is a municipal division with a county council superintending the rural municipalities (about 1,300). There are 88 urban municipalities with a mayor and a town council. Rural as well as urban municipal councils are elected direct by universal suffrage and Proportional Representation. Copenhagen forms a district by itself, and has its own form of administration.

Area and Population.

According to the census held on Feb. 1, 1921, the area of Denmark is 16,604 square miles (43,017 square kilometres), and the population 3,267,831, including North Slesvig with 1,538 square miles (3,984 square kilometres) and 163,622 inhabitants.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark in 1921:—

Divisions	Area 1921 English sq. m.	Population 1921	Population 1921 per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) }	28	561,344	20,048
without suburbs . . . }			
Islands in the Baltic	5,133	1,208,008	235
Peninsula of Jutland	11,443	1,498,479	131
Faeroe Islands	540	21,364	40
Total	17,144	3,289,195	192

The population (excluding the Faeroes) consisted of 1,591,628 males and 1,676,203 females in 1921. The total population at the census of 1921 was 3,267,831, showing an increase during 1916-21 of 1·22 per cent. per annum (excluding North Slesvig). In Denmark proper the town population has increased from 1,209,975 in 1916 to 1,336,525 in 1921; while the rural population has increased from 1,711,287 in 1916 to 1,767,687 in 1921. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian; in 1911, of the inhabitants of Denmark proper, 96·66 per cent. were born in Denmark, 0·07 per cent. were born in the Colonies, 0·15 per cent. in Norway, 1·45 per cent. in Sweden, 0·97 per cent. in Sleswig, 0·47 per cent. in other parts of Germany, and 0·23 per cent. in other foreign countries. The foreign-born population was thus 3·27 per cent. of the whole.

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1921 was 561,344, or with suburbs, 666,159; Aarhus, 74,256; Odense, 49,469; Aalborg, 71,613; Horsens, 27,588; Randers, 26,495.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages with the surplus of births over deaths, for three years:—

Years	Total Births (living)	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1919	68,722	1,715	25,073	39,590	29,132
1920	78,230	1,997	26,991	39,841	38,389
1921	78,808	2,003	26,774	36,195	42,613

Of the births in 1919, 10·43 per cent. were illegitimate; in 1920, 11·70; in 1921, 11·02. In 1918 there were 1,098 divorces; in 1919, 1,294; in 1920, 1,197.

Emigrants, chiefly to the United States, in 1919, 3,341; in 1920, 6,300; and in 1921, 5,309.

Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536. The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops, who have no political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters.

According to the census of 1921 there were 3,221,843 Protestants, 22,137 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident in Copenhagen), 535 Greek Catholics, 5,947 Jews, 17,349 other or of no confession.

Instruction.

Elementary education has been widely diffused in Denmark since the beginning of the last century, and in 1814 it was made compulsory. The school age is from 7 to 14. In 1921 Denmark had 4,203 lower schools; of these 34 were maintained by the Government, 3,514 by the local communities and 655 were private institutions. The instruction in the public schools is mostly gratuitous. The number of pupils in the 4,203 schools was on January 1, 1921: 476,400. In 1922, 1,046 pupils were admitted to the university; of these 299 were girls. For higher instruction there are furthermore (1922): a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen with 67 professors and teachers and 520 pupils; 250 technical schools with about 25,000 pupils; 21 training colleges for teachers with 1,600 pupils; 90 commercial schools with 14,400 pupils; 21 agricultural or horticultural schools and 59 *folkehøjskoler* or popular high schools (adult schools with about 8,900 pupils); a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 10 teachers and about 80 students; a school for dentists with 22 teachers and 140 pupils; a Royal academy of arts (founded 1754) with 22 teachers and about 300 pupils; a Polytechnic Institution (founded 1829) with 98 professors and teachers and about 1,400 students. The *folkehøjskoler* are all private, but to them and the agricultural schools the State annually makes a grant of about 1,160,000 kroner. The University of Copenhagen, founded in 1479, has 5 faculties, to all of which women are admitted on equal terms with men. It has about 100 professors and teachers, and about 3,200 students.

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

Ordinary *poor relief* is regulated by the law of April 9, 1891 (and its amendments) under which in 1918-19, 81,097 (2·7 per cent. of the population) were relieved at a cost of 34 million kroner.

Another law of 1891 concerning *Old Age Pensions* has been extended by enactments of 1902 and 1908 so as to provide for, and to regulate assistance granted to the aged poor. Recipients must be over 60 years of age, of good character, and must have, for the preceding 5 years, had their domicile in the country without receiving public charity. The assistance granted may be in money, or in kind, or by abode in a hospital.

It must be sufficient for maintenance and for medical attendance in case of illness. The estimate of the poverty of the recipient does not include private assistance unless amounting to over 100 kroner (about 5*l.* 13*s.*) a year. The subvention is paid by the commune of domicile and half of it is refunded by the State. For the year ending March 31, 1921, 102,570 persons were relieved, of whom 80,495 were principals and 22,075 dependants. The total expenditure was 59,555,000 kroner, of which one half was expended by the State.

According to a law of 1913 assistance without the loss of civil rights is granted to children living with their widowed mothers. The expenditure (divided between the municipalities and the State) amounted in 1920-21 to 2,796,000 kroner.

Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are those of the hundred or district magistrates (*herredsfogder* and *birkedommere*) and town judges (*byfogder*). From these courts an appeal lies to the superior court (*Overret*), or court of second instance (*Vestre Landsret*), in Viborg with 12 judges, *Ostre Landsret* in Copenhagen with 17 judges and *Søndre Landsret* in Sønderborg with 4 judges. The supreme court (*Højesteret*) or court of final appeal, with a chief justice, and 12 puisne judges, sits in Copenhagen. Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence.

In 1919, 3,958 men and 726 women were convicted of crimes and delicts. On March 31, 1920, 1,114 men and 60 women were in the penitentiaries of Denmark.

Finance.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget called the '*Finanslovsforslag*,' must be laid on the table of the Folketing at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts called '*Statsregnskab*,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisers, two of whom are elected by the Folketing and two by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to both Chambers which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The following shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the four years ending March 31 and the estimates for 1922-23 (18.16 kroner = 1*l.*):—

Year	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Current	From State Capital	Current	For increase of State Capital
	£	£	£	£
1919-20 . . .	32,994,094	8,729,278	29,586,564	3,890,988
1920-21 . . .	27,702,715	8,643,897	30,842,010	11,402,440
1921-22 . . .	21,862,081	8,799,482	25,068,771	8,799,500
1922-23 ¹ . . .	20,871,643	378,368	18,901,202	2,238,422

¹ Budget estimates.

The following is an abstract of the Budget for 1923-24 :—

Current revenue	Kroner	Current expenditure	Kroner
Balance of domain revenues .	1,772,733	Civil list and appanages .	1,222,000
Balance of State under-taking .	8,934,679	Rigsdag .	2,750,000
Interest on outstanding debt .	8,418,661	Interest and expenses on State debt .	53,397,554
Balance of funds, etc. .	642,955	Council of State .	628,800
Direct and indirect taxes .	372,143,442	Ministry of Foreign Affairs .	5,978,645
Balance of lotteries .	2,488,132	Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs .	8,734,435
Separate revenues .	5,500,078	Ministry of Public Instruction .	67,151,511
		Ministry of Justice .	31,206,524
		Ministry of Interior .	71,503,511
		Ministry of Agriculture .	11,587,333
		Ministry of War .	32,058,640
		Ministry of Marine .	22,115,000
		Ministry of Finance .	31,460,083
		Ministry of Public Works .	6,861,298
		Ministry of Commerce and Navigation .	5,145,597
		Pensions .	15,346,100
Total revenue .	399,900,680 (22,216,704 $\frac{1}{2}$)	Total expenditure .	362,147,031 (20,119,279 $\frac{1}{2}$)

The actual expenditure of the Ministries of War and Marine respectively are shown for four years as follows :—

—	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Ministry of War .	87,151,377	38,544,748	42,791,648	41,268,727
Ministry of Marine .	38,874,971	25,373,081	32,443,592	31,478,946

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a reserve fund of a comparatively large amount. On March 31, 1919, it was 623,189 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1920, 533,335 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1921, 539,957 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1922, 560,093 $\frac{1}{2}$. The object of the reserve fund is to provide means at the disposal of the Government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark has been incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance. The following table gives the national liabilities for six years :—

Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt	Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt
	£		£
1917	32,726,974	1920	51,458,894
1918	33,519,930	1921	59,703,200
1919	43,361,483	1922	66,213,000

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1922 to 29,436,300 $\frac{1}{2}$. The debt is at 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 5, 6 and 8 per cent.

The investments of the State on March 31, 1922, including the reserve fund, the State railways, and the domains, amounted to 93,705,500 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The revenue and expenditure and the property and debt of Copenhagen and of the provincial towns and places, rural communes and county communes were as follows (year ending March 31) :—

1920	Current Revenue	Current Expenditure	Property	Debt
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Copenhagen with Frederiksberg . .	7,321	7,188	27,829	26,610
Provincial Towns and Places	3,926	3,639	16,338	12,674
Rural Communes . .	3,948	3,683	8,267	5,819
County Communes . .	1,492	1,580	2,620	2,317

Defence.

The Danish army is a *national militia*, resembling in some respects the Swiss army. Every able-bodied Danish subject is liable to serve in the army or navy, except the inhabitants of the Faroe Islands. Exemptions in Denmark are few, even clergymen having to serve.

Service commences at the age of 20 and lasts for 16 years. For the first 8 the men belong to the active army, and for the second 8 years to the reserve. At the time of joining, the recruits are continuously trained for 150 days in the infantry, 215 days in the field artillery, 245 days in the coast artillery, and 425 days in the cavalry. The engineers have 200 days, and the train 60 days' continuous training. In the case of about one-fourth of the men, their initial training is prolonged by periods ranging from 2½ to 3½ months, according to the arm of the service to which they belong. Subsequent training for all arms only takes place twice in the remaining eight years of army service, and then only for 28 days on each occasion.

The country is divided into one territorial command. There are 11 regiments of infantry, each of 3 battalions, 2 battalions of Life Guards, and 2 Landstorm battalions, making 37 battalions altogether: 3 regiments of cavalry, 3 regiments of field artillery, totalling 45 four-gun batteries: 1 battalion of coast artillery (7 companies), 4 battalions of engineers and a small flying corps. The field army consists of 3 divisions with a peace establishment of 33,000, a reduction having taken place in 1922. The effective strength of the active army is 60,000 men.

The abolition of the Copenhagen defences on the land side was resolved in March, 1920.

Infantry and mounted troops are armed with the Krag-Jorgensen 8 mm. rifle or carbine, field artillery with a Krupp gun, firing a 14·88-pound shell.

About 9,000 recruits are trained annually. The military budget for 1922-23 was 39,391,941 kroner.

A plan has been prepared by a committee for the reconstitution of the naval forces, which is likely to receive effect. The Navy is under the direction of the Minister of Defence. The coast defences are likely to be transferred to the Navy.

The fleet is maintained for purposes of coast-defence. It consists of three monitors, *Peder Skram*, *Olfert Fischer*, *Herluf Trolle*, each carrying a pair of 9·4-inch and four 6-inch guns; and one cruiser, *Niels Juel*, with ten 6-inch guns; a smaller monitor, *Skjold* (launched 1896), with one 9·4 and three 4·7-inch guns; 2 old cruisers, *Hejmdal* and *Gejser*, used for training purposes, 19 mine-layers, one sloop *Fylla* (ex-British *Asphodel*), 20 first-class

torpedo boats and 3 older ; 14 submarines. The Navy is now paying chief attention to submarines and flying-boats.

Production and Industry.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid.

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent. is productive ; about one sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs. Of the productive area 6 per cent. is forest, and of the remainder less than one half is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadows. The acreage and production of the chief crops for two years were as follows :—

Crops	Area		Production	
	1921	1922	1920	1921
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons
Wheat	219,652	237,180	201,100	278,000
Rye	558,795	546,660	336,400	288,000
Barley	628,148	666,217	538,000	562,000
Oats	1,111,579	1,117,902	737,300	693,000
Mixed grain . .	479,193	464,796	365,700	346,000
Potatoes	207,925	204,206	1,233,300	1,360,000

On July 15, 1922, there were in Denmark 575,773 horses, 2,525,348 head of cattle, 441,875 sheep, 1,899,019 swine, and 19,100,000 hens.

According to statistics collected on May 26, 1914, there were 82,442 industrial factories and shops in Denmark, employing altogether 346,000 persons, of whom 229,000 were skilled labourers. Of the total establishments 15,400 factories used mechanical power. In 1921 there were in Denmark 7 distilleries whose output of brandy reduced to 100° amounted to 4,440,000 litres. In 1921 there were produced 1,562,000 litres of excisable beer, and 909,000 litres small beer, not excisable. In the same year 141,300 tons of beet-sugar were produced at 9 sugar factories, and 55,740 tons of margarine were manufactured at 67 factories.

In the Danish fisheries the total value of the fish caught was, in 1918, 2,318,866*l.* ; 1919, 3,006,222*l.* ; 1920, 2,350,167*l.* ; 1921, 1,980,000*l.* The fleet in 1921 consisted of 14,150 boats.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value, according to official returns, of the imports and general exports (excluding precious metal) for six years (18.16 kroner = 1*l.*) :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1916	75,411,000	72,716,000	1919	139,980,000	51,042,000
1917	60,136,000	59,136,000	1920	168,833,000	87,500,000
1918	52,500,000	41,277,000	1921	90,843,611	81,368,944

The exports of home produce in six years were, in sterling :—1916, 65,407,111*l.*; 1917, 65,463,000*l.*; 1918, 38,666,000*l.*; 1919, 41,299,000*l.*; 1920, 88,391,000*l.*; 1921, 76,854,000*l.*

In 1921 the general imports and exports, and the special imports and exports (imports for consumption and exports of Danish produce or manufacture) were as follows (18.16 kroner=*l.*):—

1921	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)
	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
Food substances	355,107	321,086	1,223,288	1,187,094
Personal and domestic	195,768	165,182	45,159	10,445
Fuel	146,507	145,705	787	3
Fodder, manure, seeds	213,784	204,252	28,426	19,747
Raw products	315,067	272,059	104,233	68,585
Industrial products	427,923	402,508	135,748	105,695
Other goods	43,179	37,907	24,713	18,651
Total	1,697,431	1,548,699	1,564,404	1,410,220

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows :—

	1920				1921			
	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)
	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner
Colonial goods	153,102	132,371	63,456	39,722	84,915	74,552	17,789	7,757
Beverages	29,745	28,658	5,888	4,607	11,315	9,247	4,289	2,275
Textile manu- factures	380,566	299,831	120,069	14,709	143,431	116,411	35,934	5,096
Metals and hardware	351,832	326,466	66,385	35,527	154,552	145,347	28,301	17,840
Wood & manu- facture	121,687	118,415	14,089	9,849	59,659	57,511	5,789	3,339
Coal	418,837	418,638	221	—	120,009	119,285	755	—
Animals	11,072	11,021	114,853	114,800	15,698	15,157	112,631	112,229
Provisions, eggs, &c.	52,481	28,246	1,027,356	1,002,725	44,938	30,585	1,047,204	1,030,658
Cereals, &c.	126,666	114,452	33,766	20,319	159,556	154,990	30,900	25,118

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade :—

Countries	Imports (General).		Exports (General)	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany	532,219,000	461,748,000	326,471,000	211,187,000
United Kingdom	387,549,000	305,360,000	671,951,000	825,552,000
Sweden	189,904,000	97,989,000	358,270,000	139,351,000
Norway	73,460,000	40,589,000	184,400,000	82,266,000
United States	753,666,000	342,597,000	90,719,000	42,761,000
Rest of America	193,575,000	109,285,000	22,848,000	13,479,000
Holland	111,743,000	44,469,000	19,570,000	19,151,000
France	64,663,000	42,576,000	30,199,000	30,080,000
Danish Colonies	6,995,000	5,821,000	10,740,000	8,018,000

The treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Denmark, made in 1661 and 1670 and confirmed in 1814, provide for the 'most favoured nation' treatment.

The quantities and the values of imports, whether subject to duty or duty-free, and of exports, always duty-free, are verified by the Customs authorities. The countries where the goods have been bought and to which they are sold are recorded. The general trade comprehends all imports and exports; the special trade only imports for consumption, and exports of home produce. Usually the Customs authorities easily ascertain whether imports and exports belong to the general or the special trade, but sometimes the amount of imports for home consumption is determined merely by the excess of imports over exports.

The chief imports into and domestic exports from the United Kingdom from and to Denmark in two years (Board of Trade Returns) were:—

Imports into U.K.	1920	1921	Exports to Denmark	1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
Butter	11,762,845	15,084,605	Coal	4,747,590	2,987,243
Eggs	7,032,357	5,455,378	Cottons (piece goods)	3,891,779	693,813
Bacon	7,316,370	16,930,004	Woollen Goods	4,546,025	606,528

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Denmark and the United Kingdom for 5 years:—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Denmark to U.K.	4,469,504	9,256,508	31,165,965	41,365,144	40,309,506
Exports to Denmark from U.K.	3,383,859	34,448,171	30,583,167	10,033,658	12,451,767

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1921, Denmark (without colonies) possessed 797 vessels of 975,295 registered tons in her mercantile marine, of which 503 of 761,272 tons were steamers, and 101 motor ships of 150,854 tons. In 1920, 23,038 vessels of 3,269,268 tons cargo entered the Danish ports from foreign countries, and 23,944 vessels of 1,030,954 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

Denmark proper (exclusive of Copenhagen) has (end of 1920) 4,713 miles of road, besides 23,654 miles of by-ways. There are (1920) railways of a total length of 2,662 English miles open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, 1,283 English miles belong to the State. The total value of the State railways (road, buildings, cars, etc.) up to March 31, 1921, was 548,822,488 kroner. The railways have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ inches, except 128 miles of which the gauge is 3 ft. 3½ inches.

The Post Office in the year 1921-22 carried 230,242,450 letters and post-cards, and 191,447,804 samples and printed matter. There are 1,358 post-offices. The State telegraphs in 1921-22 carried 4,555,240 messages, of which 1,349,687 were internal. The length of State telegraph lines (March 31, 1922) was 9,531 English miles; number of offices 271. At the same date the railway telegraphs had 440 offices. On March 31, 1922, the length of telephonic wires of the State and the private companies was 562,473 English miles. In the year 1921-22 there were 396,925,600 telephonic conversations.

Money and Credit.

On July 31, 1922, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 691,909,000 kroner. The assets included 228,304,000 kroner in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 432,306,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 11,340,000 kroner reserve fund. In Denmark there are 193 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. On March 31, 1921, there were 496 savings banks, with 1,533,286 depositors, and deposits amounting to 1,517,000,000 kroner, or about 990 kroner to each account.

The nominal value of the coin minted (including recoinage of worn pieces) in Denmark since 1873 is given as follows:—

Years ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1873-1921	149,246,050	42,254,546	3,460,806	194,961,402
1922	—	3,167,279	79,475	3,246,754
Total (1873-1922) . . .	149,246,050	45,421,825	3,540,281	198,208,156

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-kroner pieces. The 20-kroner piece weighs 8·870 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 8·0645 grammes of fine gold.

The 2-kroner silver piece weighs 15 grammes ·800 fine, and thus contains 12 grammes of fine silver. There are also 1 and 2 öre pieces of iron.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 20 kroner.

The use of the metric system of weights and measures, under the law of May 4, 1907, became obligatory in Denmark in public offices on April 1, 1910, and generally on April 1, 1912.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Count Preben Ferdinand Ahlefeldt-Laurvig (October 9, 1921).

First Secretary.—Urban Malthé-Bruun.

Secretaries of Legation.—Oscar O'Neill de Oxholm and Torben de Bille.

Naval Attaché.—Commander C. V. Evers.

Honorary Attaché.—Baron Paul J. Bertouch-Lehn.

Press Attaché.—C. E. Aagaard.

Consul-General, Counsellor of Legation and Commercial Adviser.—C. M. Rottböll.

There are Consuls at Belfast, Falmouth, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London (C.G.), Manchester, Newcastle, and Vice-Consuls in several other towns.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

Envoy and Minister.—Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. Appointed November 11, 1921.

Secretary.—R. C. Parr.

Commercial Secretary.—R. M. A. E. Turner, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché.—Captain J. Wolfe Murray, D.S.O.

Military Attaché.—Colonel W. Robertson, D.S.O.

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Thorshavn (Faroe Islands), and 17 other towns.

Colonies.

Greenland is the only colonial possession of Denmark. Its area is 46,740 English sq. miles, and its population in 1921 numbered 14,355. The largest settlement in Greenland is Sydproven, which had (1921 census) a population of 901, and the smallest is Skansen, in North Greenland, with 49 inhabitants. The imports from Greenland into Denmark in 1920 amounted to 2,517,000 kroner, and the exports from Denmark to 2,508,000 kroner. The trade of Greenland is a State monopoly.

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ICELAND.

(ISLAND.)

Reigning King.

Iceland is united with Denmark by a personal bond of union under the government of King **Christian X.** (*see* Denmark).

Between 930 and 1264 Iceland was an independent republic, but by the 'Old Treaty' of 1263 the country recognised the rule of the King of Norway. In 1381, Iceland, together with Norway, came under the rule of the Danish Kings, but when Norway was separated from Denmark in 1814, Iceland remained under the rule of Denmark. Since December 1, 1918, it has been acknowledged as a sovereign State, and is united with Denmark only through the identity of the Sovereign.

King Christian X. has as King of Iceland a civil list of 60,000 kroner.

Constitution and Government.—By the Act of Union of November 30, 1918, Iceland is temporarily united with Denmark in certain affairs beyond the King's person.

According to the Act of Union, Denmark and Iceland are free, sovereign States, united by one King and by the agreement comprised in the Union Act. The order of succession is not to be altered without the assent of both States. In Iceland, Danish citizens enjoy the same rights as Icelandic citizens,

and in Denmark the latter enjoy the same rights as Danish citizens. But citizens of either of the States are exempt from military service in the other. Danish goods and products in Iceland and Icelandic goods and products in Denmark are treated no less favourably than those of any other country. Denmark takes charge of the foreign affairs of Iceland, and if Iceland so desires it, special Icelandic attachés or experts on Icelandic conditions may be appointed to Danish embassies and consulates, the expenses arising out of such appointments to be borne by Iceland.

An advisory Danish-Icelandic committee of six members is to be appointed to review Bills of importance to both States, and also to prepare Bills aiming at co-operation between the two States. After December 31, 1940, the Danish Parliament and the Icelandic Legislature may demand negotiations to be opened concerning the revision of the Union Act.

Denmark has informed the Powers that, in conformity with the Union Act, she recognises Iceland as a sovereign State.

The present constitution of Iceland is embodied in the Charter of May 18, 1920. By the terms of this Charter the executive power belongs to the King, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers, while the legislative power rests conjointly with the King and the Parliament, which is called *Althing*. The *Althing* is composed of 42 members, of whom 36 are elected for the term of 4 years by universal suffrage in constituencies, each electing one or two representatives by simple majority, except the capital, where 4 members are elected by Proportional Representation. The remaining 6 members are elected for the term of 8 years by Proportional Representation for the whole country. The franchise is enjoyed by all Icelandic citizens (men and women) of good reputation (unless they are indebted for poor-relief) who are over 25 years of age and have resided in the country during the previous 5 years. All voters are eligible as candidates, save only the superior judges.

The *Althing* is divided into two Houses, the Upper House and the Lower House. The former is composed of 14 members, viz. the 6 members elected by Proportional Representation for the whole country, together with 8 members elected by the whole *Althing* in common sitting out of the members elected by universal suffrage. The remaining 28 members form the Lower House. The members of the *Althing* receive payment for their services besides travelling expenses; members residing in the capital are allowed 8 krónur (8s. 11d.) per day, and members residing outside the capital 10 krónur (11s. 1d.) per day. This payment has temporarily been raised by 60 per cent.

The *Althing* must meet on February 15 in every year, unless it is convoked by the King at an earlier date. The Budget Bills must first be laid by the Government before the Lower House, but all other Bills can be introduced in either of the Houses. If the Houses do not agree they assemble in a common sitting, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters, with the exception of Budget Bills, where a simple majority is sufficient. The ministers have free access to both Houses, but can only vote in the House of which they are members.

The executive power is exercised under the King by a ministry divided into 3 departments. The ministry, appointed March 15, 1922, is as follows:—

President of the Council and Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs—Siggurdur Eggerz.

Minister of Trade and Communications—Klemens Jonsson.

Minister of Finance—Magnús Jonsson.

The ministers are responsible for their acts. They can be impeached by the Althingi, and in that case their cause will be decided by the *Landsdómur*, a special tribunal, which can only try parliamentary impeachments.

For administrative purposes Iceland is divided into 16 provinces (*sýslur*), each governed by a chief executive functionary (*sýslumaður*). Each province forms one or two municipal districts with a council superintending the rural municipalities (about 200). There are also 7 urban municipalities with a town council, independent of the provinces, and forming by themselves administrative districts co-ordinate with the provinces. The municipal councils are elected direct by universal suffrage (men and women over 25 years of age), in urban municipalities by Proportional Representation, but in rural municipalities by simple majority.

Area and Population.—The following table gives the area and population of Iceland in 1920 :—

Divisions.	Area, English sq. m.	Population, 1920.	Population, 1920, Per sq. m.
The South-West	4,125	34,425	8·3
The Western peninsula	3,658	13,385	3·7
The North	13,695	22,900	1·7
The East	5,954	10,215	1·7
The South	12,277	13,754	1·1
Total	39,709	94,679	2·4

The growth of the population has been as follows :—

Year.	Population.	Increase per cent. annually.	Year.	Population.	Increase per cent. annually.
1880	72,445	—	1910	85,183	0·91
1890	70,927	0·21	1920	94,679	1·07

In 1920 there were (on preliminary estimate of population) 46,172 males and 48,518 females. The conjugal condition (likewise on preliminary estimate) was as follows :—

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Males	30,498	13,776	1,681	217
Females	30,658	13,699	3,899	262

In 1920, 54,246 were domiciled in rural districts, and 40,444 in towns and villages (of over 300 inhabitants). The population is almost entirely Icelandic. In 1910 the foreign-born population numbered only 706, or 0·6 per cent. of the whole ; 360 were born in Denmark, 194 in Norway, and 152 in other countries.

The capital of Iceland, Reykjavik, had, in 1920 a population of 17,678 ; other towns are Akureyri, 2,575, Vestmannaeyjar, 2,426, Hafnarfjörður, 2,366, Ísafjörður, 1,980, Siglufjörður, 1,159, Seydisfjörður, 871

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, for three years :—

Years.	Marriages.	Total living Births.	Stillborn.	Deaths.	Surplus of Births over Deaths.
1919	620	2,335	64	1,169	1,166
1920	622	2,626	72	1,359	1,267
1921	562	2,581	81	1,465	1,116

Of the births in 1921, 12·9 per cent. were illegitimate (13·3 per cent. in 1920).

Emigrants, chiefly to Canada, 215 in 1912, 294 in 1913, 141 in 1914, and 7 in 1915.

Religion.—The national Church, and the only one endowed by the State, is Evangelical Lutheran. But there is complete religious liberty, and no civil disabilities are attached to those not of the national religion. The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of one bishop. At the census of 1920 only 463 were returned as Dissenters.

Instruction.—There is a University in Reykjavík, comprising 4 faculties (Theology, Medicine, Jurisprudence, and Philosophy). There is one grammar school, 3 public high schools, besides 2 ladies' schools, a school for elementary-school teachers, 2 schools of agriculture, a school of navigation, a commercial high school, and several other special schools. The elementary instruction is compulsory for a period of 5 years, the school age being from 10 to 14 years. Before the age of 10 the children are usually privately educated, at any rate in the country. In 1919-20 there were 209 elementary schools, with 318 teachers and 6,485 pupils. There are also several continuation schools for young people.

Pauperism and Old-Age Pensions.—Ordinary poor-relief is regulated by the law of November 10, 1905. Each community constitutes a poor district. In 1910 the number of paupers relieved was 2,149. The expenditure amounted to 7,500*l*.

There is in every community one Old-Age Pension Fund, to which all men and women from 18 to 60 years of age, to whom pensions are not otherwise secured, are bound to contribute, unless they are considered too poor to do so. In addition the funds receive a subvention from the State. Grants are made to infirm poor persons over 60 years of age who for the preceding 5 years have not received poor-relief. In 1915 there were granted subvention from the funds to an amount of 2,500*l*., and at the end of that year the total property of the funds amounted to 18,000*l*.

Justice and Crime.—The lower courts of justice in Iceland are those of the provincial magistrates (*sýslumenn*) and town judges (*bæjarfógetar*). From these there is an appeal to the Supreme Court (*hæstiréttur*) in Reykjavík, which has 5 judges.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1917	813,500	769,888	1920	916,300	887,212
1918	133,388	160,010	1921	707,698	669,702
1919	904,510	919,236	1922 ¹	406,357	515,959

¹. Estimates.**Budget estimates for the year 1923 :—**

Revenue	Krónur	Expenditure	Krónur
Taxes	2,140,000	Interest on State debt	729,400
Customs	3,210,000	Reduction of debt	379,914
Post and telegraphs	1,475,000	The civil list of the King	60,000
Monopoly of tobacco	200,000	Althingi and the central administration	453,080
Balance of domain revenue and shipping trade	190,050	Foreign Affairs	67,500
Interest on State assets	86,000	Justice, police, etc.	603,420
Other revenues	512,400	Sanitary affairs	695,556
		Communications	1,940,540
		Ecclesiastical affairs and instruction	1,305,188
		Science, literature, and art	219,150
		Trade, etc.	561,920
		Pensions	202,661
		Other expenditure	204,000
Total revenue	7,813,450 (480,256L.)	Total expenditure	7,922,329 (486,261L.)

The State possesses a comparatively large reserve fund invested in different loans. On December 31, 1921, it amounted to 1,871,000 krónur (about 103,000L.)

The public debt of Iceland has been incurred partly by the establishment of telegraph lines and other important public works, partly by increasing the means of the National Bank, but mainly owing to the extraordinary expenses caused by the European War (buying of ships and providing of commodities). The public debt was on December 31, 1921, 16,385,525 krónur (902,287L.). It is in a great measure a foreign debt, due to Danish creditors. The foreign debt amounted to 11,171,425 krónur, and the internal debt 5,214,100 krónur.

Defence.—Iceland possesses neither an army nor a navy, nor any fortifications, and according to the Act of Union of 1918 its permanent neutrality is established.

Production.—Of the total area of Iceland, about six-sevenths is unproductive, but only about one-quarter per cent. is under cultivation, which is confined to hay, potatoes, and turnips. In 1921 the total hay crop from cultivated and uncultivated land was about 2,800,000 cwt., the crop of potatoes 33,000 cwt., and of turnips 13,000 cwt. In the spring of 1921 the live stock was as follows :—Horses 49,300, head of cattle 23,700, sheep 554,000, goats 2,200.

The total value of the fisheries in 1918 was estimated at 30,570,000 krónur (about 1,683,000*l.*), whereof the cod fishery was valued at 27,720,000 krónur, the herring fishery at 2,570,000 krónur, and the shark fishery at 280,000 krónur.

Commerce.—Total value of imports and exports for 5 years:—

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,446,089	2,157,689	2,398,475	2,259,235	3,445,239
Exports	2,182,442	2,208,552	1,636,300	2,083,050	4,130,703

The value of the leading imports and exports for 1919 was as follows (kr. 18'16 = 1*l.*):—

	Imports	Exports.
	Krónur.	Krónur.
Animals living and animal food	1,691,647	59,013,438
Cereals	7,154,967	7,894
Colonial produce	9,087,825	1,504
Textile materials	31,110	7,035,785
Yarn, rope, etc.	2,087,331	2,982
Textile manufactures	9,119,002	186,806
Skins, hair, etc.	305,391	4,277,414
Oils, tallow, etc.	3,604,448	4,037,918
Timber and wooden goods	3,514,673	15,631
Coal	4,811,815	—
Salt	5,974,744	—
Metals and hardware	2,229,905	3,700
Vessels, carriages, machinery, etc.	4,456,952	355,000
Other articles	8,995,722	75,512
Total	62,565,532 (3,445,239 <i>l.</i>)	75,013,584 (4,130,703 <i>l.</i>)

The following table shows the value of the trade with the different countries in 1919:—

	Imports from: 1919.	Exports to: 1919.
	Krónur.	Krónur.
Denmark	18,157,372	14,929,640
Great Britain	18,307,348	13,290,179
Norway	1,410,579	10,527,280
Sweden	1,780,819	8,251,806
Germany	1,253,566	95,946
Netherlands	736,938	—
Belgium	163,260	80
France	103,663	2,875,925
Spain	3,943,605	15,889,457
Italy	57,460	6,462,528
Switzerland	127,502	140
United States	16,503,518	2,675,679
Other countries	19,842	15,030
Total	62,565,532	75,013,584

The chief articles of import from Iceland to the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 1921 were: fish, 225,991*l.*; oil, 18,359*l.*; horses, 25,463*l.* Chief articles of the United Kingdom exports to Iceland, 1921: coal, 45,963*l.*; cottons, 21,132*l.*; grain and flour, 17,038*l.*

Total trade (Board of Trade Returns) between Iceland and the United Kingdom for 5 years :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Iceland to U.K.	869,372	534,215	514,181	273,192	207,291
Exports to Iceland from U.K.	813,700	493,206	1,021,557	319,190	385,752

Shipping and Navigation.—The mercantile marine of Iceland (above 50 net tons) was, in 1922, 42 steam vessels of 7,456 net tons, 8 motor vessels of 598 net tons, and 8 sailing vessels of 714 net tons: total, 58 vessels of 8,768 net tons.

In 1917, 178 vessels of 61,432 tons cargo entered the Icelandic ports from foreign countries.

Internal Communications.—There are no railways in Iceland. At the end of 1917 there were completed about 320 miles of carriage roads outside the towns.

There are 242 post offices.

The length of the telegraph and telephone lines at the end of 1921 was 1,545 miles. The wires had a length of 4,712 miles. There were 167 telegraph and telephone offices. Number of dispatches sent in the year 1921 was 167,694, of which 88,248 were internal. Number of telephone conversations was 305,335. The total receipts amounted to 1,151,185 krónur, and the total expenditure to 937,582 krónur, leaving a surplus of 213,603 krónur.

Money and Credit.—There are two banks in Iceland, *Landsbankinn* (The National Bank), which belongs entirely to the State, and *Íslands banki* (Bank of Iceland), a private joint-stock bank, which has the privilege of issuing notes beyond a fixed amount of State notes which the National Bank has in circulation. On December 31, 1921, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 39,230,315 krónur. The liabilities included 750,000 krónur note issue and 3,345,019 krónur reserve fund. A special department for loans on mortgage is connected with the National Bank. The accounts of the Bank of Iceland balanced 51,294,684 krónur at the end of 1921. The assets included 4,090,468 krónur in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 7,053,085 krónur note issue, 4,500,000 krónur of capital, and 4,000,015 krónur reserve fund.

At the end of 1920 there were 49 savings banks with 20,886 depositors, and deposits amounting to 7,914,638 krónur, or about 379 krónur to each account.

Money, Weights and Measures.—According to the Act of Union of 1918, Iceland uses the coinage of Denmark. The Icelandic name of the monetary unit is *króna*, pl. *krónur*.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ICELAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Act of Union of 1918, Iceland is represented by the Diplomatic Representatives of Denmark.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ICELAND.

Consul at Reykjavík.—Asgeir Sigurdsson.

There are also consular representatives at Akureyri, Seydisfjörður, and Vestmannaeyjar.

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Ecuador, which is situated in the north-west of South America, approximately between latitude $1^{\circ}40'$ north and 6° south, and between $69^{\circ}20'$ east longitude and 90° west, was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar, by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-Royalty of New Grenada, and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela, when they throw off the Spanish yoke. Under the present Constitution, promulgated December 28, 1906, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses; the first consisting of thirty-two senators, two for each province (chosen for four years), and the second of 48 deputies, on the basis of one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants, chosen for two years; both elected by adults who can read and write. The Congress meets on the 10th of August of every year at Quito, the capital, without being summoned by the Government. The election of the President takes place in a direct manner by the people. Under the present constitution there is no election for Vice-President. In case of death, or other cause of vacancy in the office of President, he is replaced (1) by the President of the Senate of the Last Congress, and (2) if he should also fail, by the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

President of the Republic.—Dr. José Luis Tamayo (September 1, 1920, to August 31, 1924).

The President, who receives a salary of 24,000 sucres a year, theoretically exercises his functions through a Cabinet of five ministers (Interior, Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, Finance, and War) who, together with himself, may be impeached by Congress. Each minister receives a salary of 9,600 sucres a year. The President has the power of veto, but if Congress insist on a vetoed bill becoming law, he has no alternative but to give his assent to it. He may summon an Extraordinary Congress for a specified purpose, but he cannot dissolve the Chambers or shorten their sittings.

The Council of State is formed by the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, who presides over it; the President of the Court of Accounts; the five Secretaries of State who can report but not vote; two Senators; two Deputies; and three citizens elected annually by Congress and who, in order to be eligible, must have the qualifications necessary for being a Senator.

By the terms of the Constitution privileges of rank and race are not allowed to exist within the Republic. Until October 20, 1918, most of the Indians were virtually in bondage and peonage and debt servitude existed in its worst forms on the landed estates. But by a Legislative decree of that date peonage was abolished. By an edict of 1896 the Indians are exempted from paying tribute, and are admitted to citizenship.

The Provinces are administered by Governors, appointed by the Government; their subdivisions, or cantons, by political chiefs; and the parishes by political lieutenants. The Galapagos Archipelago is under the administration of a Territorial Chief, whose functions are the same as those of a Provincial Governor.

Area and Population.

Since the frontiers of Ecuador have not been settled, no definite figure of the area of the country can be given. Ecuador is said to have more boundaries than any other country, and there are maps of the Republic showing six different frontiers according to six different opinions. Taking the boundaries arranged with Brazil in 1904, with Colombia per Treaty of July 15, 1916, and those for Peru according to the Royal Decree of 1740, the area of Ecuador is 571,250 square kilometres (220,502 square miles). Taking its Peruvian boundary in accordance with the Protocol Pedemonte-Mosquera of 1830, its area is 443,750 square kilometres (171,287 square miles). The area of the Archipelago of Colon (Galapagos Islands) adds 7,430 square kilometres (2,868 square miles). The country is divided into 17 provinces and one territory—the Archipelago of Galapagos—officially called "Colon," situated in the Pacific Ocean about 600 miles to the west of Ecuador.

So far no exact census has been taken, but the population may be estimated at about 2,000,000. The bulk of the population is Indian; inhabitants of pure European blood are few; those of mixed blood are estimated at about 400,000.

The population of the Republic (1903) was distributed as follows among the provinces (capitals in brackets):—

Provinces	Population	Provinces	Population
Azuay (Cuenca) . . .	132,400	Loja (Loja) . . .	66,000
Bolívar (Guaranda) . . .	43,000	Manabí (Puertoviejo) . . .	64,100
Cañar (Azogues) . . .	64,000	Napo-Pastaza ¹ } . . .	80,000
Carchi (Tulcán) . . .	36,000	Santiago-Zamora ² } . . .	32,600
Chimborazo (Riobamba) . . .	122,000	Oro (Machala) . . .	210,321 ³
Esmeraldas (Esmeraldas) . . .	14,600	Pichincha (Quito) . . .	32,800
Colon ¹ (San Cristobal) . . .	400	Los Rios (Babahoyo) . . .	103,000
Guayas (Guayaquil) . . .	150,000	Tungurahua (Ambato) . . .	
Imbabura (Ibarra) . . .	68,000		
Leon (Latacunga) . . .	109,600	Total . . .	1,328,821

¹ Galapagos Islands, not a province, but a territory.

² Formed out of the former territory of Oriente, by legislative decree of November 25, 1920.

³ In 1922.

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (80,702), Guayaquil (100,000), Cuenca (30,000), Riobamba (12,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each about 10,000), Bahía (5,000), Esmeraldas (4,000).

In 1921 there were 78,569 births, 11,328 marriages and 49,111 deaths. Increase of births over deaths, 29,458.

• Religion and Instruction.

According to the Constitution the State recognises no religion, but grants freedom of worship to all. The Catholic Church has one archbishop (Quito) and six suffragan bishops. Its income, in substitution for tithes, is annually provided for in the estimates. All members of the Episcopate are required to be Ecuadorian citizens. Civil marriages are obligatory in accordance with regulations prescribed by law of December, 1902.

Public instruction was organised in 1897 and improved in 1912. Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. Higher education is carried on in the Central University at Quito (founded in the eighteenth century by the Dominicans), which has the faculties of medicine, pharmacy, science, and law; at the Guayas University, in Guayaquil, and at the Azuay University, in Cuenca. The two latter have faculties of medicine, pharmacy, and jurisprudence. Total number of students (1921-22), 680. There is also a law college at Loja. During the school-year 1921-22 there were 1,718 schools in operation in the Republic, 1,374 of which were Government schools, 159 municipal, and 185 private schools. The total attendance at these schools in 1921-22 was 108,920, and they had 2,548 teachers. There are 3 training colleges—2 at Quito and 1 at Guayaquil. Total expenditure on elementary education, 1921, 167,520*l.*; on secondary education, 123,708*l.*; and for the universities, 69,109*l.*; making a total of 360,337*l.* A German Scholastic Mission was invited on January 1, 1922, by the Ecuadorean Government to teach at the normal schools. The mission is composed of 9 male and 5 female teachers.

Justice and Crime.

The appellate courts are the Supreme Court in Quito, which is the highest tribunal and consists of 5 justices elected by Congress for a term of 6 years. The eight superior courts are located at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Ibarra, Ambato, Loja and Portoviejo. The first two are composed of 6 judges, the remainder of 3 judges each, all elected by Congress for 6 years. The Court of Accounts is empowered to audit and investigate all public accounts. In the Republics there are 359 parochial justices.

Finance.

Of the total revenue about 70 per cent. is derived from customs duties; 15 per cent. from taxes on cocoa, real estate, white rum, and tobacco; 6 per cent. from salt and the remainder mostly from excise, rents of State property, and the postal department. The revenue and expenditure for recent years are given as follows in sterling (1 sucre = 24*d.*), but the figures are not to be taken as representing the exact state of affairs:—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	1,882,866	1,401,544	1,549,727	1,765,389	1,629,202
Expenditure . . .	1,796,496	1,588,771	1,850,526	2,035,685	2,145,031

On December 31, 1921, the foreign debt amounted to 3,671,328*l.* and the internal debt to 2,852,157*l.*, making a total of 6,523,485*l.*

Defence.

The Ecuadorian regular army has an establishment of 557 officers and 4,408 men. This force is composed of 3 regiments of artillery, 10 battalions of infantry, 3 squadrons of cavalry, and 2 battalions of sappers, which form the active army. Military service was made compulsory on May 24, 1921. The

regular infantry have the Mauser rifle; the artillery have Vickers Maxim, old-fashioned Krupps and new Ehrhards. The country is divided into 6 military districts. A military school is established at Quito. An Italian Military Mission contracted by the Government of Ecuador is at present instructing the Ecuadorean army. The mission is composed of 20 members and is headed by General Pirzio Biroli.

The Government has established at Duran an aviation school with Italian personnel. Several machines have been purchased by the Government, and some, including a hydroplane, presented by the foreign colonies resident in Ecuador.

The Navy consists of three vessels: The *Libertador Bolivar*, the *Cotopaxi*, a special vessel; and the *Tarqui*, a mine-laying torpedo boat.

Production and Industry.

Ecuador is divided into two agricultural zones: the coast regions and the lower river valleys, where tropical farming is carried on; and the hill country, the foothills, and the high mountain valleys, adapted to grazing, dairying, and the production of hay, grain, and the fruits and vegetables suitable to temperate climes. The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa. It is estimated that the cocoa plantations in Ecuador embrace 150,000 hectares (about 375,000 acres), divided into 8,000 properties, with approximately 80 million cocoa plants. The production of cocoa was, in 1917, 812,466 cwts.; in 1918, 685,618 cwts.; in 1919, 676,776 cwts.; in 1920, 680,380 cwts.; and in 1921, 746,099 cwts. The largest cocoa estate in the country has been taken over by an English company. Coffee is also grown; the exports in 1920 were 3,494,521 lbs., valued at 91,691L. Rubber plantations have been formed in the Balzar and Tenguel districts and in Manabi and Esmeraldas, with more than a million trees. The rubber exports in 1920 amounted to 306,697 lbs., valued at 15,457L. But rubber is rapidly declining on account of the destructive methods employed in its collection. Other products are tagua (ivory nuts), tobacco, the annual yield of which is about 3,000 lbs.; and sugar. Mangrove bark (for tanning), alligator skins, and kapok (silk cotton tree fibre, *Bombax ceiba*) are exported in small quantities.

Ecuador is auriferous. At Pillzhum in Cañar rich silver ore is found, but is not now worked. Petroleum is found; the oil-fields of Santa Elena are being worked by two British Companies. The estimated annual production in the Republic is about 40,000 barrels. The country is known to be also rich in copper, iron, lead and coal; and sulphur exists in great quantities in the Chimborazo district and in the Galapagos Islands.

Excepting the inter-Andean plateau and a few arid spots on the Pacific coast, Ecuador is a vast forest. Roughly estimated, 10,000 square miles on the Pacific slope extending from the sea to an altitude of 5,000 feet on the Andes, and the Amazon Basin below the same level containing 80,000 square miles, nearly all virgin forest, are rich in dyewoods, cinchona trees, and other valuable timber.

Panama hats are made almost exclusively in Ecuador, the principal centres being Monticristi, Jipijapa and Cuenca. The monthly estimated production is about 700 dozen. The Government of Ecuador attempted to monopolise the hat business for its own people by placing a heavy export duty on "paja toquilla," but large quantities of the material still go to Peru, and Payta, Peru, where little "toquilla" is grown, is a strong competitor of Ecuador in the manufacture of Panama hats. There are flour mills, 13 sugar works, breweries, and chocolate factories.

Commerce.

The value of imports and exports for five years is given as follows in sterling (10 sucres = £1):—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	2,094,001	1,669,063	2,400,769	4,017,451	2,348,518
Exports	3,355,791	2,749,946	4,322,055	4,989,193	3,396,889

In 1920 the chief exports were cocoa, 3,557,340*l.*; tagua, or ivory nuts, 587,864*l.*; hats, 77,465*l.*; coffee, 91,691*l.*; hides, 56,186*l.*; rubber, 15,457*l.* The chief imports in 1921 were woven goods, 570,660*l.*; foodstuffs, 248,793*l.*; machinery, 206,644*l.*; clothing, 105,269*l.* Of the imports in 1921, the value of 802,276*l.* was from the United States; 630,383*l.* from Great Britain; 81,298*l.* from Peru; 163,871*l.* from France.

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain (according to Board of Trade returns) in 1921 consisted of cocoa of the value of 54,262*l.*; hides, 9,410*l.*; straw hats, 58,012*l.* The chief exports of British produce to Ecuador in 1921 were, cotton goods to the value of 292,770*l.*; woollens, 56,598*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 42,486*l.*

Total trade between Ecuador and the United Kingdom for five years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Ecuador into U.K.	142,240	1,230,780	1,666,882	170,090	241,876
Exports to Ecuador from U.K.	372,671	376,608	1,319,442	628,557	615,849

Shipping and Internal Communications.

In 1921 there entered at Guayaquil 340 steam vessels of 655,165 tons (97 vessels of 158,287 tons British), and cleared 338 vessels of 654,086 tons (97 vessels of 158,287 tons British). Guayaquil is visited by the steamers of nine European lines passing through Magellan's Straits, as well as by steamers plying only on the Pacific coast.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-roads only, and often impassable for half the year. The one highway is from Quito towards Guayaquil, for a distance of 115 miles, but the work of thus connecting the capital and the port has long been discontinued. In 1917 it was decided to construct a road of 20 miles from Guayaquil to Pasquales on the Daule river. There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west of the Cordillera by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents thereof.

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Quito (280 miles). The total length of Ecuadorean railways actually in operation (1921) is 413 miles. The journey from Guayaquil to Quito takes two days, with a stop at Riobamba, where the passengers spend the night; 12 hours trip first day and 9 hours second day. Railways for the development of local trade have been undertaken by several local authorities.

The total length of telegraph line (1915) is about 4,360 miles, Quito being connected with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republics of Colombia and Peru, and by cable with the rest of the world. There are 152 telegraph stations through which 14,498,643 words were sent in 1921. In 1915 there were 2,926 telephone instruments in Ecuador (2,250 in Guayaquil) and 2,815 miles of wire. Wireless telegraphy has been installed. At present there are only in operation three stations: one in Quito, one in Guayaquil, and one in Esmeraldas. Further stations are projected at Manabí, Tulcán, Cuenca, Loja, San Cristobal (Galapagos Islands), and Oriental Region.

On January 1st, 1922, there were 217 post offices in the country.

Banking and Credit.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted in England, the United States, and Peru.

There is no national money in Ecuador, the circulating medium being issued wholly by the banks. Six banks are authorised to issue notes for circulation, viz. the Banco del Ecuador, capital 600,000*l.*, the Banco Comercial y Agrícola, capital 500,000*l.*, Banco de Descuento, capital 600,000*l.*, Banco del Azuay, capital 100,000*l.*, the Banco del Pichincha, capital 400,000*l.*, and the Compañía de Crédito Agrícola e Industrial, capital 120,000*l.* On June 30, 1922, there were in circulation in Ecuador bank-notes of the value of 1,635,079*l.* The following are the reserve funds of gold and silver specie held by the banks at that date: gold and silver coin, 1,042,305*l.*, funds abroad, 228,262*l.*, making a total of 1,270,567*l.* Excess of note circulation over specie is 364,512*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

A law passed in 1898 provided for a gold standard, which was established on June 4, 1900. The new coinage consists of: the gold *condor* of 10 *sucrés* weighing 8.136 grams, and containing 7.3224 grams of fine gold (equivalent to the English sovereign), the silver *sucre* and its sub-divisions, and nickel and copper pieces. The *sucre*, so called from the likeness of Marshal Sucre (a former President) imprinted on the coin, is legal tender only up to 10 *sucrés*. In 1917 subsidiary nickel coins of 5 and 10 centavos were issued.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the metric system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic; but it is not adopted by commerce, the Spanish measures being more general. The quintal is equivalent to about 101 pounds.

The meridian of Quito has been adopted as the official time.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Don Enrique Dorne y de Alsúa. (Resides in Paris.) Appointed 1916.

Attaché in Paris.—José de Icaza.

Attaché in London.—Lisimaco Guzmán Aspiazu.

Consul-General.—Pedro Miller Gutierrez (London).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—A. C. Grant Duff, appointed August 1, 1920 (who is also Minister at Lima, Peru, where he resides, and for Chile).

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Quito.—R. C. Michell.

Vice-Consul in Quito.—H. L. Williams.

Consul at Guayaquil.—W. C. Graham.

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EGYPT.

(MISR.)

EGYPT was originally part of the Turkish Empire. On December 18, 1914, a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared, and the next day a Proclamation was issued deposing 'Abbās Hilmi, lately Khedive of Egypt, and conferring the title of Sultan of Egypt upon Hussein Kamil, eldest living prince of the family of Muhammad Ali. The British Protectorate was recognized by France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Portugal, and the United States of America. Sultan Hussein Kamil died in 1917, and was succeeded by his brother. The Protectorate terminated on February 28, 1922, and the Sultan was proclaimed King on March 16, 1922.

King.

Fuad I. Ahmed Fuad Pasha, G.C.B., was born on March 26, 1868, son of the Khedive Ismail Pasha; became Sultan on October 9, 1917; married the Princess Nazli on May 24, 1919.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the eighth ruler of the dynasty of Muhammad Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1805, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. On April 15, 1922, the King issued a Rescript fixing the order of succession to the Kingdom of Egypt and declaring the Throne hereditary in the dynasty of Muhammad Ali. The Rescript confirms the Sultan's son, Prince Faruk, as Heir Apparent, and establishes the succession of Kings in the direct male line by primogeniture. Failing such direct line, it provides that the Throne shall pass first to the King's brothers and their direct descendants by right of age, whom failing to the King's uncles and their direct descendants by right of age, it being laid down that each new King establishes a new house and that the succession is vested in his direct line. The ex-Khedive 'Abbās Hilmi is expressly excluded, but without prejudice to whatever rights to the succession under the new law his direct and lawful male descendants may acquire.

Female members of the house and their descendants are excluded, also anyone who is not in possession of full mental powers, who is not a Moslem, or who is not the son of Moslem parents. The law empowers the King to deprive of the rights of succession any Prince marrying without his consent, or who is declared unfit to belong to the family. The King's majority is fixed at 18 years, and in the event of his being a minor when he succeeds a Regency Council will be appointed either by his predecessor under a secret seal to be opened after his death and ratified by Parliament, or in default by Parliament. This Council will consist of three members chosen from Princes, ex-Premiers, Ministers and ex-Ministers, and Presidents and ex-Presidents of whatever Houses of Parliament may exist.

The new Egyptian flag consists of three white crescents with their backs to the staff, each with a five-pointed white star between the horns on a red field. This flag was the personal standard of the Khedive, and now takes the place of the former national flag, which was distinguished from the Turkish by having a star of five instead of six points.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Muhammad Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811-48
Ibrahim, son of Muhammad . . .	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Muhammad . . .	1813	1854	1848-54
Said, son of Muhammad . . .	1822	1863	1854-63
Ismail, son of Ibrahim . . .	1830	1895	1863-79
Muhammad Taufiq, son of Ismail . .	1852	1892	1879-92
'Abbās Hilmi, grandson of Ismail . .	1874	—	1892-1914
Hussein Kâmil, son of Ismail . . .	1854	1917	1914-1917

Government and Constitution.

The administration of Egypt is carried on by native Ministers, subject to the ruling of the Sultan. From 1879 to 1883 two Controllers-General, appointed by France and England, had considerable powers in the direction of the

affairs of the country (Khedivial Decree, November 10, 1879). In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion, England intervened, subdued the rising, and restored the authority of the Khedive. In this intervention England was not joined by France, and as a result, on January 18, 1883, the Khedive signed a decree abolishing the joint control of England and France. In the place of the Control, the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed an English financial adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision could be taken. The Khedivial Decree appended to and approved by the Anglo-French Convention of April 4, 1904, removed most of the restrictions which encumbered the management of Egyptian Finance. No modification may be introduced into the terms of the Decree without the assent of the signatory powers to the Convention of London of 1885.

In November, 1919, it was officially announced that the policy of Great Britain in Egypt was to preserve the autonomy of that country under British protection and to develop the system of self-government under an Egyptian ruler; and that the object of Great Britain was to defend Egypt from all external danger and interference by any foreign Power, and at the same time to establish a constitutional system in which, under British guidance, the Sultan, his Ministers, and the elected representatives of the people might in their several spheres and in an increasing degree co-operate in the management of Egyptian affairs. A mission under Lord Milner was sent to Egypt with the purpose of working out this policy. The Egyptian Government discussed with the British Government, at the end of 1921, the question of substituting for the protectorate a relationship which, while securing the special interests of Great Britain and enabling the latter to offer adequate guarantees to foreign powers, would meet the legitimate aspirations of Egypt, but no agreement was reached. Discussions were renewed early in 1922, and it was officially announced on February 28 that the Protectorate had been terminated and Egypt recognised as an independent sovereign state, the British Government reserving for future discussion the questions of security of communications in Egypt, defence, protection of foreign interests and of minorities, and the Sudan.

The Egyptian Ministry, constituted on November 30, 1922, is made up as follows:—

Prime Minister and Interior.—Tewfik Nessim Pasha.

Foreign Affairs.—Mahmud Fakhry Pasha.

Finance.—Yusuf Suleiman Pasha.

War.—Mahmud Azmy Pasha.

Education.—Yehia Ibrahim Pasha.

Communications.—Mohammed Rifaat Pasha.

Justice.—Ahmed Zulfikar Pasha.

Public Works.—Ismail Sîrry Pasha.

Agriculture.—Ahmed Ali Pasha.

This Ministry resigned in February 1923, and a successor had not yet been appointed in March.

The Legislative Assembly, instituted in July, 1913, consists of (i) the Ministers, (ii) 66 elected members, and (iii) 17 members nominated by the Government to represent certain minorities. The elections are indirect: every 50 electors choose an elector-delegate, and the electors-delegate elect the members of the Assembly, but are liable to be recalled before any fresh exercise of their functions. The members of this Assembly sit for six years,

their numbers being renewed one-third at a time every two years : they also receive payment. The Assembly can initiate legislation and must be consulted on all measures relating to loans, land-tax assessment, or modifications of the railway or irrigation systems. The Government, however, is not bound by the resolutions of the Assembly, and, in the event of a disagreement between the two about any proposed law, the Government can eventually enact the law in such form as it may think fit. The Assembly has the right of veto on new direct, personal or land taxes, which cannot be imposed without its sanction. The ordinary session of the Assembly is from November 1 to May 31. A new constitution is being drafted (February 1923), with a new electoral law, and providing for the establishment of Ministerial responsibility to Parliament.

The Provincial Councils were endowed in 1909 with the powers of applying bye-laws, authorising public-markets, fixing the number and pay of *ghaffrs* (village watchmen), and authorising the creation of *ezbas* (hamlets). They are the local authorities in connection with elementary vernacular education and trade schools. They consist of two elected representatives from each Markaz. The Mudîr is the *ex-officio* President of the Council.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 5 governorships (*muhâfzas*) of principal towns, and 14 *mudîrias* or provinces, subdivided into districts or Markazes.

In thirteen towns (Mansûra, Medinet el-Fayûm, Tanta, Zagazig, Damanhûr, Beni-Suêf, Mahalla el-Kubra, Minya, Mît Ghamr, Zifta, Kafr el-Zayât, Benha, and Port Said), Mixed Commissions have been formed with power to impose taxes on residents who have given an express consent to be taxed for municipal purposes.

In 41 other towns a third class of town council (Local Commissions) exists, but, in general, there is no power to impose local taxes, the revenue being derived from grants from the central Government, and receipts from water supply, slaughter houses, &c. During recent years, however, 22 of the Local Commissions have, with the express consent of foreigners and Egyptians, imposed local taxation for municipal purposes.

Governorships.

1. Cairo.
2. Alexandria.
3. Suez Canal (Port Said.—
Ismailia).
4. Suez.
5. Damietta.

Mudîrias.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Lower Egypt :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qalyûbiya. 2. Menûfiya. 3. Gharbiya. 4. Sharqiya. 5. Daqahliya. 6. Beheira. | <p>Upper Egypt :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Giza. 2. Beni-Suêf. 3. Faiyûm. 4. Minya. 5. Asyût. 6. Girga. 7. Qena. 8. Aswân. |
|---|---|

Area and Population.

The total area of Egypt proper, including the Libyan Desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and the Sinai Peninsula is about 350,000 square miles ; but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley and Delta, covers only 12,226 square miles. Canals, roads, date plantations, &c., cover 1,900 square miles ; 2,850 square miles are comprised in the surface of the Nile, marshes, and lakes. Egypt is divided into two

great districts—'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt.

The following table gives the area of the settled land surface, and the results of the census taken in March, 1917 :—

Administrative Division		Area in sq. miles	Total Population	Population per sq. mile
Governorates	Cairo	42	790,939	18,832
	Alexandria	19	444,617	23,401
	Damietta	11	30,984	2,817
	Canal (Port Said and Ismailia)	1½+1½	91,090	30,363
	Suez	3	30,996	10,332
	Frontier Districts	?	80,504	
Provinces:				
Lower Egypt	Beheira	1,726	892,216	517
	Daqahliya	1,006	986,643	981
	Gharbiya	2,534	1,659,313	655
	Menufiya	806	1,072,636	1,770
	Qalyubiya	358	528,581	1,476
	Sharqiya	1,322	955,497	723
Provinces:				
Upper Egypt	Asyût	768	981,197	1,278
	Aswân	168	253,340	1,508
	Beni-Suêf	409	452,893	1,107
	Faiyûm	669	507,617	759
	Girga	576	863,234	1,499
	Giza	398	524,852	1,317
	Minya	651	763,922	1,173
	Qena	754	840,317	1,114
Total		12,023	12,750,918	1,061

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures :—

1800 (French estimate)	2,460,200	1897 (Census)	9,734,405
1821 (Muhammad Ali)	2,536,400	1907 (Census)	11,287,359
1846 (Census)	4,476,440	1917 (Census)	12,750,918
1882 (Census)	6,831,131		

The average annual increase from 1846 to 1882 was 1·25 per cent. ; from 1882 to 1897, 2·76 per cent. ; 1897–1907, 1·49 per cent. ; 1907–1917, 1·26 per cent.

Estimated population, March, 1922 : 13,551,000. Births registered, 1920, 558,609 ; deaths, 369,912 ; 1921, births, 558,898 ; deaths, 334,439.

The principal towns, with their populations, according to the results of the census of 1917, are :—Cairo, 790,939 ; Alexandria, 444,617 ; Port Said (including Ismailia), 91,090 ; Suez, 30,996 ; Damietta, 30,984 ; Tanta, 74,195 ; Mansura, 49,238 ; Zagazig, 41,741 ; Damanhûr, 47,867 ; Benha, 18,607 ; Shibîn el-Kôm, 24,604 ; Asyût, 51,431 ; Aswân, 11,293 ; Beni Suêf, 31,986 ; Faiyûm, 44,400 ; Sohâg, 20,760 ; Giza, 18,714 ; Qena, 23,357 ; Minya, 34,945.

Religion and Instruction.

In 1917 the population consisted of 11,658,148 Moslems; 854,778 Orthodox; 47,481 Protestants; 107,687 Roman Catholics; 14,416 other Christians; 59,581 Jews; 8,827 others. Thus Moslems formed 91·43 per cent. of the population; Christians, 8·03 per cent.; Jews, 0·47 per cent.; others, 0·07 per cent. The principal seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of El-Azhar at Cairo, founded year 361 of the Hegira, 972 of the Christian era. In 1914 it had 405 professors and 9,749 students of Islam and subjects connected therewith. The Mosque of El-Ahmadi at Tanta had 113 professors and 2,860 students at the end of 1914. The Mosque of Damietta had in the same year 16 professors and 411 students, that of Dessûqi (Tanta), 16 professors and 280 students, and the Meshiakhat Olama of Alexandria 75 professors and 1,854 students. All these institutions are under the supervision of the Council of the University of El-Azhar.

There are in Egypt large numbers of native Christians connected with the various Oriental churches; of these, the largest and most influential are the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians; their creed is Orthodox (Jacobite), and was adopted in the first century of the Christian era. Its head is the Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St. Mark. There are three metropolitans and twelve bishops in Egypt, one metropolitan and two bishops in Abyssinia, and one bishop for Khartum; there are also arch-priests, priests, deacons, and monks. Priests must be married before ordination, but celibacy is imposed on monks and high dignitaries. The Copts use the Diocletian (or Martyrs') calendar, which differs by 284 years from the Gregorian calendar.

The following table shows the proportion of illiterates in the various religious communities (1917 census):—

Religion	Population	Number illiterate per 1000		
		Males	Females	Total
Moslems	11,658,148	901	994	947
Orthodox	854,778	739	920	829
Catholics and Protestants .	155,168	505	556	531
Jews	59,581	481	642	562
Others	23,243	912	955	934
Total	12,750,918	864	979	921

Until 1897, Government initiative in the matter of education was limited to supplying a Europeanised course of education designed to fit Egyptians for various branches of the public service and for professional careers. This system of schools, which owes its origin to the Europeanising zeal of Muhammad Ali Pasha, the first viceroy, consists of Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, and Professional Colleges (Law, Medicine, Engineering, Veterinary, Military, Teaching, Accountancy and Commerce, and Agriculture), in addition to a number of special schools.

Scattered throughout the country there have existed from time immemorial a number of indigenous schools called 'Maktabs.' In 1897, the Ministry of Education endeavoured to bring these independent 'Maktabs' voluntarily under Departmental supervision by means of a system of inspection and reward. Government aid was made dependent upon daily instruction being given in reading, writing, and arithmetic, apart from any religious teaching, and upon the school reaching a satisfactory level of

efficiency. The extent to which the scheme has developed is shown in the following table :

Year	Maktabs awarded grants-in-aid and under inspection					
	Number of Maktabs	Teachers	Attendance			Grant-in-aid £E
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1916-17	3,612	7,233	200,754	28,028	228,782	22,247
1917-18	3,534	6,582	184,404	24,782	209,186	22,043
1918-19	3,271	6,160	176,902	24,484	201,386	—
1919-20	3,182	5,819	175,549	26,708	202,257	22,632
1920-21	3,001	5,882	182,623	28,372	210,995	22,923

The following table gives statistics concerning the schools under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Government in 1897 and 1922 respectively. The schools marked with an asterisk are under Departments other than the Ministry of Education.

	1897			1922		
	Schools	Pupils		Schools	Pupils	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Higher Colleges :—						
Medicine and Pharmacy	1	40	11	1	377	—
* Law	1	75	—	1	546	—
Engineering	1	29	—	1	524	—
* Military	1	204	—	1	82	—
* Veterinary	—	—	—	1	31	—
Teaching	3	72	—	3	367	106
* School for Qâdis	—	—	—	1	98	—
* Agriculture	—	—	—	1	68	—
Accountancy and Commerce	—	—	—	1	48	—
Special and Technical Schools :—						
Agriculture (Intermediate)	1	59	—	1	97	—
School for Qâdis (Intermediate)	—	—	—	1	141	—
Accountancy & Commerce (Intermediate)	—	—	—	1	288	—
Technical (Intermediate)	2	356	—	1	313	—
School of Egyptian Arts & Crafts	—	—	—	1	148	—
Trades (Elementary)	—	—	—	4	702	—
Teaching (Elementary)	—	—	—	11	582	547
Domestic Economy	—	—	—	1	—	70
Nurses and midwives	1	—	9	1	—	49
* Police	—	—	—	1	105	—
* Reformatory Schools	—	—	—	2	626	108
Secondary Schools	3	612	—	10	3,786	44
Higher Primary Schools	38	6,880	270	39	11,382	901
Higher Elementary Schools	—	—	—	6	250	682
Maktabs (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	55	2,547	377	222	13,754	10,058
Infant Schools	—	—	—	2	272	—

The number of schools under the control of the Provincial Councils in

January, 1922, either through direct management or through grants-in-aid, was as follows :—

	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Maktabas (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	3,234	200,113	29,171	229,284
Elementary Training Colleges for Teachers	15	719	250	969
Industrial, Agricultural and Commercial Schools	24	2,306	—	2,306
Higher Primary Schools	65	7,642	1,479	9,121
Total	3,338	210,780	30,900	241,680

By agreement with the Provincial Councils it was decided in 1912 that the Ministry of Education should hand over to the Councils the duty of making provision for Elementary Schools in their areas, including the giving of grants-in-aid to the private Maktabas.

The Ministry of Education had under its direct management (January, 1922) :—

	Attendance		
	Boys	Girls	Total
142 Maktabas	10,829	10,441	21,270
11 Training Colleges for Elementary Teachers	582	547	1,129
1 Domestic School	—	70	70
1 School for Nurses and Midwives	—	49	49
4 Trades Schools	702	—	702
39 Higher Primary Schools	11,382	901	12,283
10 Secondary Schools	3,786	44	3,830
6 Technical and Commercial Schools (and night classes)	1,605	—	1,605
1 School of Medicine (and Pharmacy)	377	—	377
1 School of Engineering	524	—	524
3 Higher Training Colleges	367	106	473
1 Higher School of Commerce and Accountancy	48	—	48
1 Egyptian Educational Mission in Europe	50	8	58
6 Higher Elementary Schools	250	682	932
2 Infant Schools	272	—	272
	30,774	12,848	43,622

Under other Government Departments are the School of Law (546 students), the Military School (82 cadets), the Veterinary School (31 students), the Higher School of Agriculture (68 students), the Intermediate School of Agriculture (97 students), the School for Cadis (higher section, 98, lower, 141 students), the Police School (105 cadets), and 2 reformatories (626 boys, 108 girls). It is proposed to establish a State University at Cairo.

Justice.

The indigenous tribunals of the country are the *Mehkmas*, presided over by the *Qadis*. At the present time, they retain jurisdiction only in matters of personal law (marriage, succession, &c.), and *wakfs*—the latter being either charitable foundations, or family settlements with an ultimate remainder in favour of a charitable foundation—and also in certain non-religious cases (e.g. succession) between non-Moslem natives. In matters of personal law other than intestate succession non-Mussulmans are, however, in general subject to their own Patriarchate, or other religious authority. In other matters, natives are justiciable before the so-called Native Tribunals established in 1883. These now consist of 90 Summary Tribunals, each presided over by a single judge, with civil jurisdiction in matters up to £E150 in value, and criminal jurisdiction in offences punishable by fine or by imprisonment up to three years, that is, police offences and misdemeanours; eight Central Tribunals, each of the Chambers of which consists of three judges; and a Court of Appeal at Cairo, about one-third of its members being European. Under a law of 1904, there are also weekly sittings in the Governorate Qisims (to the number of 28) for the disposal of petty offences, the judge having powers up to three months' imprisonment or fine of £E10, and the prosecution being conducted by the police. Civil cases not within the competence of the Summary Tribunals are heard in first instance by the Central Tribunals, with an appeal to the Court of Appeal. The Central Tribunals also hear civil and criminal appeals from the Summary Tribunals. Since 1905 serious crimes (and, under a law of 1910, all press offences) are tried at the Central Tribunals by three judges of the Court of Appeal sitting as an Assize Court, assizes being held monthly. There is a recourse on points of law, in criminal matters, to five judges of the Court of Appeal sitting in Cairo as a Court of Cassation. The prosecution before Summary Tribunals and Assize Courts is entrusted to the *Parquet*, which is directed by a *Procureur Général*; the investigation of crime is ordinarily conducted by the *Parquet*, or by the police under the direction of the *Parquet*: cases going before an Assize Court are further submitted to a special committing judge. Offences against irrigation laws, &c., are tried by special administrative tribunals.

The so-called "Cantonal Courts," created by a law of July, 1912, are composed of village notables, and have general civil jurisdiction in suits up to £E5 in value, besides an extended jurisdiction in special matters, and a petty criminal jurisdiction with penalties up to 24 hours' imprisonment or PT25 fine. The jurisdiction of each court extends to a group of villages. The courts are now 236 in number.

Owing to the Capitulations, which still apply to Egypt, foreigners are exempted from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals. Mixed tribunals were instituted in 1876, consisting partly of native and partly of foreign judges, with jurisdiction, in civil matters, between natives and foreigners and between foreigners of different nationalities, or even between foreigners of the same nationality if the dispute relates to land in Egypt. These Tribunals have, also, a limited penal jurisdiction, notably in cases of police offences, offences against the bankruptcy laws, and misappropriation of property seized by order of the tribunal. There are three Mixed Tribunals of First Instance, with a Court of Appeal sitting at Alexandria.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for six years :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	££	££		££	££
1917-18	23,166,074	22,496,948	1920-21	46,446,921	62,051,182
1918-19	27,661,289	23,884,328	1921-22	41,803,166	37,747,112
1919-20	33,677,401	28,991,984	1922-23 ¹	33,630,600	31,440,000

¹ Estimates.

The final accounts for the year 1921-22 (April 1 to March 31), and the budget estimates for the year 1922-23, are as follows :—

Receipts	1921-22 Actual figures	1922-23 Estimates	Expenditure	1921-22 Actual figures	1922-23 Estimates
	££	££		££	££
Direct taxes:			Civil List	551,523	560,502
Land tax, &c.	5,580,838	5,550,000	Expenses of Administration	12,424,072	13,242,914
Indirect taxes:			Expenses of Revenue Earn-		
Customs	4,868,170	3,214,000	ing Administrations:		
Tobacco	5,892,828	6,000,000	Railways	4,259,814	3,186,467
Excise	172,473	550,000	Telegraphs	218,838	234,394
Miscellaneous			Post Office	481,568	520,741
taxes	464,749	511,000	Telephones	181,531	194,878
Receipts from			Army:		
Revenue earn-			Egyptian Army	1,900,069	1,838,474
ing Adminis-			Army of Occupation	146,250	146,250
trations:			Pensions	844,694	1,066,810
Railways	8,008,734	7,400,000	Tribute and Debt:		
Telegraphs	323,348	310,000	Tribute	664,826	664,826
Post Office	600,184	580,000	Expenses of Caisse de la		
Telephones	335,264	340,000	Dette	38,347	44,160
Receipts from			Consolidated Debt	3,552,266	3,552,266
Administrative			Non-Consolidated Debt	345,807	354,918
Services:			Sundries	—	24,292
Ports and			War Gratuities	3,852,457	2,500,000
Lighthouses	264,931	252,000	Special Bonus	8,462	—
Judicial and			Settlement of claims arising		
Registration			out of the recent disorders	524,672	90,000
fees	1,954,140	2,123,000	Purchase and distribution of		
Miscellaneous			articles of prime necessity	4,852,586	75,000
Revenue	11,867,311	6,124,000	Temporary Commissions	11,955	12,000
Total ordinary			Arrears regraded salaries	—	500,000
revenue	39,632,970	32,954,000	Total Ordinary Expen-		
Extraordinary			diture	34,859,737	28,808,890
revenue	2,170,196	676,000	Expenditure for new works	2,887,375	2,631,110
Draft on gen-			Excess of receipts over		
eral reserve	—	—	expenditure	—	2,190,000
Total	41,803,166	33,630,000	Total	37,747,112	33,630,000

The foreign debt of Egypt began in 1862, when loans amounting to 3,292,800*l.* were issued for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt. Other issues followed in rapid succession. The dual control by England and France began in 1879. In January, 1880, the two Controllers-General reported that Egypt could not possibly meet her engagements in full, and in July the Liquidation Law, in accordance with the recommendation of an Inter-

national Commission of the Great Powers, was promulgated. By this law the Unified Debt was reduced to 4 per cent. interest; further conversions were made, and the Unified Debt thus increased to 60,958,240l; certain unconsolidated liabilities were added to the Preference debt, which thus rose to 22,743,800l.; and the Daira Sania debt was increased to 9,512,900l., the interest being reduced to 4 per cent. In 1885 and subsequent years further loans and conversions were entered into.

The Daira Sania and the Domains loans were paid off on October 15, 1905, and June 1, 1913, respectively. The amount and the charge of the various debts in April, 1922, were as follows:—

	Debt	Charge
	£	£E
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent.	5,661,800	307,125
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	31,127,780	1,062,235
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960	2,182,906
Total	92,761,540	3,552,266

The charges on account of debts of all kinds (including tribute), as shown in the estimates for 1921-22, amount to £E4,611,378.

In 1888 and 1890, reserve funds were established, the balances of which, in virtue of the Anglo-French Convention of April 4, 1904, were placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government in 1905, less certain sums remaining in the hands of the Caisse de la Dette Publique for the service of the debt. The amount received by the Egyptian Government was carried to a General Reserve Fund. In this Fund on April 1, 1921, there was a balance of £E5,569,659.

Defence

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

Under the constitution granted to Egypt defence is for the present reserved and remains under British control. Service in the army is compulsory, but, owing to the small contingent required, only a fraction (4 per cent.) of the men who are liable actually serve. Service is for three years. In the Sudanese battalions service is voluntary and extended. The army consists of 5 squadrons of cavalry, a camel corps, 5 batteries, 18 battalions of infantry (of which 6 are Sudanese and 1 is a special "Equatorial" battalion), a railway battalion, and various departments. Most of the higher posts are held by British officers. The strength of the army is about 17,000.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Before the outbreak of war in August, 1914, the British garrison, or army of occupation, consisted of a cavalry regiment, a horse artillery battery, a mountain battery, a company of engineers, and 4 battalions (one company in Cyprus) stationed in the Nile Delta, and of a battalion of infantry and detachment of garrison artillery stationed in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The establishment, including departmental services, was 6,067 of all ranks.

In 1922 the British garrison consisted of 3 regiments of cavalry, 3 batteries R.H.A., 3 field and 3 pack batteries, 2 companies of engineers and 5 battalions of infantry, and one armoured car company. Egypt is also the Headquarters of the Middle East Air Command, and contains four squadrons of aeroplanes and a number of air depôts. In addition there were Indian troops to the number of 20,000.

The Government has a sloop of 1,310 tons, armed with 4 in. guns, bought out of the British Navy, and twelve stern-wheel gunboats on the Nile.

Production and Industry.

The cultivable area of Egypt Proper was reckoned in 1921 at 8,040,672 feddâns (1 feddân = 1·038 acre), and of this 2,706,442 were uncultivated for want of reclamation. The land-tax has been readjusted, the old distinction between Kharâgi and Ushûri* tax has disappeared, and the taxes on land range from 2 piastres (1 piastre = 2½d.) to 164 piastres per feddân according to the rental value. The *corvée*, or forced labour, has been abolished, but the inhabitants are still called out to guard or repair the Nile banks in flood time, and are also liable in any sudden emergency; in 1913 none were called out; in 1914, 21,600; in 1916, 113,000. The agricultural population (Fellahin) forms about 62 per cent. of the whole. A large proportion of them are small landholders with under 51 feddâns, while others, almost or altogether landless, are labourers, the relation between the employers and the employed being mostly hereditary. The following table shows, in March 1922, the number of landholders and the distribution of the land among foreigners and natives:—

Extent of holding in feddâns	Foreigners		Natives		Total of area		Total of Landowners	
	Area in feddâns	Land-owners	Area in feddâns	Land-owners	Feddâns	Per-centage	Land-owners	Per-centage
Up to 1	1,171	2,185	499,154	1,226,364	500,325	9·0	1,228,549	64·9
From 1-5	4,667	1,788	1,075,364	509,494	1,080,031	19·4	511,282	27·0
„ 5-10	5,133	698	550,728	80,219	555,861	10·0	20,917	4·3
„ 10-20	7,721	543	525,083	38,557	532,804	9·5	39,100	2·0
„ 20-30	7,703	310	281,993	11,645	289,696	5·2	11,955	0·6
„ 30-50	12,345	311	346,917	9,077	359,262	6·4	9,888	0·5
Over 50	512,747	1,330	1,743,774	11,846	2,256,521	40·5	13,176	0·7
Total	551,487	7,165	5,023,013	1,887,202	5,574,500	100·0	1,894,367	100·0

Extensive reservoir works, consisting of a dam at Aswân, a barrage at Esna, a barrage at Asyût, and a barrage at Zifta, have been completed. The original storage capacity of the reservoir was 1,065,000,000 cubic metres. The level of the dam has been raised by 6 metres and the capacity of the reservoir increased to 2,423,000,000 cubic metres. The barrage at Esna ensures adequate irrigation to a large area of basin land even in a year of low Nile. North of Deirût an area of approximately half a million acres has been converted from basin to perennial irrigation in the last ten years. The area and production of cotton in six years were:—

Season	Area. Feddâns	Crop. Qantârs	Season	Area. Feddâns	Crop. Qantârs
1916-17	1,656,000	5,060,000	1919-20	1,574,000	5,572,000
1917-18	1,677,000	6,298,000	1920-21	1,291,889	6,036,000
1918-19	1,861,000	4,821,000	1921-22	1,465,136	4,000,000 ¹

¹ Estimate.

In 1921 the area and yield of wheat were 1,458,180 acres and 1,007,268 tons; barley, 393,963 acres and 259,991 tons; maize, 2,085,562 acres; millet, 269,351 acres; rice, 324,014 acres; sugar-cane, 66,424 acres.

In 1921 the sugar exported amounted to 7,471 tons, valued at £E313,041 and the cotton exported amounted to 4,791,717 qantârs, valued at £E28,375,249 (1 qantâr=99·05 lbs.).

The principal mineral products in 1921 were (in metric tons): Phosphate rock, 122,024; petroleum, 178,284; manganese iron ore, 55,065. The production of gold in 1920 was 141 oz. Other products are: nitrate shale, carbonates and sulphate of soda, ochres, sulphate of magnesia, talc, building stones, clay, gypsum, natron, nitrate of soda, salt, and turquoise. The following minerals are also known to exist, namely, alum, copper ore, beryl, granite, ornamental stones, and sulphur.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for five years :—

Year	Merchandise ¹		Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E	£E	£E
1918	51,155,306	45,370,020	611,009	5,500
1919	47,409,717	75,888,321	183,513	3,174
1920	101,880,963	85,467,061	399,039	11,841
1921	55,507,984	36,856,062	214,576	58,552
1922	43,333,938	48,716,418	89,902	10,418

¹ Excluding re-exports (£E2,661,246 in 1922) and transit trade (£E4,969,131 in 1922).

Commerce (merchandise) by principal countries :—

Countries of origin or destination	Imports from		Exports to	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Argentina . . .	1,540,489	96,569	1,129	1,805
Australasia . . .	3,159,417	872,426	3,627	4,452
Belgium . . .	1,210,124	1,409,672	190,473	291,348
Chile . . .	267,472	983,070	703	119
China . . .	1,082,203	577,375	69,162	29,368
France . . .	4,167,811	4,020,552	2,832,943	4,896,578
Germany . . .	1,649,458	2,815,786	1,486,951	1,909,543
Greece . . .	1,282,742	1,202,703	415,778	207,831
India and Aden . .	1,536,940	1,892,269	138,868	133,661
Italy . . .	3,092,516	3,151,057	1,145,142	2,613,658
Japan . . .	746,856	558,857	1,150,239	1,101,447
Switzerland . . .	613,033	515,546	1,346,187	1,279,185
United Kingdom . .	16,937,889	14,731,695	17,045,830	23,037,260
United States . . .	8,355,500	1,590,384	6,523,615	9,100,906

Value of the leading imports and exports during three years :—

Merchandise	Imports			Exports		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Animals & animal food products . . .	2,080,793	1,362,461	1,779,130	328,457	372,512	550,089
Hides, skins and leather goods . . .	1,602,519	534,665	585,130	743,194	443,248	244,066
Other animal products . . .	60,657	56,487	52,421	52,788	68,820	84,600
Cereals, vegetables . . .	13,285,001	11,564,771	3,907,894	5,116,788	4,840,616	5,578,397
Colonial produce . . .	4,849,342	1,352,853	1,376,633	1,159,495	325,636	342,647
Spirits, oils, &c. . .	5,947,634	3,817,557	2,829,151	216,339	238,406	632,511
Paper, books, &c. . .	2,150,094	998,545	909,789	211,871	106,801	70,881
Wood & coal . . .	11,993,427	6,179,055	3,842,267	56,574	55,804	43,489
Stone, earthenware and glass . . .	1,931,528	1,128,880	1,265,934	8,219	5,933	7,561
Colouring materials . . .	886,200	467,233	441,423	51,741	53,241	54,095
Chemicals, perfumes, &c. . .	5,530,829	2,399,716	2,964,733	679,177	809,955	141,597
Textiles & yarns . . .	34,441,258	14,682,793	14,865,308	75,612,121	28,611,329	39,937,017
Metals and manuf. . .	11,442,153	7,382,381	5,357,161	169,069	147,564	345,889
Sundries . . .	2,094,520	1,607,459	1,000,653	110,107	72,677	57,259
Tobacco . . .	3,184,998	1,973,128	1,556,311	951,121	703,520	631,320
Total	101,880,963	55,507,984	43,333,938	55,467,061	36,356,062	48,716,418

¹ The cotton tissues imported amounted, in 1920 to £E18,985,634; in 1921 £E7,942,683; in 1922 to £E3,170,232. The quantity of raw cotton exported was, in 1920, 4,601,467 qantars, valued at £E75,096,026; 1921, 4,791,717 qantars, valued at £E28,375,249; 1922, 6,479,372 qantars, valued at £E39,714,845.

Of the total imports in 1919, the value of £E34,882,872 and of the exports the value of £E72,453,903, passed through the port of Alexandria; 1920 imports £E80,988,567, exports £E82,456,180; 1921, imports £E45,191,215, exports £E34,316,779; 1922, imports £E34,899,577; exports £E46,679,823.

Principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt, according to British Board of Trade returns :—

Year	British Imports from Egypt				Exports of British Produce to Egypt			
	Raw Cotton	Cotton Seed	Eggs	Oil Seed Cake	Cotton Goods	Coal, &c.	Iron & Steel and Manufactures	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1917	25,137,884	3,269,180	1,015,340	1,371,412	7,728,861	2,188,828	773,324	1,017,368
1918	14,469,567	6,394,130	715,170	9,716	13,824,498	2,529,554	797,899	1,039,180
1919	50,840,518	5,003,330	930,674	969,783	9,014,163	3,543,510	1,101,280	841,964
1920	60,646,232	4,412,048	587,450	1,067,874	22,117,069	4,505,082	2,806,332	3,453,520
1921	20,258,891	2,930,808	508,256	854,088	9,805,007	1,888,665	1,340,295	712,703

Total trade between Egypt and U. K. (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Imports from Egypt into U. K. . .	54,151	60,671	69,331	26,922	31,106
Exports to Egypt from U.K. . .					
British produce . . .	22,202	19,405	43,644	18,884	15,562
Foreign and Colonial produce . .	183	826	1,179	385	—

• Including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1921, excluding warships and vessels requisitioned by the military authorities, 6,537 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 18,915,693 entered at, and 6,532 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 18,932,554 departed from, all the Egyptian ports (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez Basin, Suez Road, Tor, and El Kosseir). These figures include Suez Canal transits. The total number of sailing vessels (both foreign and coasting trade, but excluding sponge and fishing boats) that entered the ports was 2,198 of 110,942 net tons, and of those that departed, 2,193 of 109,157 net tons.

Arrivals and departures of commercial steamers at Alexandria in six years:—

Year	Arrivals		Departures	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
1916 ¹	554	966,673	705	1,343,867
1917 ¹	346	641,060	366	687,684
1918 ¹	339	738,062	395	900,192
1919 ¹	726	1,330,702	735	1,362,431
1920 ¹	1,242	2,527,436	1,216	2,499,557
1921 ¹	1,468	2,776,193	1,445	2,759,496

¹ Excluding supplies and military transports.

The mercantile steamers visiting the port of Alexandria in 1921 comprised :

Nationality	Arrivals		Departures	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
British	535	1,181,128	531	1,132,093
Italian	294	602,351	296	601,294
American	56	181,343	58	187,474
French	135	362,912	180	359,499
Greek	182	130,270	179	129,080
Japanese	9	22,827	9	22,827
Norwegian	33	52,830	29	46,439
Swedish	15	27,010	12	22,877
Russian	16	11,094	16	14,194
Spanish	14	21,216	14	21,216
Other	179	233,212	171	222,408
Total (All Shipping)	1,468	2,776,193	1,445	2,759,496

Suez Canal.

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of commercial vessels (excluding vessels requisitioned by the military authorities) of all nationalities that passed through the Canal in 1921.

Nationality	No. of transits	Suez Canal net tonnage	Nationality	No. of transits	Suez Canal net tonnage
British	2,384	11,300,683	Norwegian	68	258,905
American	143	708,558	Russian	4	11,554
Danish	53	233,256	Spanish	11	30,639
Dutch	458	2,033,000	Swedish	49	204,200
French	207	959,367	Other nationalities	27	72,939
German	35	171,447			
Greek	18	58,036	Total (1921)	3,914	17,971,494
Italian	239	909,976			
Japanese	223	1,020,984	Total (1922)	4,315	20,743,245

The number of Government vessels that passed through the Canal in 1921 was 62 of 175,264 Suez Canal net tonnage (including 34 British of 107,263 net tonnage).

The number and net tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal (including warships), and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in six years:—

Year	No. of Transits	Net Tonnage	Receipts ¹	Year	No. of Transits	Net Tonnage	Receipts ¹
			£				£
1916	3,110	12,325,347	3,581,771	1919	3,986	16,013,802	7,388,836
1917	2,353	8,368,918	2,880,761	1920	4,009	17,574,057	10,698,427
1918	2,522	9,251,601	3,718,796	1921	3,975	18,118,999	10,405,440

Taken at 25 francs = £1.

The number of passengers (civil and military) who went through the canal was, in 1916, 283,030; 1917, 142,313; 1918, 105,914; 1919, 527,502; 1920, 500,147; 1921, 295,199.

The Suez Canal is 103 miles long (including 4 miles of approach channels for the harbours), connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. It was opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The concession to the Suez Canal Company expires on November 17, 1968.

Internal Communications.

On March 31, 1922, there were (exclusive of sidings) 2,319 miles of rails (double and single) belonging to and worked by the State, and 721 miles of rails of agricultural light railways owned by private companies: 1,154 miles of State and 623 miles of companies' rails are in the Delta, and 1,165 miles of State and 98 miles of light railways are in Upper Egypt. The railways have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. inside rails, except the line from Luxor to Assuan, which is 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and that to the Western Oases, which is 2 ft. 5½ in.

The length of line of the State Railways (excluding the auxiliary railways of Upper Egypt, 266 miles, and the Western Oasis railway, 141 miles) in 1921 was 1,912 miles; the number of passengers carried in 1921–22, 27,342,000; weight of goods carried, including service transports, 5,484,165 tons; and the net receipts, £E1,859,346.

The working expenses, £E6,540,423 in 1921–22, represent an average of 82·79 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were £E7,899,769.

The telegraphs and telephones have belonged to the Egyptian Government since April, 1918. On March 31, 1921, they were of a total length of

8,896 miles, the length of the wire being 24,844 miles. The Eastern Telegraph Company, by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria *via* Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India. The number of telegrams in 1921 was 2,534,700, as against 2,783,395 in 1920, not including railway service telegrams (2,043,411), and those sent (544,970) and received (492,282) by the Eastern Telegraph. The Abu Zabal wireless station commenced working in April, 1922.

There were, in 1921, 2,909 post offices and stations. In the internal service (1921) there passed through the post-office 52,249,000 letters and post-cards, and 20,091,000 newspapers, &c., and samples; in the external service, 24,530,000 letters and post-cards, and 9,221,000 newspapers, &c., and samples. Official correspondence, not here included, amounted in 1921 to 8,132,000 articles. Receipts £E600,184; expenses £E481,568.

There is a regular fortnightly air mail service via Cairo between Palestine and Mesopotamia, and a similar service in the reverse direction.

Banks and Credit.

The National Bank has a capital of 3,000,000*l.* with reserve funds amounting to 2,000,000*l.* The Agricultural Bank has a capital of 3,740,000*l.* It has Government guarantee of interest at 3 per cent., and it lends money to the Fellahin at 8 per cent. interest.

There are in addition eight mortgage banks and five ordinary banks working chiefly in Egypt with a total paid up capital of £E41,011,369, *i.e.*, £E39,381,066 for the former and £E1,630,303 for the latter. The reserve funds of these two groups of banks and of the National and the Agricultural Banks of Egypt amount to £E5,220,330 and £E3,091,368 respectively.

In 1901, a Post-Office Savings Bank was opened, and on December 31 of that year, it had 6,740 depositors with balances amounting to £E47,492. On December 31, 1921, the depositors numbered 93,360, and their balances amounted to £E1,268,130.

In April, 1912, a rural savings bank service was inaugurated. At the end of that year the balance of deposits in the new branch amounted to £E25,413, and the number of accounts to 127,927. On December 31, 1921, the balance amounted to £E11,200, and the number of accounts to 723. The balance of deposits in the savings banks of the foreign banks on the same date amounted to £E900,371 and the number of depositors to 11,710.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

By decree of October 18, 1916 (20 Zi-l-Higga 1334), the monetary unit of Egypt is the gold Egyptian pound of 100 piastres. It weighs 8·5 grammes ·875 fine, and therefore contains 7·4375 grammes of fine gold. Its value in sterling is £1 Os. 6½*d.* A new coinage was introduced at the same time. It replaces the monogram of the Sultan of Turkey by that of the Sultan of Egypt.

The 10-piastre silver piece weighs 14 grammes ·833 fine, and therefore contains 11·67 grammes of fine silver. The piastre is worth 2·46*d.* in English money. It is subdivided into tenths (*ushr el girsh* or *millièmes*).

Coins in circulation are the Egyptian pound (100 piastres) and half pound in gold; 20, 10, 5, and 2 piastre pieces in silver; 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ piastre pieces in nickel, and $\frac{1}{16}$ piece in bronze. Silver coin is legal tender only up to £E2, and nickel or bronze coins up to 10 piastres. For some years gold coins have not been issued, and the gold circulating in Egypt and the Sudan is almost exclusively English sovereigns, which are legal tender at the rate of 97½ piastres. The gold pieces of the Latin Monetary Union equivalent to the French 20 franc piece are permitted to circulate at a uniform rate of £E0·7715.

Bank notes are issued by the National Bank in various denominations from £E0·25 to £E100. They are in principle not legal tender, but since the war they have been made legal tender and inconvertible. The amount in circulation at the end of August, 1922, was £E25,360,000. In 1918 the Government issued currency notes of 10 piastres and 5 piastres, but these have now been withdrawn, and the amount of currency notes in circulation has shrunk from £E163,500 in August, 1920, to £E129,000 at the end of August, 1922.

Egyptian money is now minted at the Birmingham and other foreign Mints. The nominal value of the coinage (including recoinage) from 1887 to 1921 was :—

Years	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.
1887-1918	62,024	7,652,504	708,773	23,724	8,442,025
1919	—	33,400	101,800	—	135,200
1920	—	48,800	111,840	—	160,640
1921	—	117,800	71,040	—	188,840
1887-1921	62,024	7,852,504	988,453	23,724	8,926,705

The principal units of Egyptian weights and measures are defined in terms of the metre of the "Commission Internationale du mètre" by the Law No. 10 of September 26, 1914. The equivalents remain the same as were defined by the Decree of April 28, 1891.

Measures of length : *Diraa baladi* = 0 metre 58 centimetres.

„ weight : *Dirhem* = 3 grams 12 centigrams.

„ capacity : *Ardeb* = 198 litres.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

The *Ardeb* is equal to 43·555 gallons, or 5·44436 bushels.

The approximate weight of the ardeb is as follows :—Wheat, 334 rotls; beans, 345 rotls; barley, 267 rotls; maize, 312 rotls; cotton seed, 270 rotls.

WEIGHTS.

Okieh = 1·3207 ounce.

Rotl = 99049 lb.

Oke = 2·7513 lbs.

Qantdr { or 100 Rotls or } = 99·0493 lbs.
 { 36 Okes }

LENGTH MEASURES.

	Inches
<i>Diraa Baladi</i> (town)	= 22·8347
<i>Diraa Mimari</i> for building, &	= 29·5276
<i>Qassabah</i> = 3·8823 yards	= 139·7639

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Feddan, the unit of measure for land, = 7,463·148 sq. pics = 1·03808 acres.
 1 sq. pic = 6·06 sq. ft. = 0·5628 sq. metre.

British Representatives.

His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan.—His Excellency Field-Marshal Viscount *Allenby*, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., etc. Appointed October, 1919.

Plenipotentiary Minister.—Hon. Ernest *Scott*, C.M.G., M.V.O.

Secretaries.—A. J. Clark *Kerr*, G. C. M. *Vereker*, M.C., A. F. H. *Wiggin*, and C. M. *Patrick*.

Acting Oriental Secretary.—R. G. *Gayer Anderson*.

Consul-General at Alexandria.—Arthur D. *Alban*, O.B.E.

Consul at Cairo.—H. L. *Rabino*, O.B.E.

Consul at Port Said.—W. *Hough*.

Commercial Agent for Egypt and Sudan.—E. H. *Mulock*.

There are also Consular representatives at Suez, Mansura, Tanta, Zagazig, and Birket-es-Sab.

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ESTONIA.

(EESTI WABARIK.)

Estonia comprises the former Russian Government of Estland, the northern part of Livland, the Islands Saaremaa (Oesel), Hiiumaa (Dagö), and Muhumaa in the Baltic Sea, part of the Petseri district of the Pskov Government, and part of the Gdowski district of the Petrograd Government.

After the Bolshevik *coup d'état*, Estonia, on February 24, 1918, declared her independence, and was recognised in the same year as a *de facto* independent body by Great Britain (May 3), France (May 13), and Italy (May 29). On January 26, 1921, the Supreme Council accorded *de jure* recognition to Estonia.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of the Estonian Republic was passed by the Constituent Assembly on June 15, 1920, and has been in force since December 20, 1920.

The power of the State is in the hands of the people. The sovereign power is assured to the people by means of the elections to the Legislative Assembly (*Riigikogu*, State Assembly), the referendum, and the right of initiating legislation.

The State Assembly is composed of 100 members, elected for three years on the basis of proportional representation, and by universal, direct, equal, and secret suffrage. The Assembly forms the Government, and accepts its resignation, promulgates the laws, passes the budget, decides the financial policy generally, ratifies treaties, the mobilisation decree, and state of siege, &c.

The signatures of 25,000 citizens are necessary in demanding a referendum, proposing a new law, or amending the existing laws. The budget and measures affecting war, peace and foreign treaties cannot be submitted to a referendum.

The executive power consists of the State Head (*Riigivanem*, State Elder), and ministers, who form the Government. The Government directs the foreign and home policy of the Republic, appoints officials (except where special laws exist), and introduces legislation. It is chosen by the State Assembly, and is responsible to that body. The Government collectively and individually must possess the confidence of the Assembly, and must resign if a vote of no confidence is passed. The Government is the Commander-in-Chief of the Republican defence forces in peace time.

The members of local organs of self-government are elected on a basis similar to that on which rests the elections to the State Assembly. If the law has not created special offices, the executive power of the Government is exercised through the local government institutions.

All Estonian citizens are equal in the eyes of the law. There is no death penalty.

The national flag of Estonia is blue, black and white in horizontal stripes.

The elections for the Estonian Diet were held on November 28, 1920, and resulted in the return of the following parties:—Reformist Labour, 22; Agrarians, 21; Populists, 10; Christian Party, 7; Social Democrats, 18; Independent Socialists, 11; Communists, 5; Balts, 4; Russian, 1; Economist Group, 1; making a total of 100.

AREA AND POPULATION—RELIGION AND INSTRUCTION 877

The cabinet was formed on November 25, 1922. The Prime Minister is called the State Head.

State Head (Riigivanem).—I. Kukk.

Area and Population.—The boundary line between Estonia and Russia is defined by the Peace Treaty of February 2, 1920. The boundaries between Estonia and Latvia were settled on July 3, 1920. The extreme length is about 217 miles, and the breadth about 124 miles, the total area being about 16,955 square miles.

The population of 1,109,479 (preliminary 1921 census result) is composed as to 92 per cent. of Estonians, 1·5 per cent. of Germans (Balts), and 6·5 per cent. of Russians and other nationalities.

The Republic is divided into eleven districts, as follows (the capitals are given in brackets, and when two are given the second mentioned is the German name):—Harju (Tallinn-Reval), Wiru (Rakvere-Wesenberg), Jarva (Paide-Weissenstein), Laane (Hapsal), Tartu (Tartu-Dorpat), Woru (Woru), Wiljandi (Wiljandi-Fellin), Parnu (Parnu), Saaremaa-Oesel (Kuresaare-Arensburg), Petseri (Petseri), and Walga (Walk). The capital, Tallinn (Reval), was founded in 1219 at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, and in 1922 had 123,496 inhabitants. The university town of Tartu (Dorpat) had 50,000 inhabitants. The population of the port of Parnu, on the Gulf of Riga, was 23,000, and that of the manufacturing town of Narva 35,000.

Religion and Instruction.—There is no State religion in Estonia. Five-sixths of the population are Lutherans, the rest Greek Orthodox, Catholics, &c.

Elementary education is obligatory and gratuitous. In 1921-22 there were 1,221 elementary schools with a four years' course in the Estonian Republic. Of this number 1,199 were supported by local authorities and 22 were private schools. The number of higher schools with a seven years' course amounted to 221, six of which were private. The number of middle schools for general education, gymnasiums, and so on, was 70, of which number 38 were private schools (mostly supported by the Government).

For special or professional education there are teachers' seminaries in Tallinn, Tartu, Hapsal, and Rakvere, navigation schools in Tallinn, Kasmu, Kuresaare, and Parnu, commercial schools with an eight years' course, agricultural schools with a four years' course, mercantile schools with a four years' course, and industrial and art schools with a six years' course.

The minority nationals (Germans, Russians, Swedes, and Letts) are guaranteed education in their mother tongue.

For higher education there are the Dorpat University (founded in 1632), which on December 1, 1919, was re-opened as an Estonian seat of learning maintained by the Government; number of students (1921), 2,775 (2,001 men and 774 women); the Technicum at Tallinn is a higher professional school with 500 students in 1920.

Justice.—The supreme judicial power is invested in the State Court of Justice, which is elected by the State Assembly and sits in Tartu (Dorpat).

The laws are being gradually revised by the State Assembly.

Finance.—Estimated revenue and expenditure for four years were as follows (in Estonian marks):—

	1920	1921	1922	1923
Revenue ...	2,750,971,900	6,386,914,772	5,803,168,900	6,180,524,000
Expenditure ...	2,750,971,900	6,386,914,772	5,803,168,900	6,180,524,000

The foreign debt of Estonia (January 1, 1922), amounted to about 4,000,000*l.* (14,008,464 dollars to the United States, 10,000,000 francs to France, and 251,000*l.* to Great Britain), and the internal debt to 2,800,000,000 Estonian marks.

Defence.—Military service is compulsory. The period of service in the active army is $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. The army is organised in 3 divisions. The peace strength in 1922 was 15,000, and the mobilisable strength 90,000. The military budget for 1922–23 was 168,000,000 Estonian marks.

The naval forces consist of two ex-Russian destroyers (1,600 and 1,800 tons, 4-in. guns), a former Russian gunboat, carrying two 4·7-in. guns, about twelve mine-layers and sweepers, and two Peipus Lake gunboats.

Production.—Agriculture is the chief occupation. Half the area of Estonia was taken up by large landed properties of more than 2,000 hectares each. By the passing of the Agrarian Reform Bill these estates were parcelled out to the peasants. The total area is about 10,851,648 acres, divided as follows: forest land, 2,220,002 acres (20·1 per cent.); fields, 2,532,799 acres (22·9 per cent.); meadows, 2,602,274 acres (24·46 per cent.); pastures, 1,836,302 acres (17·48 per cent.); untillable land, 1,632,206 acres (15·04 per cent.), including a peat bog of 496,112 acres.

The principal crops, with acreage and yield, are shown as follows:—

	Acreage		Yield in tons.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Rye	350,670	366,366	95,581	157,145
Wheat	30,727	49,315	7,360	21,228
Barley	273,049	289,559	53,883	117,529
Potatoes	157,286	166,925	568,730	672,543

In 1922 Estonia had 529,368 head of cattle, 754,937 sheep, 272,348 pigs, and 198,787 horses.

Commerce.—The chief exports are flax, timber, cellulose, and meat. The trade in 1921 amounted to 9,380,341 pounds (62 pounds=1 ton) of imports, valued at 4,395,577,966 marks (1,395,185,291 marks in 1920), and 7,291,332 pounds of exports, valued at 2,286,638,414 marks (1,228,379,956 marks in 1920). Of the total imports, 2,605,530 pounds came from the United Kingdom and 3,771,539 pounds from Germany; of the total exports, 2,847,658 pounds went to the United Kingdom and 291,824 to Germany.

Principal imports (in pounds):—Salt, 828,334; coal, 1,521,302; fertilisers, 214,923; sugar, 683,759. Principal exports:—Timber, 3,288,167; potatoes, 1,194,769; paper, 739,942; flax, 318,112; cement, 394,851; spirits, 42,614.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Estonia for 2 years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1921	1922
Imports from Estonia into United Kingdom	£ 729,681	£ 1,149,425
Exports to Estonia from United Kingdom	3,859,633	1,046,162

Shipping and Communications.—During 1921, 6,290 vessels of 963,911 tons entered the ports of Estonia. In 1921 the merchant marine consisted of 66 steamers and 402 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 52,153.

Estonia has a total railway mileage of 1,238 kilometres, or 767 miles.

Currency.—The currency of Estonia is the Estonian mark, equal in value to the French franc. (2,742,000,000 marks in circulation at end of 1921.)

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ESTONIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. Oskar Philipp Kallas (appointed January, 1922).

First Secretary and Naval and Military Attaché.—Commander Sergius M. Riis.

Secretary.—Rudolph A. Möllerson.

Attaché.—Waldemar Puckk.

There are Consular Representatives in London, Aberdeen, Hull, Dover, Belfast, Leith, Bo'ness, Liverpool, Methill, Alloa, Glasgow, Manchester, Dundee, Cardiff, Southampton, West Hartlepool, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ESTONIA.

Envoy and Minister.—J. C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (appointed November 20, 1922).

Consul at Reval.—Peter Leslie.

Books of Reference.

Bulletin de l'Esthonie, No. 1. April, 1919. Paris.

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FINLAND.

(SUOMEN TASAVALTA.)

Constitution and Government.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Finland is a Republic according to the Constitutional Law of June 14, 1919.

From 1809 Finland was united to the Russian Empire as an autonomous Grand-Duchy. On December 6, 1917, the House of Representatives unanimously proclaimed Finland an independent and sovereign State, and she has been recognised as such by the Powers. According to the Constitutional Law

of 1906, the House of Representatives consists of one Chamber of 200 members chosen by direct and proportional election, in which all who are entitled to vote have an equal vote. The suffrage is possessed, with the usual exceptions, by every Finnish citizen (man or woman) who has reached his or her 24th year. There are 16 electoral districts with a representation proportioned to the population, a rearrangement being required every 10 years. Each district is divided into voting circuits. The voting system, devised with a view to proportional representation, provides for the formation of voters' associations which prepare three-name lists of candidates, the votes for whom are in a falling scale according to the order in which the voter has placed them. There may, within limits, be compacts between associations, and joint candidates may be entered in competing lists, while any voter may either support an association list or vote for any candidate he pleases. Every citizen entitled to vote is eligible to the House of Representatives, which is elected for 3 years.

The President is elected for 6 years by the votes of the citizens. He receives a salary of 150,000 marks and 250,000 marks for allowances. The Council of State (Ministry), appointed by the President, must enjoy the confidence of the House of representatives.

At the elections held in July, 1922, the following parties were returned: Social-Democrats, 53; Agrarians, 45; Finnish Coalition Party, 35; Socialist Labour Party, 27; Swedish Party, 25; Finnish Progressive Party, 15.

President of Finland.—Dr. Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg (born 1865; elected July, 1919).

The Council of State, appointed November 14, 1922, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Kyösti Kallio.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Dr. J. H. Vennola.

Minister of Finance.—Risto Ryti.

Minister of the Interior.—Vilkku Joukahainen.

Minister of Justice.—Otto Åkesson.

Minister of Education.—Dr. Niilo Liakka.

Minister of Defence.—Major-General Bruno Ylander.

Minister of Communications.—Erkki Pullinen.

Minister of Commerce and Industries.—M. Aho.

Minister of Social Affairs.—Dr. Oskari Mantere.

Minister of Agriculture.—Dr. J. E. Sunila.

Minister without Portfolio.—Juho Niukkanen.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For administrative purposes Finland is divided into nine departments. The provincial administration is entrusted in each of the departments to a prefect, who is appointed by the President. The unit of local government is the commune. Each rural parish and each town forms a commune in which all men and all women of 21 years of age who have paid the local taxes for the preceding two years are voters. In all communes a communal council is elected to decide questions of administration and local economy. The executive power is vested in rural communes in a college formed by the head of the commune and four or more aldermen elected by the council. In towns the executive authority is the magistrates with the burgomaster as president and other members elected by the council. There were, in 1920, 38 towns and 492 rural communes in Finland. As executive officers of the Prefect there are 53 bailiffs and 294 sub-bailiffs.

The department of Åland has a county council (*landsting*) consisting of

one chamber which is elected on the basis of the same suffrage as the Parliament. The county council settles the internal affairs of the government. The executive authority is with an executive council, of which the *landträd* is president.

Area and Population.

The area and population of Finland, according to the census taken on December 31, 1910, and that on December 31, 1920, are as follows :—

Departments.	Area English sq. miles	Population Dec. 31, 1910	Population Dec. 31, 1920	Population per sq. mile 1920
Uusimaa (Nyland)	4,425	376,218	446,329	100.8
Turku-Pori (Åbo-Björneborg)	8,393	499,332	495,561	59.0
Åland (Åhvenanmaa)	550	—	26,911	48.9
Häme (Tavastehus)	6,739	342,321	360,528	53.5
Viipuri (Viborg)	12,091	521,469	558,202	46.2
Mikkeli (St. Michel)	6,422	108,829	204,425	31.8
Kuopio	13,969	338,777	355,701	25.5
Vaasa (Vasa)	14,794	514,940	548,055	37.0
Oulu (Uleåborg) and Petsamo	65,127	328,311	370,795	5.6
Total	132,510	3,115,197	3,366,567	25.4

Of the total on December 31, 1920, 1,661,140 were males and 1,705,367 females. In 1920, 2,754,228 spoke Finnish, 340,963 Swedish, 4,806 Russian, 2,378 German, 1,603 Lapponic.

The estimated population on December 31, 1921, was 3,367,542.

The growth of the population is shown as follows :—

Years	In Towns	In Country	Total	Percentage in towns
1800	46,604	786,055	832,659	5.60
1850	105,496	1,531,419	1,636,915	6.37
1900	339,613	2,372,949	2,712,562	12.52
1910	456,873	2,658,824	3,115,197	14.67
1915	512,226	2,788,424	3,300,650	15.52
1920	543,046	2,831,128	3,366,567	16.31

According to the census of 1920 the population was divided according to occupations as follows: agriculture, 2,020,021 (61 per cent.); industry, 459,751 (14 per cent.); communications, 104,182 (3 per cent.); commerce 106,276 (3 per cent.); public administration, 52,250 (1 per cent.); professions, 49,587 (1 per cent.); others, 574,440 (17 per cent.).

The movement of the population for four years was as follows :—

Year	Living Births	Of which illegitimate	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths (exclusive of stillborn)	Excess of Births
1917	81,046	6,490	2,174	20,004	58,863	22,183
1918	79,494	6,981	2,001	15,008	95,102	— 15,608
1919	63,898	4,312	1,656	18,881	62,932	964
1920	84,714	—	2,214	28,604	52,804	32,410

Emigration (the first figures give the total for the year, the figures in brackets give the number emigrating to America): 1916, 5,325 (5,318);

1917, 2,773 (2,758); 1918, 1,900 (1,867); 1919, 1,085 (1,077); 1920, 5,595 (5,577); 1921, 3,557.

The principal towns, with the number of their inhabitants in 1920, are : Helsinki (Helsingfors), 197,848; Turku (Åbo), 58,367; Tampere (Tammerfors), 47,830; Viipuri (Viborg), 30,071; Vaasa (Vasa), 23,957; Oulu (Uleåborg), 21,332; Kuopio, 18,725; Pori (Björneborg), 17,074; and Kotka, 11,960.

Religion and Instruction.

The National Church is Evangelical Lutheran religion, but entire liberty of conscience is guaranteed to the members of all religions and confessions. Ecclesiastically Finland is divided into 4 bishoprics (Turku being the archiepiscopal see), 47 provostships, and 552 parishes.

Of the total population there were at end of 1920 : Lutherans, 3,300,520; Greek-Catholics and Raskolnics, 54,791; Roman Catholics, 404; Baptists, etc., 6,614; Jews, 1,618. The Greek-Catholics are under an archbishop, resident at Viipuri.

In 1922 Finland had 3 universities: at Helsinki (founded in 1640 at Turku, and removed to Helsinki after having been burned down in 1827), with 2,602 students (677 women); at Turku (Swedish, opened 1919), with 117 students (40 women), and at Turku (Finnish, opened 1922), with 100 students. In 1922 there were also 1 technical high school, with 689 students (16 women), and 2 commercial high schools, with 173 students.

For secondary education there were, in 1922, 85 lyceums, with a curriculum of 8 or 9 years and 20,269 pupils; 31 middle schools (the first 5 years of curriculum), with 3,170 pupils; 26 colleges for girls (middle schools); and 16 extension classes (the last 3 years of curriculum), with 5,400 pupils. There were 8 training colleges for elementary school teachers, with 915 students (561 women); and 5 for infant school teachers, with 275 students. There were also 46 high schools for the people, with 2,250 pupils (1,550 females).

For elementary education (1921) there were in the country 3,773 higher elementary schools, with 191,148 pupils (95,053 girls); 683 lower elementary schools, with 21,636 pupils (11,812 girls); 1,407 infant schools under the superintendence of the Church, with 170,557 pupils. In the towns, there were 1,335 classes of higher elementary schools, with 43,246 pupils (21,287 girls); and 16 preparatory schools for secondary education, with 1,806 pupils. There were besides 7 navigation schools, with 123 pupils; 37 commercial schools, with 3,160 pupils; 12 trade schools, with 503 pupils; 43 technical schools, with 3,438 pupils; 108 schools for arts and crafts ("slöjd"), with 3,502 pupils; 36 agricultural schools; 3 dairy schools; 34 cattle-management schools; and 5 horticultural schools, with 800 pupils; 5 forestry schools, with 167 pupils. The school age in the primary schools is from 7 to 15 years.

In 1921 there were published 254 newspapers and reviews in Finnish, 87 in Swedish, 10 in Finnish and Swedish, and 5 in other languages.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is independent of the Government. The lowest courts of justice in Finland are those of the District. In towns these district courts are held by the burgomaster and his assessors; in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors, the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. From these courts an appeal lies to the Superior Court (*Hovioikeus*) in Turku,

Vaasa and Viipuri. The Supreme Court of Judicature (*Korkein oikeus*) sits in Helsinki. Judges can be removed only by judicial sentence.

Two functionaries, the *Oikeuskansleri* or the Chancellor of Justice, and the *Oikeusasiamies*, or the Attorney-General, exercise control over the administration of justice. The former acts also as counsel and public prosecutor for the Government; while the latter, who is appointed by the Parliament, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law.

At the end of 1919 the prison population numbered 5,584 men and 731 women, while the number of sentences pronounced at the end of 1920 was 44,335 for crimes and 17,939 in civil cases.

Pauperism.

The number of paupers in 1920 supported by the towns and the village communities was 116,357 (3·5 per cent. of the population); and the total cost was 86,006,007 marks.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 6 years in thousands of marks :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921 ¹	1922 ¹	1923 ¹
Revenue . . .	1,252,170	984,144	1,545,545	2,339,104	2,168,788	2,403,000
Expenditure . . .	1,085,194	932,104	1,350,733	2,339,104	2,176,659	2,684,000

¹ Estimator.

The main items of the ordinary budget for 1922 were as follows —

Revenue	Marks	Expenditure	Marks
Ordinary Revenues—		Ordinary Expenditure—	
State domains and forests . . .	154,538,000	President . . .	1,269,600
State railways . . .	443,600,000	Parliament . . .	5,579,500
Direct taxes . . .	466,955,000	State Council . . .	8,238,500
Customs . . .	553,025,000	Justice . . .	53,541,700
Tobacco tax . . .	135,000,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . .	21,263,500
Mixed taxes . . .	156,368,000	Finance . . .	24,336,000
Postages . . .	75,120,000	Army and Navy . . .	273,000,200
Miscellaneous revenues . . .	110,971,650	Church and Education . . .	192,655,960
		Agriculture . . .	38,161,200
		Forestry . . .	85,689,000
		Post and Telegraph . . .	39,060,000
		Railways . . .	399,333,900
		Other Communications . . .	83,775,800
		Social Affairs . . .	43,492,980
		Pensions . . .	33,186,200
		Debt . . .	237,756,660
Total (including all other).	2,127,492,650	Total (including all other)	1,926,295,735
Extraordinary Revenues . . .	41,275,000	Extraordinary Expenditure . . .	250,368,060
Deficit . . .	7,891,145		
Grand Total . . .	2,176,658,795	Grand Total . . .	2,176,658,795

On January 1, 1922, the debt of Finland stood as follows (in marks) :—

	Per cent.	January 1, 1922		Per cent.	January 1, 1922
FUNDED LOANS :					
1. Foreign Loans.					
Loan of 1889	3½	28,474,550	2. National Loans.		
„ 1895	3½	13,691,000	Communication Loan of 1918	5½	118,808,000
„ 1898	3	43,785,000	I. Liberty Loan of 1918	5½	197,940,000
„ 1901	3½	20,667,000	II. Liberty Loan of 1918	5½	98,972,000
„ 1903	3½	8,495,500	Loan of 1919 to augment the capital of the Bank of Finland	6	350,000,000
„ 1909	4½	42,022,632	Premium and Debenture Loan of 1919	—	75,000,000
„ 1919 (for the purchase of Gultzeit & Co.)	6	114,594,000	Loan of 1919	5½	52,824,000
Loan of 1920	6½	13,840,800	Loan of 1920 in Government Bonds	5½	58,051,300
„ 1921	6½	250,000,000	Loan of 1920 for the purchase of a factory	5½	4,500,000
Total		535,470,482	Total		955,895,300
			Total of Funded Loans		1,491,365,782
SHORT-DATED LOANS :					
			Foreign		156,084,495
			National		286,303,745
			Total of Short-dated Loans		442,388,240
			Grand Total of all Loans		1,933,754,022

On October 1, 1922, the foreign loans totalled 534,356,419 marks, and the national loans 954,880,700 marks, making the total of funded loans 1,489,237,119 marks; the foreign short-dated loans amounted, on the same date, to 156,084,495 marks, and the national loans 172,071,280 marks, making a total of 328,155,775 marks; and a grand total of all loans on October 1, 1922, of 1,817,392,894 marks.

The income of the towns in 1919 was 310,237,838 marks, and the expenditure 277,349,296 marks. Their assets amounted to 1,095,425,613, and their debts to 405,055,545 marks.

Defence.

ARMY.

The military forces of Finland consist of: (1) The Army and coast defence, recruited on the principle of universal service; and (2) the voluntary Civic Protective Guards Organisation, recruited from absolutely reliable citizens.

The President of the Republic has the supreme command of the Finnish military forces, but during war he may invest someone else with that authority.

Service in the army is universal and compulsory. Liability to serve commences at the age of 17 and extends to the age of 45. All young men who have completed their 20th year are summoned to active service. In peace time the period of service is one year for infantry, and 15 months for the other ranks. After active service, the conscript belongs to the Reserve for five years; after that he is removed to the Landwehr first class, to which he belongs until his 45th year. All young men of 17–20 years belong to

the second class of the *Landwehr*, and all older men exempted from active service belong to the third class. At present only one class is called up annually. In 1922 the numbers called up and found fit for service was 18,000.

The army consists of: The Army Staff, 3 divisions, each containing 3 regiments of infantry (3 battalions), 1 regiment of field artillery (4 groups of 3 batteries each), and sundry companies of machine-guns; the *Jäger Brigade*, containing 3 separate battalions of *jägers*, 1 regiment of *jäger* artillery, and 1 separate company of machine guns; the Brigade of Cavalry, containing 2 regiments (12 squadrons); the Brigade of Technical Troops; the Heavy Artillery Regiment (3 groups of batteries); the Tank Regiment; the Flying Corps and Intendancy.

The voluntary Civic Protective Guards Organisation is an essential part of the plan of defence. The administration of the Guards is in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of the Protective Guards, appointed by the President and under the Minister of War. He is assisted by the General Staff of the Guards. The number of Protective Guards in 1922 was 98,319. The military budget for 1922-23 amounted to 283,154,200 Finish marks.

NAVY.

The coast defence is being organised. At present Finland has no battle-ships: only a few light cruisers and three torpedo-boats are used for training purposes.

According to the establishment of 1921, the personnel of the coast defence is as follows: *Navy*—Admiral or Major-General (Commander-in-Chief of the Coast Defences), 71 officers, 79 civil officers, and 1,028 petty officers and men. The *Coast Artillery* contains 3 regiments and 1 independent group of batteries; and to the personnel belong 95 officers, 47 ensigns, 63 civil officers, and 2,240 petty officers and men.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in Finland, although the cultivated area only covers 9.9 per cent. of the land. The land was divided in 1920 into 250,748 farms, and the landed property was distributed as follows:—Less than 3 hectares cultivated, number of farms, 96,468; 3-10 hectares, farms 97,667; 10-25 hectares, farms 41,116; 25-100 hectares, farms 13,954; over 100 hectares, farms 937.

The principal crops of 1921 were as follows:—rye, 606,032 acres, yielding 264,000 tons; barley, 296,832 acres, yielding 108,000 tons; oats, 1,038,912 acres, yielding 406,840 tons; potatoes, 197,888 acres, yielding 496,540 tons; hay, 2,688,803 acres. Total land under cultivation, 1922, 4,959,568 acres. Butter production in 1921 was 6,921 tons.

Domestic animals in 1920:—Horses, 3 years of age, 312,837; horned cattle, 2 years of age, 1,197,177; sheep and goats, 827,791; pigs, 110,993.

More than half the country is covered with forests of pine, and the main industry is the lumber industry. The Crown forests covered (January, 1921) 12,688,232 hectares (about 33 per cent. of the area of the country). Their maintenance cost was (1920) 64,117,327 marks, and the income derived from them 130,625,765 marks. The timber stock of the Crown forests numbered 211,162,000 tree trunks. In 1920 there were 660 saw mills with 90 water motors, 477 steam, 1,517 electric, and 34 other motors.

Finland had, in 1920, 2,921 large factories, employing an aggregate of

117,230 workers, and yielding an aggregate product of 6,168,031,100 marks. The chief were :—

	No. of Establishments	No. of Workers	Production
			Marks
Iron and mechanical works	453	21,203	772,753,900
Textiles	214	17,273	867,279,500
Wood industries	660	31,080	1,030,163,900
Paper	178	14,139	1,235,692,600
Distilleries and breweries	32	598	48,187,800
Leather	230	5,560	407,549,500
Chemicals	57	2,072	84,842,300
Graphic arts	161	4,151	119,143,700
Tobacco	22	2,971	317,975,100
Electricity, gas and water	132	2,053	200,752,100

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years, in thousands of Finnish marks :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Imports	504,612	2,509,914	3,626,479	3,585,673	3,953,100
Exports	226,843	880,399	2,926,422	3,369,442	4,461,100

The foreign trade of Finland appears as follows for 3 years :—

	1919		1920		1921	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Gt. Britain	676,452,640	375,803,884	1,002,789,694	1,257,595,515	708,970,952	1,142,464,320
Russia	6,032,532	741,397	1,194,786	8,029,816	500,528	55,471,667
Estonia	29,729,062	27,010,331	15,025,374	16,013,631	28,161,727	51,271,552
Germany	157,005,221	81,819,282	611,182,010	139,114,536	1,205,899,007	372,197,663
Sweden	315,958,153	67,880,666	385,079,302	239,368,420	267,259,374	406,066,649
Denmark	276,392,018	47,503,675	179,730,035	156,705,385	243,648,458	165,166,443
Norway	57,449,836	4,325,668	33,722,108	25,335,290	24,820,820	39,535,933
United States	638,895,482	20,706,001	794,846,590	192,552,976	613,494,613	275,270,381
Brazil	45,951,000	3,013,000	47,246,825	54,606,430	76,805,125	10,392,865
Argentina	69,880,000	7,231,600	133,299,118	57,020,849	23,424,824	22,602,850
Netherlands	80,700,700	79,210,000	55,211,016	250,029,629	190,195,048	272,542,293
Dutch Colonies	—	—	167,767,773	284,106	33,606,478	33,160

The value of the principal imports and exports for 1920 and 1921 are shown as follows in Finnish marks :—

Imports	1921	1922	Exports	1921	1922
Cereals	715,350,201	703,372,764	Timber	1,528,906,105	2,292,732,017
Coffee, tea, sugar, &c.	633,848,092	551,538,192	Pulp and paper	1,127,556,662	1,430,339,614
Textiles	120,571,422	134,708,728	Animals	30,449,808	—
Leather	100,240,063	153,529,595	Meats	438,979,921	—
Oils and fats	160,481,776	177,540,361	Hides & leather	56,630,128	76,881,735
Machinery	276,683,850	—	Gums, resins & tar	10,881,796	11,225,826
Metals	310,075,410	403,623,354	Matches	21,519,837	29,173,990
Spinning materials	249,580,481	331,086,303			

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Finland for 2 years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1921	1922
	£	£
Imports from Finland into U. K.	7,720,528	10,435,080
Exports to Finland from U. K.	1,932,003	2,770,247

Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile marine of Finland engaged both in the home and foreign trade on January 1, 1921, was as follows: 716 sailing vessels of 95,576 tons; 873 steam and motor vessels of 98,836 tons.

Vessels entered and cleared at Finnish ports with cargoes and in ballast, in 1919, were as follows:—

	No.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.
		Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
Entered	4,544	740,494	931,523	1,672,017
Cleared	4,710	1,493,119	190,734	1,683,853
Total	9,254	2,239,613	1,122,257	3,361,870

Internal Communications.

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals. The number of vessels which passed along the canals in 1920 was 50,964; the receipts from vessels, 8,829,268 marks; and expenditure, 3,661,802 marks.

On December 31, 1920, there were 2,685 miles of high roads and 2,500 miles of secondary roads.

Railway history in Finland begins in 1860, when the State built a line 66 miles long between Helsinki and Hämeenlinna. On December 31, 1920, there were 2,685 miles of railways, all but 186 miles belonging to the State. The gauge is 1·524 metres (4·9 feet). The traffic upon the State railways in 1920 was 17,549,015 passengers and 5,405,000 tons of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1920 was 607 million marks. The total revenue in 1920 was 378,408,457 marks, and the total expenditure 305,220,163 marks.

Finland had 2,525 post-offices in 1921, and revenue and expenditure were respectively 72,404,267, and 69,951,905 marks. The number of letters and postcards, 54,362,865; samples and printed packets, 8,710,286; newspapers, 124,238,090; money-orders, 1,259,626; total, 188,570,867.

There are 10,517 miles of telegraph and 3,230 miles of telephone wires belonging to the State in Finland. The telegraph system and part of the telephone system is State property.

Banking, Money, Weights, &c.

The Bank of Finland (founded in 1811) is the State Bank and the only bank of issue. Finland had in 1922, besides the State bank, 20 joint stock banks, and 462 savings banks. The paper currency of the Bank of

Finland on August 31, 1922 was 1,337·6 million marks, against which the bank held a stock of gold of 42·6 million marks. The deposits of all private banks on August 31, 1922, were 4,008·4 million marks.

In ordinary savings banks about 500,000 depositors had to their credit 1,194,920,000 marks; and in the Post Office savings banks 125,923 depositors had 98,630,194 marks.

The *markka* of 100 *penni* is of the value of a franc, 9½d. The standard is gold, and the *markka*, though not coined in gold, is the unit.

Gold coins are 20 and 10 *markka* pieces. They contain 2903225 grammes of fine gold to the *markka*. Silver coins are 2, 1, ½, and ¼ *markka* pieces. Nickel coins (introduced in 1921) are 1, ½, and ¼ *markka* pieces. Copper coins are 10, 5, and 1 *penni* pieces.

The paper currency is exchangeable at par against gold.

The metric system of weights and measures is universally employed in Finland.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FINLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Ossian Donner.

Secretary.—Hugo Valvanne.

Attaché.—Harald Lehman.

Consul-General in London.—L. Norrgren.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FINLAND.

Envoy and Minister.—E. A. Rennie, M.V.O., Appointed April 30, 1921.

Secretaries.—G. A. D. Ogilvie Forbes and W. R. C. Green.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. Wolfe Murray, D.S.O.

Consul at Helsingfors.—C. H. Mackie.

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FIUME.

Fiume is an independent State created by the Treaty of Rapallo, signed on November 12, 1920, between Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. By Article 4 of the Treaty the contracting Powers recognise the independence of Fiume in perpetuity. The Treaty has been duly ratified, and the ratifications were exchanged in February, 1921.

The Treaty of London of April 26, 1915, granted Italy a large area of continental Dalmatia. Difficulties arose between the Italians and the Yugo-Slavs as to Italy's share, and the difficulties were complicated by the action of the poet D'Annunzio in seizing Fiume on September 12, 1919, and annexing it to Italy. The difficulties were, however, solved by the Treaty of Rapallo.

On June 5, 1921, a further agreement was arrived at between the Free City, Italy and Yugo-Slavia in reference to the Port of Fiume, which includes the Port of Barros, according to which equal rights are granted to the three parties concerned.

Head of the Provisional Government (January, 1923).—Attilio Depoli.

The area of the new State is given as 8 sq. miles, and the population as 49,806.

By Article 5 of the Treaty of Rapallo, it is provided that the area of Fiume shall be delimited by a special commission composed half of Italian and half of Yugo-Slav delegates.

British Consul at Fiume.—A. Napier.

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FRANCE.

Constitution and Government.

CENTRAL.

SINCE the overthrow of Napoleon III. on September 4, 1870, France has been under a Republican form of government, confirmed on February 25, and July 16, 1875, by a constitutional law, which has been partially modified in June, 1879, August, 1884, June, 1885, and July, 1889. It vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in the President of the Republic and the Ministry.

The President is elected for seven years, by an absolute majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both Chambers, and ensures their execution. He selects a Ministry from the two Chambers, but may, and sometimes does, choose ministers who are not members of either Chamber (e.g. a general as Minister for War, an admiral as Minister of Marine, a civilian as Minister for Foreign Affairs); he appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign Powers, but treaties which affect the area of France or of French colonies must be approved by the Legislature, and he cannot declare war without the previous assent of both Chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy, the two Chambers united immediately elect a new President.

President of the Republic.—Alexandre Millerand; born February 10, 1859; elected September 23, 1920.

The Ministers or Secretaries of State, the number of whom varies, are usually, but not necessarily, members of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Council (Premier) chooses his colleagues in concert with the President of the Republic. Each Minister has the direction of one of the great administrative departments and each is responsible to the Chambers for his acts, while the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.

The Ministry consists of the following members, appointed January 15, 1922:—

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—M. Raymond Poincaré (Senator).
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.—M. Colrat (Deputy).
Minister of the Interior.—M. Maurice Maunoury (Deputy).
Minister of War.—M. Maginot (Deputy).
Minister of Marine.—M. Kaiberti (Senator).
Minister of Finance.—M. de Lasteyrie (Deputy).
Minister of Colonies.—M. Albert Sarraut (Deputy).
Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts.—M. Léon Bérard (Deputy).
Minister of Public Works.—M. Y. Le Trocquer (Deputy).
Minister of Commerce.—M. L. Dior (Deputy).
Minister of Agriculture.—M. Chéron (Senator).
Minister of Labour.—M. Peyronnet (Senator).
Minister of the Liberated Territories.—M. Reibel (Deputy).
Minister of Hygiene, of Assistance, and of Social Provision.—M. Paul Strauss (Senator).

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon :—

<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>Second Republic.</i>	
Henri IV.	1589-1610	Provisional Government, Feb—Dec.	1848
Louis XIII., 'le Juste'	1610-1643	Louis Napoléon	1848-1952
Louis XIV., 'le Grand'	1643-1715		
Louis XV.	1715-1774	<i>Second Empire.</i>	
Louis XVI. (died 1793)	1774-1792	Napoléon III. (died 1873) . . .	1852-1870
<i>First Republic.</i>		<i>Third Republic.</i>	
Convention	1792-1795	Government of National Defence	1870-1871
Directory	1795-1799	Adolphe Thiers, President. . . .	1871-1873
Consulate	1799-1804	Marshal MacMahon	1873-1879
<i>First Empire.</i>		F. J. P. Jules Grévy	1879-1887
Napoléon I. (died 1821)	1804-1814	F. Sadi Carnot	1887-1894
<i>House of Bourbon restored.</i>		Casimir Perier (June—Jan.)	1894-1895
Louis XVIII.	1814-1824	Félix Faure	1895-1899
Charles X. (died 1836)	1824-1830	Émile Loubet	1899-1906
<i>House of Bourbon-Orléans.</i>		Armand Fallières	1906-1913
Louis-Philippe (died 1850) . . .	1830-1848	Raymond Poincaré	1913-1920
		Paul Deschanel	1920
		Alexandre Millerand	1920

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by manhood suffrage, and each citizen 21 years old, not actually in military service, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote. Deputies must be citizens and not under 25 years of age. The manner of election of Deputies has been modified several times since 1871. The *scrutin de liste*, under which each elector votes for as many Deputies as the entire department has to elect, was introduced in 1871. In 1876 it was replaced by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, under which each department is divided into a number of *arrondissements*, each elector voting for one Deputy only; in 1885 there was a return to the *scrutin de liste*, in 1889 the uninominal vote was reintroduced; and in 1919 the *scrutin de liste*, with proportional representation, was again adopted. In 1889 it was enacted that each candidate is bound to make, within the fortnight which precedes the elections, a declaration as to his being a candidate for a given constituency, and for one constituency only—all votes which eventually may be given for him in other constituencies being reckoned as void. The Chamber verifies the powers of its members. In each constituency the votes are cast up and the Deputy proclaimed elected by a commission of Councillors General appointed by the prefect of the department. The Chamber is now composed of 610 Deputies.

Chamber of Deputies, elected November 16, 1919 :—Republicans of the Left, 133; Progressives, 130; Socialist Radicals, 83; Action Libérale, 72; Unified Socialists, 68; Radicals, 60; Conservatives, 31; Republican Socialists, 27; Dissident Socialists, 6.

The Senate is composed of 314 members, elected for nine years from citizens 40 years old, one-third retiring every three years. The election of the Senators is indirect, and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population; and (2) of the Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1875, 75 Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers; but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising

among the Life Senatorships would be filled by the election of ordinary nine-years Senators, the department which should have the right to the vacant seat to be determined by lot. The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either House.

Senate, elected on January 11, 1920: Radicals, 120; Republicans of the Left, 58; Progressives, 23; Conservatives, 20; Liberal Republicans, 14; Socialist Republicans, 2; Unified Socialists, 2.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session.

Bills may be presented either in the Chamber or Senate by the Government, or on the initiative of private members. In the first case they are remitted to the bureaux for examination; in the second, they are first submitted to a commission of parliamentary initiative. Financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Senate, constituted as a High Court of Justice, tries cases of attempt against the safety of the State or of plotting to change the form of government.

Senators and Deputies are paid 27,000 francs (1,080*l.*) a year and the Presidents of the two Chambers receive allowances for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways by means of a small annual payment. The dotation of the President of the Republic is 1,200,000 francs (48,000*l.*), with a further allowance of 1,200,000 francs for his expenses. On January 1, 1905, a fund was instituted for pensions to ex-Deputies, or their widows and orphans. It is supported by contributions from Deputies (deducted from their pay) as well as by gifts and legacies.

France has, besides, a special institution under the name of *Conseil d'État*, which was introduced by Napoleon I., and has been maintained since. It is presided over by the Minister of Justice or (in his absence) by a vice-president, and is composed of Councillors, Masters of Requests (*Maîtres des Requêtes*), and Auditors, all appointed by the President of the Republic. Its duty is to give opinion upon such questions, chiefly those connected with administration, as may be submitted to it by the Government. It is judge in the last resort in administrative suits, and it prepares the rules for the public administration.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For administrative purposes France is divided into 90 departments including the 'territory of Belfort' (remnant of the department of Haut-Rhin). Since 1881 the three departments of Algeria are also treated for most purposes, as part of France proper. The department has representatives of all the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect, nominated by Government, and having wide and undefined functions. He is assisted by a Prefecture Council, an administrative body, whose advice he may take without being bound to follow it. The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, as such, supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, supplies information on matters which concern the depart-

ment, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State. There is a Sub-Prefect in every *arrondissement*, except in those containing the capitals of departments and the department of the Seine.

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the size and population of which vary very much. There were, in 1921, in the 90 departments into which France was divided, 37,963 communes. Most of them (33,986) have less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 22,024 have even less than 500; while 140 communes only have more than 20,000 inhabitants. The local affairs of the commune are under a Municipal Council, composed of from 10 to 36 members, elected by universal suffrage, and by the *scrutin de liste* for 4 years by Frenchmen after 21 years and 6 months' residence; but each act of the Council must receive the approval of the Prefect, while many must be submitted to the Council General or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful. Even the commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons (*répartiteurs*) chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council.

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune and the agent of the central government. He is the head of the local police and, with his assistants, acts under the orders of the Prefect.

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members; each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor. The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of the Seine, and, in part, by the Prefect of Police. Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone.

The next unit is the *canton* (3,019), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although some of the largest communes are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons. It is a seat of a justice of the peace (*juge de paix*), but is not an administrative unit.

The district, or *arrondissement* (385), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, with as many members as there are cantons, its chief function being to allot among the communes their respective parts in the direct taxes assigned to each *arrondissement* by the Council General. That body stands under the control of the Sub-Prefect. A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *conseil général* renewed by universal suffrage to the extent of one-half every three years (one Councillor for each canton). These *conseils* deliberate upon all economical affairs of the department, the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, the roads, normal schools, and undertakings for the relief of the poor. Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The legal population at the date of the last two enumerations was:—

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile. 1921
		March, 1911	March, 1921	
Ain	2,248	342,482	315,757	140·5
Aisne	2,866	530,226	421,515	147·1
Allier	2,848	406,291	370,950	130·2
Alpes (Basses-) . .	2,697	107,232	91,882	34·1
Alpes (Hautes-) . .	2,178	105,083	89,275	41·0

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile. 1921
		March, 1911	March, 1921	
Alpes-Maritimes	1,443	356,838	357,759	247·9
Ardèche	2,144	331,801	294,808	137·3
Ardennes	2,027	318,896	277,811	137·1
Ariège	1,892	198,725	172,851	91·4
Aube	2,326	241,036	227,839	98·0
Aude	2,448	300,537	287,052	117·3
Aveyron	3,385	369,448	332,940	98·4
Belfort(Territoire de)	235	101,886	94,338	401·4
Bouches-du-Rhône	2,025	805,755	841,996	415·8
Calvados	2,197	396,318	384,730	175·0
Cantal	2,229	223,361	199,402	89·5
Charente	2,305	347,061	316,279	137·2
Charente-Inférieure	2,791	451,044	418,310	149·9
Cher	2,819	337,810	304,800	108·1
Corrèze	2,272	309,673	273,808	120·5
Corse	3,367	290,961	281,959	83·7
Côte-d'Or	3,391	350,044	321,088	94·7
Côtes-du-Nord	2,786	605,523	557,824	200·2
Creuse	2,163	266,235	228,244	105·5
Dordogne	3,550	437,432	396,742	111·8
Doubs	2,052	299,935	285,022	138·9
Drôme	2,532	290,894	263,509	104·1
Eure	2,330	323,651	303,159	130·1
Eure-et-Loir	2,291	272,255	251,255	109·7
Finistère	2,729	809,771	762,514	279·4
Gard	2,270	413,458	396,169	174·5
Garonne (Haute-)	2,457	432,126	424,582	172·8
Gers	2,428	221,994	194,406	80·1
Gironde	4,140	829,095	819,128	197·9
Hérault	2,402	480,484	488,215	203·3
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,697	608,021	558,574	207·1
Indre	2,664	287,673	260,535	97·8
Indre-et-Loire	2,377	341,205	327,743	137·9
Isère	3,178	555,911	525,522	165·4
Jura	1,951	252,713	229,062	117·4
Landes	3,604	288,902	263,937	73·2
Loir-et-Cher	2,478	271,231	251,528	101·5
Loire	1,852	640,549	637,130	344·0
Loire (Haute-)	1,930	303,838	268,910	139·3
Loire-Inférieure	2,693	669,920	649,691	241·2
Loiret	2,629	364,061	337,224	128·3
Lot	2,017	205,769	176,889	87·7
Lot-et-Garonne	2,078	268,083	239,972	115·5
Lozère	1,996	122,738	108,622	54·5
Maine-et-Loire	2,811	508,149	474,786	168·9
Manche	2,475	476,119	425,512	171·9
Marne	3,167	436,310	366,734	115·8
Marne (Haute-)	2,420	214,765	198,865	82·2
Mayenne	1,986	297,732	262,447	132·1
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,036	564,730	503,810	247·5

Departments	Area : English sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile. 1921
		March, 1911	March, 1921	
Meuse	2,408	277,955	207,309	86.1
Morbihan	2,738	578,400	546,047	199.4
Moselle	2,403	—	589,120	245.1
Nièvre	2,658	299,312	270,148	101.6
Nord	2,228	1,961,780	1,787,918	802.5
Oise	2,272	411,028	387,760	170.7
Orne	2,371	307,433	274,814	115.9
Pas-de-Calais	2,606	1,068,185	989,967	379.9
Puy-de-Dôme	3,090	525,916	490,560	158.8
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,977	433,318	402,981	135.4
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,750	206,105	185,760	106.1
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,598	212,986	217,503	136.1
Rhin (Bas)	1,848	—	651,686	352.6
Rhin (Haut)	1,354	—	468,943	346.3
Rhône	1,104	915,581	956,566	866.5
Saône (Haute-)	2,074	257,606	228,348	110.1
Saône-et-Loire	3,330	604,446	554,816	166.6
Sarthe	2,410	419,370	389,235	161.5
Savoie	2,388	247,890	225,034	94.2
Savoie (Haute-)	1,774	255,137	235,668	132.8
Seine	185	4,154,042	4,411,691	23,846.4
Seine-Inférieure	2,448	877,383	880,671	359.8
Seine-et-Marne	2,275	363,561	349,234	153.5
Seine-et-Oise	2,184	817,617	921,673	422.0
Sèvres (Deux)	2,337	337,627	310,060	132.7
Somme	2,443	520,161	452,624	185.3
Tarn	2,231	324,090	295,588	132.5
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,440	182,537	159,559	110.8
Var	2,333	330,755	322,945	138.4
Vaucluse	1,381	238,656	219,602	159.0
Vendée	2,690	438,520	397,292	147.7
Vienne	2,711	332,276	306,248	113.0
Vienne (Haute-)	2,119	384,736	350,235	165.3
Vosges	2,303	433,914	383,684	166.6
Yonne	2,892	303,889	273,118	94.4
Total	212,659	39,604,992 ¹	39,209,518 ¹	184.4

¹ Not including military and naval forces and crews of the commercial navy abroad, which in 1911 numbered 192,973, and in 1921, 93,471.

According to the Peace Treaty with Germany (June 28, 1919) Alsace-Lorraine has been transferred to France, to date from the Armistice of November 11, 1918. The districts of Lower Alsace, Upper Alsace and Lorraine have become the departments of Bas-Rhin (1,848 square miles and population 651,686); Haut-Rhin (1,354 square miles, population 468,943), and Moselle (2,403 square miles, population 589,120).

Total area added to France is 5,605 square miles, population (1921) 1,709,749. Thus the total area of France is 212,659 square miles and population 39,209,518.

According to the Treaty of Versailles (article 45), France obtained from Germany as a compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the North of France, the exclusive rights of exploitation of the coal mines situated in the Saar Basin. The area of this district is about 751 square miles, and the population 657,870. For the next 15 years the Saar Basin will be governed by a Commission of Five, chosen by the League of Nations. At the end of 15 years the population will decide by vote one of three alternatives, viz., the maintenance of the rule set up by the Treaty, union with France, or union with Germany.

Between the years 1811 and 1820 the average annual surplus of births over deaths was 5·7 per thousand of population; between 1851 and 1860 it was 2·4; and between 1881 and 1885 it was 1·6. The average number of births per marriage was (1881-85) about 3; in 1891 it was 2·1.

In the following table, the third, fourth, and fifth columns give [in brackets] for the first five censuses the population, its density, and its average annual increase of France, excluding Alsace-Lorraine, and are thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine (1872-1911).

Dates	Area: sq. miles	Domiciled Population	Inhabitants per sq. mile	Annual Increase per 10,000 inhabits.
1801	207,765	27,349,003 [26,930,756]	131 [130]	— —
1821	—	30,461,875 [29,871,176]	146 [144]	57 [55]
1841	—	34,230,178 [33,400,864]	164 [161]	62 [58]
1861	212,659	37,386,313 [35,844,902]	176 [173]	37 [36]
1866	—	38,067,064 [36,495,489]	178 [176]	40 [36]
1872	207,054	36,102,921	174	—96 ¹ [—17]
1876	—	36,905,788	178	54
1881	—	37,672,048	182	41
1886	—	38,218,903	184	29
1891	—	38,343,092	185	6·5
1896	—	38,517,975	186	4·4
1901	—	38,961,945	188	2·3
1906	—	39,252,245	189	1·4
1911	—	39,604,992	189	1·7
1921	212,659	39,209,518	184	—

¹ Decrease.

In 1911, the foreign nationalities most numerous represented were: English, 40,378; Belgians, 287,126; Germans, 102,271; Austrians, 14,681; Swiss, 73,422; Italians, 419,234; Spaniards, 105,760; Russians, 35,016; total, 1,159,835. Total number of foreigners in 1921: 1,550,449.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Living Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Still-born
1913 ²	312,036	790,355	731,441	+ 58,914	35,987
1917 ¹	158,508	343,310	613,148	- 269,838	16,256

¹ Figures for 77 departments only.

² Figures for whole of France (90 departments).

Year	Marriages	Living Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Still-born
1918 ¹	177,822	399,041	788,616	- 389,575	18,791
1919 ²	552,683	503,806	736,541	- 232,935	25,479
1920 ²	623,869	834,411	674,621	+ 159,790	38,641
1921 ²	456,221	813,396	696,873	+ 117,023	37,809

¹ Figures for 77 departments only. ² Figures for whole of France (90 departments).

The number of divorces was 15,450 in 1913, and 29,156 in 1920..

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following towns, according to the census of 1921, have each a total population over 50,000 :—

Paris . . . 2,906,472	Angers . . . 86,158	Boulogne-sur-Seine . . . 68,008
Marseille . . . 586,341	Nîmes . . . 82,774	Versailles . . . 64,753
Lyon . . . 561,592	Clermont-Ferrand . . . 82,577	Metz . . . 62,311
Bordeaux . . . 267,409	Rennes . . . 82,241	Villeurbanne . . . 56,110
Lille . . . 200,952	Montpellier . . . 81,548	Béziers . . . 56,008
Nantes . . . 183,704	Tourcoing . . . 78,600	Besançon . . . 55,652
Toulouse . . . 175,434	Dijon . . . 78,578	Boulogne-sur-Mer . . . 55,336
St. Etienne . . . 167,967	Grenoble . . . 77,409	Troyes . . . 55,215
Strasbourg . . . 166,767	Reims . . . 76,645	Caen . . . 53,743
Nice . . . 155,839	St. Denis . . . 76,358	Perpignan . . . 53,742
Le Havre . . . 163,374	Tours . . . 75,096	Neuilly-sur-Seine . . . 51,590
Rouen . . . 123,712	Brest . . . 73,960	Montrenil . . . 51,026
Roubaix . . . 113,265	Levallois-Perret . . . 73,639	St. Ouen . . . 50,848
Nancy . . . 113,226	Calais . . . 73,001	Clichy . . . 50,165
Toulon . . . 106,331	Le Mans . . . 71,783	
Mulhouse . . . 99,226	Orléans . . . 69,048	
Amiens . . . 92,780		
Limoges . . . 90,187		

On March 6, 1921, the urban population was 18,205,492, and rural 21,004,026.

For fiscal and electoral purposes the population of each commune is divided into *agglomerated*, *scattered*, and *separated* (*comptée à part*); the first two constitute the municipal population, and the third consists of garrison, college, prison, and hospital population. Different from this is the distinction between urban and rural population, a commune being urban where the agglomerated population is over 2,000, and rural where under 2,000.

Religion.

No religion is recognised by the State.

Under the law promulgated on December 9, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship (*associations cultuelles*). As transitory measures, ecclesiastics over 45 years of age and of over 25 years of

service remunerated by the State were entitled to a pension, and all other ecclesiastics were to receive a grant during a period of from four to eight years. All buildings actually used for public worship and as dwellings in that connection were to be made over, after an inventory was taken, to the associations for public worship: the places of worship for the total period of the existence of these associations, the ecclesiastical dwellings for a time.

The law of January 2, 1907, provides (among other things) that, failing *associations cultuelles*, the buildings for public worship, together with their furniture, will continue at the disposition of the ministers of religion and the worshippers for the exercise of their religion; but, in each case, there is required an administrative act drawn up by the *préfet* as regards buildings belonging to the State or the Departments, and by the *maire* as regards buildings belonging to the Communes. Forms of the documents necessary under the new law have been supplied by the Government.

There are 17 archbishops and 68 bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in France, not including Alsace and Lorraine, Algeria or the colonies, in addition to 51,000 clergy of various grades. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the Reformed Church is under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is at Paris. There are about a million Protestants in France.

The Associations law, passed July 1, 1901, requires religious communities to be authorised by the State, and no monastic association can be authorised without a special law in each particular case. Before the passing of that law there were 910 recognised associations, and 753 not recognised; the establishments, mostly not recognised, numbered 19,514, and their members 159,628 (30,136 men and 129,492 women). After the passing of the law, of the 753 associations not recognised, 305 dissolved themselves and 448 asked for authorisation, which was refused by the Chambers to the majority of them.

Instruction.

The Minister of Instruction, seconded by the Government educational bureaux and inspectors-general, directs public and controls private schools. The public schools constitute the University of France and are divided into three classes, primary, secondary, and superior. The Superior Council of 52 members has deliberative, administrative, and judiciary functions, and a Consultative Committee advises respecting the working of the school system, but the inspectors-general are in direct communication with the Minister. For local educational administration France is divided into 17 circumscriptions, called Academies, each of which has an Academic Council whose members comprise a certain number elected by the professors or teachers. The Academic Councils deal with all grades of instruction. Each is under a Rector, and each is provided with academy inspectors, one for each department except Nord which has two (one being for primary instruction), and Seine which has eight (one being director of primary instruction), besides primary inspectors of schools, usually one for each *arrondissement*. 20 inspectors (male or female) for the department of the Seine. Each department has a council for primary educational matters, the prefect being president, and this body has large powers with respect to the inspection, management and maintenance of schools and the opening of free schools.

The law of August 9, 1879, rendered obligatory for each department the maintenance of two primary normal schools, one for school-masters,

the other for school-mistresses; there are two higher normal schools of primary instruction: one at Fontenay-aux-Roses for professors for normal schools for school-mistresses, the other at St. Cloud for professors for normal schools for school masters. The law of June 16, 1881, made instruction absolutely free in all primary public schools; that of March 28, 1882, rendered it obligatory for all children from 6 completed to 13 years of age. The law of October 30, 1886, is the organic law of primary instruction now in force; it established that teachers should be lay; for infant schools it substituted *écoles maternelles* instead of *salles d'asile*; it fixed the programmes of instruction, and established freedom of private schools under the supervision of the school authorities.

The following table shows the condition of primary instruction in 1918-19 and 1919-20:—

Description of Schools	France and Algeria (excluding Alsace-Lorraine)					
	1918-19			1919-20		
	Schools	Teachers	Enrolled Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Enrolled Pupils
<i>Infant Schools:</i>						
Public	2,078	4,942	195,071	2,063	5,242	189,762
Private	855	1,069	46,079	786	999	37,394
Total	2,933	6,011	241,150	2,849	6,241	227,156
<i>Primary and Higher schools:</i>						
Public	56,278	99,468	3,066,956	56,503	102,433	3,002,666
Private	11,740		825,825	11,512		833,150
Total	68,018	99,468	3,892,781	68,015	102,433	3,835,816

Courses of instruction for adults are conducted in the evening by teachers in their schools.

In 1920, 2·12 per cent. of the conscripts could neither read nor write, as compared with 2·3 per cent. in 1914.

The number of primary normal schools (exclusive of Fontenay and St. Cloud) is 84 for school-masters, and 82 for school-mistresses (France and Algeria). The number of pupil-teachers in primary normal schools in 1919-20 was 4,617 men and 5,135 women.

Secondary Instruction: Boys.—Secondary instruction is supplied in two types of schools—by the State in the lycées, and by the communes in the colleges, by associations and by private individuals in free establishments (*écoles libres*). The course of study extends over 7 years.

The number of public secondary schools for boys and the number of pupils for 3 years were as follows:—

Public Institutions: France and Algeria	1918 ¹		1919 ²		1920 ²	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
<i>Lycées</i>	—	58,258	125	73,174	125	74,630
<i>Communal colleges</i>	—	29,844	238	36,000	241	37,618

¹ Not including the invaded territories.

² Figures for the whole of France, 90 departments.

Girls.—The following table shows the condition of the institutions for girls :—

Institutions	1918 ¹		1919 ²		1920 ²	
	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
<i>Lycées</i> (France and Algeria)	125	21,611	59	27,409	67	30,099
<i>Colleges</i> (France and Algeria)		11,291	87	14,187	84	13,643
Secondary courses (France and Algeria)	49	5,414	50	5,955	47	5,40
Total	174	38,316	196	47,551	198	49,342

¹ Not including invaded territories.

² Including Alsace and Lorraine.

Higher Instruction is supplied by the State in the universities and in special schools, and by private individuals in the private faculties and schools. The freedom of higher instruction was established by the law of July 12, 1875, modified by that of March 18, 1880, which reserved to the State faculties the exclusive right to confer degrees. A decree of December 28, 1885, created a general council of the faculties, and the creation of universities, each consisting of several faculties, was accomplished in 1897, in virtue of the law of July 10, 1896.

There are 17 Universities in France. The following table shows the year of foundation and the total number of students on July 31, 1921 :—

Universities	Students	Universities	Students
Aix-en-Provence (1409)	1,596	Lyon (1808)	3,400
Algiers	1,414	Montpellier (1125)	2,615
Besançon (1485)	266	Nancy (1572)	2,002
Bordeaux (1441)	2,640	Paris (1150)	21,232
Caen (1432)	1,055	Poitiers (1431)	1,238
Clermont-Ferrand (1808)	167	Rennes (1735)	1,946
Dijon (1722)	744	Strasbourg (1567)	2,415 ¹
Grenoble (1339)	2,737	Toulouse (1230)	2,680
Lille (1530)	1,475	Total	49,931

¹ Does not include students in the two faculties of Theology.

The faculties are of four kinds : 15 faculties of Law (Paris, Aix, Bordeaux, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasbourg, Toulouse, and Algiers); 9 faculties of Medicine (Paris, Montpellier, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Toulouse, Nancy, Strasbourg, and Algiers); 17 faculties of Science (Paris, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse, Strasbourg, and Algiers); 17 faculties of letters (at the towns last named); 8 higher pharmacy schools and mixed faculties of medicine and pharmacy; 15 schools with full functions and preparatory schools of medicine and pharmacy.

The following statement shows the number of students by faculties or

schools in January, for 3 years (excluding the students of the University of Strasbourg in 1919 :—

Students of	1919	1920	1921
	State Institutions	State Institutions	State Institutions
Law	7,735	13,948	17,376
Medicine	6,542	10,194	9,952
Sciences	5,979	10,517	10,918
Letters	6,339	6,355	7,892
Pharmacy	1,215	1,693	1,627
Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy	2,080	1,827	1,962
Theology	—	404	204
Total	29,890	44,938	49,931

There are free faculties: at Paris (the Catholic Institute of Paris comprising the law and advanced scientific and literary studies); Angers (theology, law, sciences, letters, agriculture); Lille (theology, law, medicine and pharmacy, sciences, letters, social sciences and politics); Lyon (theology, law, sciences, letters); Marseille (law); Toulouse (the Catholic Institute with theological, literary, and scientific instruction). There is, besides, in Paris a large institution for free higher instruction, the *École libre des Sciences Politiques*.

The State faculties confer the degrees of bachelor, of licentiate, and of doctor. Admission to degrees (*agrégations*) is by special competition, which lead to the title of *professeur* in secondary and in higher instruction.

The other higher institutions dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction are the *Collège de France* (founded by Francis I. in 1530), which has courses of study bearing on various subjects, literature and language, archæology, mathematical, natural, mental and social science (political economy, &c.); the Museum of Natural History giving instruction in the sciences and nature; the *École Pratique des Hautes Études* (history and philology, mathematical and physico-chemical sciences, and the sciences of nature and of religion), having its seat at the Sorbonne; the *École Normale Supérieure*, which prepares teachers for secondary instruction and, since 1904, follows the curricula of the Sorbonne without special teachers of its own; the *École des Chartes*, which trains the archivist paleographers; the *École des Langues Orientales vivantes*; the *École du Louvre*, devoted to art and archæology; the *École des Beaux-Arts*, and the Bureau des Longitudes, the Central Meteorological Bureau; the Observatoire of Paris; and the French Schools at Athens, Rome, Cairo and Indo-China, besides a school for Morocco.

Outside Paris there are eight observatories (Meudon, Besançon, Bordeaux, &c.). The observatory at Nice is dependent on the Academy of Sciences.

Professional and Technical Instruction.—The principal institutions of higher or technical instruction dependent on other ministries are: the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris (with 20 evening courses on the applied sciences and social economy), the *École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures*, the *École des Hautes Études Commerciales*, 12 higher schools of commerce with about 1,300 pupils, dependent on the Ministry of Commerce; the National Agronomic Institute at Paris, the Veterinary school at Alfort,

a school of forestry at Nancy, national agricultural schools at Grignon, Rennes, Montpellier, 46 practical schools of Agriculture, &c., dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture; the École Polytechnique, the École Supérieure de Guerre, the military school at St. Cyr, the École de Cavalerie at Saumur, and other schools dependent on the Ministry of War; the Naval School at Brest dependent on the Ministry of Marine; the School of Mines at Paris, the School of Bridges and Roads at Paris, with other schools dependent on the Ministry of Public Works; the School of Mines at St. Etienne, and the Schools of Miners at Alais and Douai; the École Coloniale at Paris, dependent on the Ministry of the Colonies. The École des Beaux Arts, the École Nationale des Arts Décoratifs, and the Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation depend on the department of the Under Secretary for the Fine Arts, which is attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction. In the provinces there are National schools of fine arts, and schools of music, and also several municipal schools as well as free subventioned schools, etc.

Technical schools of a somewhat lower grade (dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction) are very numerous, comprising (in 1920—the latest available figures) six national schools of arts and trades (Aix, Angers, Chalons, Cluny, Lille, Paris), two schools of horology, five national professional schools, 54 practical schools of commerce and industry (of which 16 are for girls), 18 practical schools of industry; there are also 35 schools of industries, with 5,550 pupils; 13 municipal professional schools in Paris, with 1,385 pupils, and about 370 private schools, with 92,000 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The Courts of lowest jurisdiction in France are those of the Justices of Peace (*juges de paix*, one in each *canton*) who try small civil cases and act also as judges of Police Courts, where all petty offences (*contraventions*) are disposed of. The Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver offences (*délits*), including cases involving imprisonment up to 5 years. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges belonging to the civil tribunals of first instance. In all cases of a *délit* or a *crime* the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who may either dismiss the case or send it for trial before a court where a public prosecutor (*Procureur*) endeavours to prove the charge. The Court of Assizes is assisted by 12 jurors, who decide by simple majority on the fact with respect to offences amounting to crimes. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and a variable number of members, for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury and one Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, for all criminal cases tried by jury, so far as regards matters of law.

For civil cases, wherein the amount in dispute is between 200 and 1,500 francs, there is, in each *arrondissement*, a tribunal of first instance; above these are the Appeal Courts and the Court of Cassation. For commercial cases there are, in 226 towns, Tribunals of Commerce and Councils of experts (*prud'hommes*). In the towns are police courts.

All Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic. They can be removed only by a decision of the Court of Cassation constituted as the *Conseil Supérieur* of the magistracy.

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Arrest (3,258 *chambres de sûreté* and *dépôts de sûreté* at the end of 1917). Next come Departmental Prisons (68 in 1917), also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or going to be transferred to, reformatories. The reforma-

tories are 14 for boys and 7 for girls, 10 for boys and 3 for girls being public, and 4 for boys and 4 for girls being private. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 9 for men and 2 for women.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to New Caledonia or Guiana (military and *récidivistes*); the *dépôt de forçats* of St. Martin-de-Ré is a *dépôt* for transferred hard-labour convicts.

Pauperism and Relief of Old Age.

In France the poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bienfaisance' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. They are partly under the care of the communes and partly of the departments, both of which contribute, and ultimately under the supervision of Government. The funds of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1912, the bureaux expended 42,497,000 francs and assisted 1,259,884 persons. Public assistance is rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1912 the institutions for this purpose contained 231,337 children; the expenditure during the year amounted to 42,521,000 francs. In 1912 the hospitals for the sick, infirm, aged, or infants, numbered 1,892; and at the end of the year had 68,700 patients, besides 75,540 aged and infirm inmates; their expenditure for 1912 amounted to 204,405,580 francs. In the same year 986,719 persons received gratuitous medical assistance at home and 184,582 in hospitals, the expenditure for such purposes amounting to 28,997,952 francs. At the end of 1912 the asylums for imbeciles, national, departmental, and private, had 77,237 patients.

An Act was passed in 1905 for the relief of the aged poor, the infirm, and the permanently incurable, age limit, 70; but by the amendment of the Act, April 5, 1910, this was reduced to 65. The same amendment provided for limited help being given to those between the ages of 65 and 70. On December 31, 1912, there were 133,396 such persons in receipt of the limited assistance, the total expenditure for 1912 having been 9,189,414 francs. The Act of 1910 provided that the cost of the scheme should be borne by the communes, the departments, and the State. The number of persons registered for relief has risen from 511,446 on December 31, 1908, to 599,061 on December 31, 1911, and to 644,461 on December 31, 1912. The cost to the State alone for 1910 was 45,000,000 francs; for 1911, 46,300,000 francs; and for 1912, 51,598,000 francs. In addition, contributions of the departments and communes totalled 48,500,000 francs in 1911, and 53,100,000 francs in 1912; but it has to be remembered that the increased expenditure under this law is in part balanced by the diminished activities of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' in assisting invalids under 60 years of age. The Old-Age Pensions Law of April 5, 1910, as amended on February 27, 1912, provides for all wage-earners old-age pensions towards which both employers and workers contribute. Contributions are to be paid up to the 60th year of the worker's life, and the State will contribute 100 francs. This sum will be increased by one-tenth for every insured worker who has brought up 3 children of the age of 16. On July 1, 1920, 8,349,744 persons were registered under the scheme.

A law of March 24, 1873, provides protection for new-born infants. In 1913 in 82 departments there were 77,829 such infants who came within the scope of the law. In 1913 two further laws were introduced: that of June 17 to give relief, varying from 0.50 to 1.50 francs per day, to women

in confinement, and that of July 14 to give relief to families with numerous children. The rate is between 60 and 90 francs for every child beyond the third.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

The following figures do not include the *budget sur ressources spéciales*, and represent the actual verified revenue (inclusive of loans) and expenditure for 3 years and budget estimates for 3 years:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
1918 ¹	10,064,657,897	9,956,644,778	1921 ²	23,302,584,085	23,262,969,977
1919	11,300,000,000	49,792,884,586	1922 ²	23,381,334,912	24,687,958,948
1920	21,770,243,131	29,882,700,000	1923 ²	19,285,450,387	23,179,676,287

¹ Exclusive of war expenditure.

² Budget estimates.

The accounts of revenue and expenditure of the Government officials are examined by a special administrative tribunal (*Cour des Comptes*), instituted in 1807.

Budget estimates in millions of francs for the years 1922 and 1923 (exclusive of loans):—

REVENUE (Millions of Francs).

	1922	1923
Stamp Duties and Stock Exchange Tax	3,514.9	3,515.6
Tax on Turnover	3,045.0	2,500.0
Customs	2,706.9	1,923.1
Indirect Taxes	2,686.5	2,682.0
Monopolies	1,802.0	1,836.8
Direct Taxes	2,507.1	2,983.1
Postal Receipts	1,086.4	—
Sugar Tax	542.6	519.1
State Domains	183.3	176.2
Total (including all items)	23,381.3	19,285.4

EXPENDITURE (Millions of Francs).

	1922			1923		
	Ordinary Budget	Extra-ordinary Budget	Total	Ordinary Budget	Extra-ordinary Budget	Total
Public Debt	13,131	189	13,320	12,196	148	12,344
Military and Naval	3,887	652	4,539	4,374	661	5,035
Finance	1,604	52	1,656	1,734	49	1,783
Education	1,326	11	1,337	1,391	12	1,403
Foreign Affairs	68	85	153	82	35	117
Labour	160	—	160	158	—	158
Agriculture	164	3	167	162	2	164
Public Works	560	17	577	522	11	534
Postal	1,340	7	1,347	126	—	126
Colonies	36	12	48	33	9	43
Total (including all items)	23,334	1,854	24,688	21,903	1,277	23,180

The French National debt has grown from 28·5 millions sterling in 1800 to 50·9 millions in 1815, 236·5 millions in 1848, 498 millions in 1871; 1,367 millions on July 31, 1914 (34,188,147,969 francs); 5,898 millions on January 1, 1919 (147,472,421,289 francs); 9,609 millions on January 1, 1920 (240,242,109,503 francs); 11,895 millions on May 31, 1921 (297,367,610,211 francs); and on March 31, 1922, 12,679 millions (316,984,988,953 francs).

On May 31, 1921, and on March 31, 1922, the debt of France stood as follows (in millions of francs):—

	May 31, 1921	March 31, 1922
	Millions of Francs	Millions of Francs
1. Internal Debt:—		
3 per cent. Rentes	19,742	19,742
5 per cent. Rentes	20,245	20,153
4 per cent. Rentes, 1917	9,709	9,654
4 per cent. Rentes, 1918	22,458	22,335
6 per cent. Rentes, 1920	27,700	28,193
Amortizable 5 per cent. rentes	15,819	15,769
Amortizable 3 per cent. rentes	2,940	2,940
Amortizable 3½ per cent. rentes	3	3
National Defence Obligations	580	1,730
Other debts of the Ministry of Finance	9,379	26,898
Total of debt of Ministry of Finance	128,575	147,417
Debts of other Ministries	7,496	7,641
Total of fixed debts	136,071	155,058
Total of floating debt	86,131	87,050
Total Internal debt	222,202	242,108
2. External Debt:—		
Fixed debt	44,604	41,438
Floating debt	30,561	33,438
Total external debt	75,165	74,876
Grand Total	297,367	316,984

The Foreign Debt on March 31, 1922, was made up as follows:—

		Amount 1,000,000 francs	Annual Interest 1,000,000 francs
1. Fixed Debt.			
Advanced by U.S.A. Treasury	2,950,762,000 dollars	33,638·7	1,681·9
Anglo-French loan in U.S.A.	200,000,000 „	2,148·2	314·5
Loans of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles in U.S.A.	40,586,000 „	462·7	27·8
Japanese loan	100,000,000 yen	545·2	37·0
American Loan secured by American Stock	407,341,145 dollars	4,043·6	232·2
Total		41,438·4	2,293·4
2. Floating Debt.			
Treasury Bills deposited in English Treasury	572,524,000L.	28,626·2	1,288·2
Treasury Bills deposited in Bank of England	65,000,000L.	3,250·0	195·0
Treasury Bills sold in Japan	33,161,000 yen	179·1	10·3
Total Treasury Bills		32,055·3	1,493·5

		Amount 1,000,000 francs	Annual Interest 1,000,000 francs
<i>Bank Credits.</i>			
Spain	370,000,000 pesetas	666.0	43.9
Argentina	18,824,117 pesos gold	197.7	9.9
Holland	55,000,000 florins	236.5	13.1
England	2,350,000L.	147.5	5.4
Uruguay	15,000,000 piastres	135.0	6.7
Total of Bank Credits		1,382.7	79.0
Total Floating Debt		33,438.0	1,572.5
Total Foreign Debt		74,876.4	3,865.9

The total annual debt charge on March 31, 1922, was 14,929 million francs, including the floating debt.

France has advanced to the Allied Governments (up to March 1, 1922) a total of 11,074 million francs, of which the principal items are as follows (in millions of francs): Belgium, 3,590; Serbia, 740; Poland, 185; Czechoslovakia, 79; Russia, 4,938; Greece, 647; Rumania, 886.

The public fortune of France was estimated in 1912 (latest available date) to amount to 304,517 million francs.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

For 1916 the revenue of the departments of France amounted to 576,954,000 francs (23,078,160L.). The departmental debt stood at 1,164,113,000 francs (46,564,520L.).

For the year 1921, the revenue of the City of Paris was estimated at 1,003,494,949 francs, and the expenditure at 986,394,949 francs. On January 1, 1922, the debt of the City of Paris was 6,119,511,146 francs.

Defence.

I. LAND DEFENCES.

France has a coastline of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontier extends over 1,665 miles, of which 1,246 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

The permanent land defences of France now include the former German fortresses of Strassburg, Metz and Thionville, the former being in Alsace and the two latter in Lorraine. West of these lies the former first line of French permanent defences, namely the first class fortresses of Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort. The experiences of the Great War, which brought to light the power of mobile heavy artillery, the fire of which could be observed and directed from aeroplanes against permanent defences, will affect profoundly the principles of permanent fortification, and it is doubtful if many even of the first-class fortresses will in future be maintained, while those of the second and third classes will almost certainly disappear in so far as they have been designed to meet land attack. On the other hand coast defences will probably be maintained. On the coast Toulon, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, and Cherbourg are naval harbours surrounded by forts.

II. ARMY.

The French Army is divided into the Metropolitan and the Colonial Armies, both are under the War Minister, but the estimates for Colonial troops other than those maintained in Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco are included in the budget of the Minister for the Colonies. The Metropolitan Army is divided into the *Active Army*, the *Reserve Troops* and the *Territorial Army*. The Army, with the exception of the Armies of Occupation is localised and territorialised in the military government of Paris, 20 Army Corps districts and the territories of Alsace and Lorraine. The normal composition of a French Army Corps is 2 infantry divisions, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 artillery brigade of three regiments, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 group and 1 company of observation balloons, and administrative services.

The infantry division consists of 3 regiments of infantry each of 3 battalions, and 1 regiment of artillery of 3 groups each of 3 batteries. The cavalry division consists of 3 cavalry brigades each of 2 regiments, 1 group of horse artillery, and 1 group of cyclist chasseurs.

The peace establishment of the French Army provides for 20 Army Corps of the Active Metropolitan Army, 1 Colonial Army Corps of 3 divisions quartered in France, 1 Algerian Army Corps of 3 divisions, 1 Tunisian division, 4 Aviation brigades, 3 brigades of Tanks, and 39 regiments of Heavy Artillery not allotted to Army Corps. The establishment of the Active Metropolitan Army, exclusive of the North African troops, by units was at the end of 1922 as follows:—

Infantry		Cavalry		Artillery		Engineers		Aviation		Tanks	
Regiments of 3 bns.	143	Cuirassier Regts.	6	Field Regts.	42	Regiments	11	Pursuit Regts.	4	Light Regts.	9
Chasseurs (bns.)	31	Dragoon Regts.	37	Medium Regts.	20	Battalions	15	Bombing Regts.	5	Heavy groups	3
Cyclists (groups)	6	Chasseur Regts.	16	Heavy (tractor) Regts.	11			Observation Regts.	7		
		Hussar Regts.	11	Heavy (horse) Regts.	20			Balloon Regts.	2		
		Motor Machine Gun (groups)	10	Fortress Regts.	9						
				Mountain Regts.	2						
				Horse (groups)	6						

The peace establishment of the Active Metropolitan Army in 1922 was 335,000, included in this is the Air Force establishment of 22,600. The Armies of Occupation, which in November, 1922, numbered 160,000 men, are not included in these figures. Enlistment for the Metropolitan Army is on a compulsory basis, but liberal exemptions are allowed. At present the average term of service with the colours is 2 years and the average annual contingent is 250,000, the surplus being accounted for by the French soldiers serving outside France on various terms of service. In January, 1923, the Army of Occupation in the Rhine provinces numbered 122,000, in the Saar 8,000, in Constantinople 8,000, in Syria and other mandated territories 28,000; total 160,000. The garrison of Morocco numbered 85,000,

of Algeria and Tunis 75,000, and of other colonies 70,000; tota 230,000. The period of service in the active army is 1½ years.

The *Reserve Troops* form divisions corresponding to those in the *Active Army* on mobilisation, in the same districts as those to which the *Active* divisions belong. The *Territorial Army* forms a second line and is similarly organised in divisions on mobilisation. The *Customs Corps* is organised in battalions as are the *Chasseurs Forestiers*, these are both recruited from men who have passed into the *Territorial Army*.

The *Gendarmerie* is a police force recruited from the Army but performing civil duties in time of peace. There is a legion in each military district. The strength of the *Gendarmerie* is 21,700, of whom about half are mounted.

The *Garde Républicaine* is also a police force and performs duties in Paris similar to those performed by the *Gendarmerie* in the districts.

The *Colonial Army* is distinct from the *Metropolitan*, and consists partly of white troops and partly of native troops. The Colonial white troops are recruited either by voluntary enlistment, or by voluntary transfer from the *Metropolitan Army*.

One Colonial Army Corps of 3 divisions and 1 Artillery brigade of white troops is quartered in France. The 19th Army Corps, partly of white and partly of native troops is composed of 3 divisions, each with a cavalry brigade, and is quartered in Algiers, and the Tunis division is quartered in Tunis. A Moroccan Army Corps is in process of formation, but at present a number of Moroccan troops form part of the Army of Occupation in Germany. The establishment of the Colonial Army and North African troops by units is as follows:—

Infantry (white)	Infantry (white, colonial and native)	Cavalry	Artillery
Regiments (3 battalions) . . . 16	Zouaves Regts. . . 6	Chasseurs Regts. (d'Afrique) . . 6	Field Regts. 10
Battalions . . . 3	Tirailleur Regts. (Moroccan and Algerian) . . . 46	Spahis Regts . . 12	Heavy Regt. 1
Companies . . . 3	Mixed Regts. (part white, part Moroccan) . . 6	Mixed " . . 3	Field groups 8
Foreign Legion (Regts.) . . . 2	Senegalese Regts. . . 15		
	Tonkinese " . . 4		
	Annamites " . . 1		
	Malagase " . . 4		

The peace establishment of the Colonial Army and North African troops, which has been very much increased as compared with the pre-war establishment, was, in January 1923, 221,450, of which 176,971 were native troops. The peace establishment of the Active Metropolitan and Colonial armies for 1923 was 698,000, but this does not include certain native troops in the colonies.

The administration of the French Army consists of a General Staff and of a number of departments, all under the War Minister. In questions of strategy and of higher military policy the War Minister is assisted by a Council called the *Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre*, consisting of himself as President and twelve selected generals.

In September, 1919, it was decided that the uniform of the Army should

be the horizon-blue dress with kepi. The *Chasseurs* or Light Infantry battalions were, however, permitted to keep their distinctive dark blue uniform. Khaki was adopted for Colonial and North African troops.

The French infantry is armed with the Lebel magazine rifle : calibre 315. The French field gun is the 7.5 cm. (2.95 in.) Q.F., shielded gun. The French howitzer is the 10.5 cm. (3.35 in.) howitzer, and as the result of the war the French Army possesses a large variety of heavy guns of all calibres.

NAVY.

The situation of the French Navy is at the present time very remarkable. France has not yet ratified the Washington Treaty, though its provisions affect her very slightly. She was allowed to retain ten capital ships, but the *France* was lost at Quiberon Bay on August 25, 1922, and the nine remaining displace 197,670 metric tons, while her replacement tonnage is 177,800 metric tons (175,000 tons). She is not called upon to scrap any ship until 1930, though she may begin to build in 1927, or earlier if she wishes to replace the *France*. In replacement tonnage she is established as the equal of Italy. The programme voted in 1922 comprises three 9,000-ton 34-knot cruisers six flotilla leaders (2,500 tons, 32.5 knots), twelve destroyers (1,400 tons, 32.5 knots), and twelve submarines (1,100 tons submerged). The whole tendency is to devote attention to cruisers and the flotillas, and for these there is a further programme. The air service, which is an integral part of the Navy, is to be developed, and one of the battleships discontinued in 1920 is to be completed as an aircraft-carrier. The inclusion of ex-enemy light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines in the Fleet has strengthened it where it was weakest. A great number of old destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines have been struck off the list. Economies are being made in other directions.

The Navy is under the supreme direction of the Minister of Marine, assisted by a Chief of the Staff. The latter has charge of all that concerns preparation for war, and is commander-in-chief designate. There are two sub-chiefs of the staff, of whom one is in charge of various sections, and the other of the work of the Military Cabinet. The Navy is now charged with control of the coast defences. The central administration embraces the directorates of *personnel*, *matériel*, and artillery, the inspectorate of works, the finance department, the services of submarine defences, hydrography, and other special branches. In addition to these are the Superior Council of the Navy, which advises the Minister on high policy, and several special committees. For purposes of administration the French coasts are divided into five maritime arrondissements, having their headquarters at the naval ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon, each under a vice-admiral, with the title of Maritime Prefect. Two flag-officers are inspectors-general and commanders-in-chief designate in the Channel and Mediterranean. The chief torpedo-stations are Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Brest, Rochefort, Toulon, Corsica, Bizerta, Oran, Algiers, and Bona.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. By the channel of the 'Inscription Maritime,' which was introduced by Colbert, and on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population,' France was formerly provided with a reserve of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,500 were usually serving with the fleet; now large numbers are taken from the shore for engine-room and other duties.

The ex-enemy vessels allotted to France are included in the following

summary—5 light cruisers, one flotilla leader, 12 destroyers, and 10 submarines.

	Complete at end of		
	1921	1922	1923
Dreadnoughts	7	7	6
Pre-Dreadnought battleships	9	3	3
Armoured cruisers	15	10	10
Light cruisers	13	5	5
Despatch Vessels, etc.	40	55	55
Destroyers	63	71 ¹	54 ¹
Torpedo boats	63	58	21
Submarines	49	53	51

¹ Including the ex-enemy flotilla leader, 'Amiral Sènès.'

In the ship tables which follow, all the older vessels have been removed as being no longer in service. The battleships are retained under the Washington agreement. The armoured cruisers are of a class that will not be maintained. The dates of intended scrapping, where indicated, are shown within brackets.

BATTLE FLEET.

Built under programme for	Name	Displacement	Armour		Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max. speed
			Belt	Guns				
<i>Pre-Dreadnoughts.</i>								
1906	{ Diderot . . . Voltaire . . . Condorcet . . . }	18,560	11	12	4 12in. 12 9'4in. .	5	22,500	19
<i>Dreadnoughts.</i>								
1910	{ Jean Bart (1900). Courbet (1930) . . . Paris (1934) . . . }	23,400	10½	12	12 12in. ; 22 5'5in.	4	36,000	20·5
1911	{ Bretagne (1934) . . . Lorraine (1936) . . . Provence (1935) . . . }	23,550	10½	17	10 13' in. , 22 5'5in.	4	29,000	20
<i>Armoured Cruisers</i>								
1899	{ Condé . . . Marseillaise . . . }	10,060	6½	8	{ 2 7'6in. ; 8 6'4in. ; 6 4in. }	4	20,500	21
1900 to	{ J. Ferry . . . Victor Hugo . . . }	12,416	6½	8	4 7'6in. ; 16 6'4in.	5	27,500	22
1904	{ J. Michelet . . . Ernest Renan . . . }	13,644	6½	8	4 7'6in. ; 12 6'4in.	5	{ 29,000 36,000 }	23·5
1905	{ Edgar Quinet . . . W. Rousseau . . . }	14,300	6½	8	16 7'6in.	5	40,000	24
<i>Light Cruisers.</i>								
1907	Colmar	4,280	—	2	6 5'9in. ; 4 3'4in. .	2	30,000	26
1914	Metz	4,200	—	1	7 5'9in. ; 3 3'4in. .	4	45,000	28
1912	Mulhouse	4,480	—	2	5 5'9in. ; 2 3'4in. .	2	35,515	28
1913	Strasbourg	4,842	—	2	7 5'9in. ; 2 3'4in. .	2	26,000	27
1912	Thionville	3,500	—	—	9 3'9in.	1	25,000	27

The cruisers are all ex-German except the Thionville, which was Austrian. Other old French cruisers in the list are the Montcalm and Gueydon, which are temporarily retained. During the war 55 despatch vessels were put in hand, of which all but a few have been completed. Ten ex-German submarines have been added to the French flotilla; also the flotilla leader mentioned above, and 12 ex-German and Austrian destroyers.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of France, including Alsace and Lorraine (136,101,760 acres) 25,521,108 acres were under forests in 1920, and 11,485,603 acres were returned as moor and uncultivated land, and 99,095,049 acres, of which 55,821,029 acres were arable, were returned as under crops, fallow and grass. The following tables show the area under the leading crops and the production (1 metric ton = 2205 lbs.) for three years, the results being still confined to the frontiers of 1914, except for 1921 and 1922:—

Crop	Area (1,000 acres)			Produce (1,000 metric tons)		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922 ¹
Wheat	12,135	13,245	12,701	6,271	8,803	6,405
Mixed Corn	235	271	262	728	146	117
Rye	2,022	2,185	2,088	843	1,128	955
Barley	1,512	1,662	1,623	771	831	860
Oats	8,160	8,346	8,196	4,223	3,548	4,184
Potatoes	3,310	—	3,600	10,315	8,309	13,134
Beetroot, sugar	220	—	287	2,055	2,060	2,873

¹ Provisional.

The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows:—

Year	Under Vines, acres	Wine produced thousands of gallons	Wine Import, thousands of gallons	Wine Export, thousands of gallons	Cider produced 1,000's of gallons
1900	3,974,970	1,441,830	114,760	41,010	647,000
1919	3,737,745	1,195,778	130,790	24,684	491,326
1920	3,313,749	1,232,748	118,932	40,854	225,368
1921	3,228,376	990,374	111,892	37,180	576,356
1922	3,412,127	1,523,522	—	—	—

The production of fruits (other than for cider making) and nuts for 1921 is given in metric tons, as follows:—Apples 144,188, pears 52,067, olives 72,613, cherries 27,476, plums 20,904, peaches 19,511, apricots 8,344, oranges 988, tangerines 516, lemons 580, strawberries 7,374, currants 1,999, gooseberries 1,581, raspberries 647, figs 2,241, chestnuts 165,557, walnuts 22,201, almonds 7,429, truffles 73, and filberts 94.

On December 31, 1921, the numbers of farm animals were: Horses, 2,706,110; mules, 186,420; asses, 295,780; cattle, 13,343,440; sheep and lambs, 9,599,560; pigs, 5,166,080, goats, 1,361,180.

Silk culture, with Government encouragement (*primes*), is carried on in

24 departments of France—most extensively in Gard, Drôme, Ardèche, Var and Vaucluse. Silk production for 3 years :—

Year	Number of producers	Quantities of eggs put into incubation	Total production	Total value of produce
		Kilogs	1000 Kilogs.	1000 Francs.
1919 . .	52,401	1,427	2,322	17,439
1920 . .	65,946	1,831	3,230	45,707
1921 . .	48,924	1,354	2,524	20,510

In 1922 the total production of the cocoon crop was 2,571,915 kilos.

II. MINING AND METALS.

The following are statistics of the leading mineral and metal products for 3 years in thousands of metric tons :—

Mineral	1919	1920	1921	Metal Products	1919	1920	1921
Coal . .	21,546	21,293	23,241	Pig iron .	2,447	3,134	3,417
Lignite .	895	968	736	Finished iron and steel .	1,395	1,958	2,189
Iron ore .	9,413	13,922	14,118	Worked steel .	2,156	3,050	3,906

The production of ores for three years, in metric tons, is as follows :—

Ores	1919	1920	1921	Ores	1919	1920	1921
Lead, zinc, silver . .	21,300	43,000	8,400	Manganese .	7,000	10,300	1,900
Copper . .	40	100	100	Salt . . .	1,246,000	1,260,000	—
Antimony .	4,100	5,600	4,400	Alsace potash products .	965,000	192,500	148,900
Gold . . .	12,200	7,000	18,000				

III. MANUFACTURES.

For the numbers of persons employed in the more important industries in 1906, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, page 877.

Sugar.—In 1921-22 there were 80 sugar works, employing 15,747 men, 873 women, and 318 children. The yield of sugar during 12 years (expressed in metric tons of refined sugar) was :—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1909-10	738,902	1912-13	877,656	1916-17	185,435	1919-20	155,101
1910-11	650,488	1914-15	302,961	1917-18	200,265	1920-21	305,041
1911-12	465,377	1915-16	135,899	1918-19	107,841	1921-22	278,273

Alcohol.—In 1906, 59,616 thousands of gallons of alcohol were produced; in 1913, 60,145; in 1917, 32,813; in 1918, 18,311; in 1919, 18,066; in 1920, 23,489; and in 1921, 34,184 thousands of gallons.

IV. FISHERIES.

For the French fisheries, including those of Algeria, the following are statistics for 1919 (the latest available):—Persons employed, 106,000; sailing boats, 18,005; tonnage, 120,922; steamers, 904; tonnage, 79,305; value of products, 447,647,000 francs.

Commerce.

In French statistics General Trade includes all goods entering or leaving France, while Special Trade includes only imports for home use and exports of French origin.

The chief subdivisions of the special trade in millions of francs were for three years:—

—	Imports			Exports		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Food products	11,874.9	5,748.3	5,800.0	2,612.7	2,070.9	1,920.8
Raw materials	25,156.5	11,400.0	14,044.1	6,113.8	4,091.6	5,443.9
Manufactured goods	12,873.4	4,910.6	4,052.5	16,962.5	12,356.4	11,860.2
Postal packets	—	—	—	1,205.7	1,253.6	1,417.1
Total.	49,904.8	22,067.9	23,900.6	26,894.7	19,772.5	20,642.0

The chief articles of import and export (special trade) were in millions of francs:—

Imports		1921	1922 ¹	Exports		1921	1922 ¹
Wine	486.0		798.9	Arms and munitions		261.6	148.4
Wool	646.3		1,060.0	Textiles, silk . . .		1,262.4	1,377.8
Cereals	1,461.5		912.3	„ cotton . . .		1,275.4	—
Raw cotton	1,385.8		1,710.8	Wine		385.1	265.8
Coal and coke	2,813.1		2,391.5	Raw silk and yarn		184.2	225.9
Coffee	498.4		636.2	Paris goods, &c., &c.		270.7	261.9
Oil seeds and fruits .	678.1		837.3	Leather		462.8	434.9
Chemical products . .	387.8		384.5	Metal goods and tools		489.1	500.5
Petroleum	9.8.1		748.5	Automobiles . . .		665.8	580.6
Machinery	1,606.6		890.8	Chemical products		538.7	638.1
Copper	253.7		35.9	Pottery and glass .		209.1	208.3
Cast iron and steel . .	462.6		531.5	Clothing		1,218.5	1,372.4
Woollen textures . . .	97.8		112.2	Rubber goods . . .		100.5	535.9
Arms and munitions . .	10.3		130.9	Table fruits . . .		147.2	135.7
Metal goods	461.1		285.3	Milk, butter, cheese		96.8	128.6

¹ Provisional figures.

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in thousands of francs :—

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
United Kingdom	3,038,915	3,403,146	3,179,375	3,853,533
Germany . . .	2,163,619	1,299,086	1,876,942	1,761,788
Belgium . . .	1,788,886	1,725,842	3,249,907	3,796,098
Switzerland . .	464,733	537,582	1,092,498	1,009,121
Spain . . .	477,064	350,231	562,660	520,634
Italy . . .	568,719	803,900	685,650	749,423
United States . .	4,065,466	3,853,618	2,197,815	1,972,689
Brazil . . .	451,518	470,025	165,422	153,533
Argentina . . .	595,912	792,739	270,666	300,433

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the staple articles consigned to the United Kingdom from France in four years according to Board of Trade returns :—

Staple Imports into U.K.	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£
Apparel &c. . . .	352,564	680,393	1,572,624	1,929,337
Silk manufactures . .	3,874,269	5,230,539	6,135,788	4,060,434
Woolen	27,088	310,654	2,677,011	2,444,319
Ribbons (silk) . . .	—	2,958,377	2,397,466	1,449,435
Hewn timber (pitprops) .	1,576,448	1,747,080	2,822,594	1,284,957
Wine	2,844,184	6,670,259	5,480,033	1,741,010
Ornamental feathers . .	216,975	255,669	247,695	282,560
Gloves. . . .	524,104	598,934	548,490	602,244
Motor-cars	297,688	245,414	2,025,546	1,331,782

The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1920 was 4,676,627 gallons; in 1921, 1,836,232 gallons.

The following table exhibits the value, according to Board of Trade returns, of the principal articles of British produce consigned from the United Kingdom to France in four years :—

Staple Exports from U.K.	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£
Woollen and Worsted . .	10,974,614	20,019,372	11,182,103	1,808,540
Iron and steel	16,660,110	9,683,436	9,520,041	1,571,336
Coal	26,898,297	34,286,287	42,300,623	11,148,459
Cotton yarn	25,963,788	12,523,662	7,001,294	1,033,564
Machinery	4,718,622	6,578,687	10,151,795	7,640,027

Total trade between France and United Kingdom for 5 years (in thousands of pounds) :—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Imports from France into U.K.	34,972	48,498	75,336	53,014	48,670
Exports to France from U.K. .	180,767	147,364	135,936	44,260	48,310

Shipping and Navigation.

On January 18, 1921, the French mercantile navy had a tonnage of 2,694,199, or 3,101,199 tons if enemy ships be included. Under construction in England, 580,200 tons; in France, 373,135 tons; in other countries, 10,000 tons.

Shipping in foreign trade in 1922, and its distribution among French ports, is shown as follows with cargoes only:—

	Entered (1922)		Cleared (1922)	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
French	8,108	9,822,685	6,132	7,290,285
Foreign	19,689	25,634,894	11,764	19,449,463
Total	27,797	35,457,579	17,896	26,748,698
Marseille	3,574	7,483,940	3,251	6,681,238
Le Havre	2,308	4,150,005	1,549	3,401,852
Cherbourg	965	7,397,950	894	7,337,395
Bordeaux	1,355	1,752,939	1,137	1,161,510
Boulogne	2,203	2,263,474	1,799	1,987,070
Dunkirk	1,579	1,927,291	888	1,532,069
Rouen	4,270	3,167,510	650	378,235
Calais	1,641	779,711	1,326	586,352
Nantes	672	611,405	319	298,229
St. Nazaire	349	521,393	104	225,484
La Rochelle	387	745,433	120	426,358
Dieppe	1,209	633,556	1,027	501,085
Cette	858	643,624	651	415,466
Caen	658	381,448	256	132,756
All others	5,729	2,997,900	3,895	1,683,599
Total	27,797	35,457,579	17,896	26,748,698

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS, RAILWAYS, ETC.

On January 1, 1914, there were in France 23,918 miles of national roads, in addition to the vicinal roads.

Navigable rivers (1922), 4,512 miles; canals, 3,031 miles; actually navigated, canals and rivers (1919) 6,606 miles; total traffic 17,809,000 tons.

By a law of July 11, 1842, the construction of railways was left mainly to companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted, by the State; which now constructs lines which the companies work, and works on its own account one important State system. There are lines of local interest subventioned by the State or by the departments. The concessions granted to the six great companies expire at various dates from 1950 to 1960; the periods of State guarantee of four of them terminated at the end of 1914, and will do so in the case of the others in 1934 and 1935.

The length of principal lines open for traffic in 1922 was 25,766 miles, made up as follows: State, 5,599.4 miles; Nord, 2,379.9 miles; Est, 3,123.7 miles; Paris-Orléans, 4,641.2 miles; Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean, 6,077.9 miles; Midi, 2,559.5 miles; Alsace-Lorraine, 1,384.4 miles.

It has been decided to electrify the whole French railway system.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In 1922, the receipts on account of posts, telegraphs, and telephones, amounted to 1,108 million francs; the expenditure to 1,347 million francs. The number of ordinary letters carried in 1916 (internal and international services) was 969 millions, and of registered letters 60 millions.

The total length of the telegraphic lines in 1913 was 120,471 miles, with 451,195 miles of wire. In 1921 there were despatched 40,550,000 telegrams, of which 35,100,000 were internal and 5,450,000 international. In 1922 gross telegraph receipts were 177,000,000 francs.

In 1913 there were in France 11,451 urban telephone systems with 36,100 miles of line and 790,173 miles of wire; number of conversations in 1913, 388,966,900. There were 20,331 inter-urban circuits with 72,181 miles of line, and 387,641 miles of wire; conversations in 1913, 45,327,000. In 1921 the number of subscribers was 488,000, and gross receipts (1920) were 155,100,000 francs.

III. AVIATION.

The following table shows the operations of French aerial companies :—

Items.	1919	1920	1921
Number of voyages made	988	2,348	6,221
Number of miles covered	165,258	530,650	1,460,728
Number of passengers transported	588	1,721	10,336
Merchandise and baggage transported tons	7	47	164
Mail transported " "	0.39	4	9

Money and Credit.

The nominal value of the French money coined in France during 8 years was :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Nickel and Bronze	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1914-1919	160,769,990	555,976,932	26,935,796	743,682,718
1920	—	29,603,429	11,827,853	41,431,282
1921	4,239,560	—	98,395,132	102,634,692

The ordinary savings-banks numbered 554 (with about 1,800 branch offices) on December 31, 1920; the number of depositors was 8,755,194, to the value of 5,795,082,757 francs. The National savings-banks, on December 31, 1921, held deposits and interest amounting to 2,697,436,750 francs due to 7,062,519 depositors.

The Bank of France, founded in 1800, and placed under State control in 1806, has the monopoly (since 1848) of issuing bank notes. The present privileges of the Bank were last renewed on December 20, 1918, for a further 25 years, *i.e.* until December 31, 1945. The capital of the Bank is fixed at 182,500,000 francs (7,800,000*l.*)

The situation of the bank on February 15, 1923, and on March 9, 1922, was:—

	February 15, 1923	March 9, 1922
	1000 francs	1000 francs
Gold	5,535,784	3,577,180
Silver	290,392	281,841
Advances to the Public	2,092,597	2,376,366
Advances to the State	23,500,000	21,900,000
Notes in circulation	37,076,064	36,225,852
Capital and Reserve	261,885	—

At the outbreak of war the maximum note issue of the Bank of France was 6,800 million francs; on August 5, 1914, it was raised to 12,000 million francs; the amount was increased on successive occasions, the last having been Sept. 28, 1920, when the maximum was fixed at 41,000 million francs.

Of the other well known banks, the following may be mentioned:—The *Crédit Foncier de France*, founded in 1852, which lends money on mortgage; the *Crédit Lyonnais*, founded in 1863; the *Société Générale*, founded in 1864; and the *Comptoir-Nationale d'Escompte de Paris*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* of 100 *centimes* was in normal conditions of the value of 9½*d.* or 25·225 francs to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 20 and 10 franc pieces. The 20 franc gold piece weighs 6·4516 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 5·80645 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half franc pieces and 20-centime pieces. The 5-franc silver piece weighs 25 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 22·5 grammes of fine silver. The franc piece weighs 5 grammes 835 fine, and contains 4·175 grammes of fine silver. Bronze coins are 10 and 5 centime pieces. There are also 25, 10, and 5 centime nickel pieces.

There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being theoretically 15½ to 1. Of silver coins, however, only 5-franc pieces are legal tender, and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1876.

The present monetary convention between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece is tacitly continued from year to year, but may be denounced by any of the contracting States, and, if denounced, will expire at the end of the year, which commences on January 1, following the denunciation. According to its terms, the five contracting States have their gold and silver coins respectively of the same fineness, weight, diameter, and current value, and the allowance for wear and tear in each case is the same. The coinage of 5-franc pieces, both gold and silver, is temporarily suspended, and the issue of subsidiary silver is, with certain exceptions for special reasons, limited to 7 francs per head of the population of each State (but 6 francs for Greece). Each Government, in its public offices, accepts payments in the silver 5-franc pieces of each of the others, and in subsidiary silver to the amount of 100 francs for each payment. Each State engages to exchange the excess of its issues over its receipts of subsidiary silver for gold or 5-franc silver pieces and at the termination of the convention each is bound to resume also its 5-franc silver pieces, and to pay in gold a sum equal to the nominal value of the coin resumed. The following are the total issues of the five States, authorised by the convention of 1897:—

France, 394 millions of francs ; Italy, 232·4 ; Belgium, 46·8 ; Switzerland, 28 ; Greece, 15.

The monetary system of the Union has been adopted, either wholly or partially, in Spain, Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Russia, Finland, and many of the South American States.

<i>Gramme</i> . . . =	15·43 gr. tr.	<i>Mètre</i> . . . =	39·37 inches.
<i>Kilogramme</i> . . . =	2·205 lbs. av.	<i>Kilomètre</i> . . . =	·621 mile.
<i>Quintal Métrique</i> . . . =	220½ „ „	<i>Mètre Cube</i> }	= 35·31 cubic ft.
<i>Tonne (Metric Ton)</i> =	2,205 lbs.	<i>Stère</i> }	
<i>Litre, Liquid</i> . . . =	1·76 pints.	<i>Hectare</i> . . . =	2·47 acres.
<i>Hectolitre</i> { Liquid . . . =	22 gallons.	<i>Kilomètre Carré</i> . . . =	·386 sq. mile.
{ Dry . . . =	2·75 bushels		

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Comte de Beaufort de St. Aulaire (appointed November 20, 1920).

Counsellor.—M. de Montille.

First Secretaries.—M. Roger Cambon and Adrien Thierry.

Second Secretary.—M. Japy.

Third Secretaries.—Jean de Bourguignon de St. Martin and Jean Vergé.

Attaché.—Frédéric Knobel.

Military Attaché.—General Vicomte de La Panouse, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.

Naval Attaché.—Capitaine de Frégate de Ruffi de Pontevéz-Gévaudan, D.S.O.

Air Attaché.—Capitaine Sablé.

Commercial Attaché.—M. J. Périer, C.B.

Financial Attaché.—M. Avenol.

Secretary-Archivist.—Comte La Combe.

Consul-General in London.—J. Kuecht.

There are also French Consuls at—Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester (V.C.), Newcastle, Southampton (V.C.), and other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Marquess of Crewe, K.G. Appointed November 20, 1922.

Counsellor.—Eric Phipps, C.M.G., C.V.O.

First Secretaries.—R. I. Campbell and R. S. Hudson.

Third Secretary.—A. F. Gascoigne.

Military Attaché.—Major-General the Hon Sir C. Sackville West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Naval Attaché.—Commander E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.O., R.N.

Air Attaché.—Squadron Leader J. P. Sewell, O.B.E.

Commercial Counsellor.—J. R. Cahill.

Consul-General.—H. G. A. Mackie, C.B.E.

There are British Consular Representatives at Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Brest, Calais, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Havre (C.G.), Lille, Lyon, Marseille (C.G.), Nantes, Nice, Rouen, Strasbourg (C.G.), and other towns.

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ANDORRA.

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of the head of the French state and of the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, consists chiefly of a valley, surrounded by high mountain peaks. Its maximum length is 17 miles, and its width 18 miles; it has an area of 191 square miles and a population of 5,231, scattered in some 30 villages. The surface of the country is rough and irregular, with an altitude varying between 6,562 and 10,171

feet. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by the heads of families in each of the six parishes. The council nominates a First Syndic to preside over its deliberations; in the First Syndic is vested the executive power. A Second Syndic is also nominated as deputy of the First Syndic. The judicial power is exercised in civil matters in the first instance by 2 civil judges appointed by the Bishop and by France respectively; and there is also a Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan. This, or the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop, forms the highest appeal court. For criminal suits two magistrates (*le Viguiet de France* and *le Viguiet Episcopal*) preside over a criminal court at Andorra-la-Vieille. The republic pays an annual due of 960 francs to France and 460 pesetas to the Bishop. A permanent delegate, the Prefect of the Pyrénées Orientales, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic. A good road runs from the Spanish frontier to Andorra. Catalan is spoken in Andorra. French and Spanish currency are both in use.

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Colonies and Dependencies.

The colonies and dependencies of France (including Algeria and Tunis) have an area roughly estimated at about 5,382,137 square miles with a population of about 53,722,300. Algeria, however, is not regarded as a colony but as a part of France, and Tunis and Morocco are attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For Syria France holds a mandate under the League of Nations. The administration of the colonies is directed or controlled by the Ministry of the Colonies, which was organised as a separate department in 1894. Most of them enjoy some measure of self-government and have elective councils to assist the governor. The older colonies have also direct representation in the French legislature, Réunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe sending each a senator and two deputies; French India a senator and a deputy; Senegal, Guiana, and Cochinchina each a deputy, while most of the others are represented on the "Conseil Supérieur des Colonies." This council consists of the senators and deputies of colonies, delegates from other colonies, and officials and other persons appointed on account of their special knowledge or qualifications. Some only of the colonies have a revenue sufficient for the cost of administration. In 1921, France spent on the colonial service 252,146,603 francs, of which 23,663,613 francs were for civil administration, 212,742,276 francs for military services, and 10,740,714 francs for penitentiary services.

The area and population of the colonial domain of France are as follows:

	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Asia:—</i>			
India	1679	196	265,388
Annam	1884	256,878	19,747,431
Cambodia	1862		
Cochin-China	1861		
Tonking	1884		
Laos	1892	60,000	3,000,000
Syria ¹	1922		
Total Asia ¹	"	317,074	23,012,819

¹ Approximate figures.

² Held under a mandate of the League of Nations.

	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Africa :—</i>			
Algeria	1830-1902	222,180	5,802,464
Sahara	—	1,544,000 ¹	800,000 ¹
Tunis	1881	50,000	2,095,090
Sénégal	1687-1889	74,112	1,225,523
French Sudan }	1893	617,600	2,474,589
Upper Volta }	1843	154,400	2,974,142
Guinea	1843	95,218	1,875,906
Ivory Coast	1843	121,976	1,545,680
Dahomey	1893	42,460	842,243
Mauritania	1893	317,400	261,746
Niger	1912	347,400	1,084,043
Congo	1884	982,049	2,845,936
Cameroon ²	1919	166,489	1,500,000
Togo ²	1919	21,893	672,837
Réunion	1649	970	173,190
Madagascar	1643-1896	228,000	3,613,341
Mayotte	1843	790	110,000
Somali Coast	1864	5,790	208,000
Total Africa ¹		5,022,727	30,104,820
<i>In America :—</i>			
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1635	93	3,913
Guadeloupe	1634	688	229,899
Martinique	1635	385	244,439
Guiana	1626	32,000	44,202
Total America ¹		33,166	522,398
<i>In Oceania :—</i>			
New Caledonia	1854-1887	7,650	50,608
Tahiti, &c.	1841-1881	1,520	31,655
Total Oceania ¹		9,170 ¹	82,263
Grand Total		5,382,137	53,722,300

¹ Approximate figures.² Held under a mandate of the League of Nations.

A large area of Morocco is under France as a Protectorate. See Morocco.

The following tables show the value of the imports into and the exports from the various dependencies of France (except Algeria and Tunis) for 1919 and 1920 :—

Colonies	1920		1921	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
French West Africa	210,741,795	160,300,916	372,497,545	335,473,935
French Equatorial Africa	17,370,512	31,446,248	41,662,259	21,904,831
Réunion	—	—	71,269,556	78,654,501
Madagascar and dependencies	279,694,656	235,625,478	225,921,000	108,308,100
French Somaliland	—	—	129,840,825	109,861,080
French Establishments in India	217,370,524	23,005,647	23,583,190	24,554,200
Indo-China	—	—	1,075,930,517	1,478,124,517
St. Pierre and Miquelon ¹	40,848,742	28,047,100	22,908,808	19,690,776
Guadeloupe and dependencies	117,858,064	146,389,180	78,909,677	74,001,693
Martinique	132,186,517	12,903,479	—	—
French Guiana	40,405,823	42,674,734	48,155,347	23,154,604
New Caledonia and dependencies	47,472,109	43,043,449	48,565,595	26,676,879
French Establishments in Oceania	14,401,103	24,360,901	14,082,260	15,000,000
Total	1,118,848,095	864,707,132	2,153,485,945	2,310,584,676

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ASIA.

FRENCH INDIA.

The chief French possession in India is Pondicherry. It was founded by the French in 1674, taken by the Dutch in 1693, and restored in 1699. The English took it in 1761, restored it in 1765, re-took it in 1778, restored it a second time in 1785; re-took it a third time in 1793, and restored it in 1814.

As established by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, the French possessions in India consist of five separate colonies, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 196 square miles), and had in 1921 the following estimated populations:—

*Pondichéry . . . 46,605	Modéliarpeth . . . 14,041	Nodoukadou . . . 7,241
Oulgaret . . . 22,307	Arianeoupom . . . 13,251	Cotchéry . . . 6,854
Villennour . . . 21,033	*Karikal . . . 16,424	*Chandernagar . . . 25,119
Tiroubouvané . . . 20,901	Tirnoular . . . 10,040	*Mahé . . . 11,218
Bahour . . . 19,005	Grande Aldée . . . 6,916	*Yanaon . . . 4,683
Nettapacom . . . 13,642	Neravy . . . 6,108	Total . . . 265,388

*In 1921 the population of the Provinces was as follows:—Pondichéry, 170,785; Karikal, 53,583; Chandernagar, 25,119; Mahé, 11,218; Yanaon, 4,683; Total, 265,388.

The colonies are divided into five *dépendances* (the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table) and seventeen communes, having municipal institutions. There is also an elective general council. The Governor of the colonies resides at Pondichéry. The colonies are represented in the Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. At Pondichéry the birth-rate in 1921 was 3·55 per cent., and the death-rate 3·86 per cent. There were in 1921, 61 primary schools and 3 colleges, all maintained by the Government, with 312 teachers and 9,478 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (budget of 1922) 2,630,170 rupees. The principal crops are paddy, rice, sugar, cotton, manioc, cacao, coffee, ground-nuts. There are at Pondichéry 4 cotton mills, and at Chandernagar 1 jute mill; the cotton mills have, in all, 1,632 looms and 71,213 spindles, employing 7,685 persons. There are also at work 2 oil factories and a few oil presses for ground-nuts, and 1 ice factory. The chief exports from Pondichéry are oil seeds. At the ports of Pondichéry, Karikal, and Mahé in 1921 the imports amounted to 23,583,192 francs, and the exports to 24,554,280 francs. At these three ports in 1921, 228 vessels entered and cleared. Railway open, 43 miles, Pondichéry to Villapûram, and Peralam to Karikal.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Governor-General.—Martial Merlin (1923).

French Indo-China, with an area of about 256,878 square miles and a population in 1921 of 19,747,431, of whom 23,700 were European (excluding military forces), consists of 5 States: the Colony of Cochin-China, the Protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonking and Laos; and Kwang-Chau-Wan leased from China as well as the territory around Battambang, which was ceded by Siam in 1907. The whole country is under a Governor-General, assisted by a Secretary-General, and each of the States has at its head a functionary bearing the title of Resident-Superior, except in the case of Cochin-China, which, being a direct French Colony while the others are only Protectorates, has a Governor at its head. There is a Superior Council for the whole of Indo-China and a Permanent Commission of the Council.

The white population are subject to French law. Throughout the country there are native tribunals from which there is an appeal to courts at Saigon and Hanoi. In these appeal courts European judges, in matters affecting natives, are assisted by Annamite mandarins.

There is a common budget for the whole of Indo-China, and also a separate budget for each of the States. The Provinces, about 120 in number, have also their budget, as have the municipalities. The general budget is supported by receipts from customs, Government monopolies, indirect contributions, posts, telegraphs, and railways in all the countries of the union, and besides maintaining these, provides for military and judicial services, public works, and other matters relating to the whole of the union. For 1921 the revenue* and expenditure of the general budget balanced at 54,878,400 piastres. The outstanding debt of Indo-China on January 1, 1920, amounted to 403,000,000 francs.

The military force, totalling about 25,514, are commanded by the Commandant-Superior, a general of division with the same rank as army corps generals in France. The naval force comprises 2 gun-boats, 4 torpedo-boats, and 21 despatch vessels.

Indo-China is divided into three main economic areas :—(1) The territory tributary to Saigon (Cochin China, Cambodia, Southern Laos, and Annam South of Cape Varella), which, apart from the fisheries on the Coast and the interior lakes, is almost entirely agricultural, being one of the great rice regions of the world. (2) The region tributary to Haifong (Tonking and the two northern districts of Annam), which is devoted to agriculture, mining and manufacture. (3) Central Annam (the region between Porte d'Annam and Cape Varella), with Tourane as the principal port, which is mainly agricultural, but is not a great rice-growing district ; its main exports are cinnamon, sugar and tea. The minerals of Indo-China are coal, lignite, antimony, tin, wolfram and zinc.

In 1887 the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam, Tonking and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union. In 1921 the total imports amounted to 1,075,930,517 francs, and exports to 1,473,124,517 francs. The chief export is rice, forming about 70 per cent of the total, and other exports are fish, pepper, hides, coal, cotton, rubber and sugar. The principal imports are cotton-tissues, cotton-thread, tin.

Into Great Britain in 1922 the imports from Indo-China amounted to 163,995*l.*, and the exports from Great Britain, 242,020*l.* (chiefly cotton).

In 1919, 2,408 vessels of 2,166,464 metric tons entered, and 2,290 vessels of 2,066,653 tons cleared. Of those entered 374 of 644,263 tons were French, 280 of 484,605 tons were English, and 250 of 446,662 tons were Japanese.

There are about 3,300 miles of principal roads and 2,000 miles of local roads.

The oldest railway in Indo-China is that from Saigon to Mytho. Total length of line, two thirds Government, at end of 1921, 1,265 miles. There are 348 post offices (1918). Number of letters, postcards, etc., handled in in 1918, 10,621,464.

The Bank of Indo-China, with an authorised capital of 48 million francs and reserve and redemption funds amounting to 33,500,000 francs, had till 1923 the privilege not only of making advances on security, but also of engaging in financial, industrial, or commercial enterprise in Indo-China and New Caledonia. For French Indo-China there is a coinage of silver pieces, piastres, $\frac{1}{2}$ -piastres, $\frac{1}{3}$ -piastres, and $\frac{1}{6}$ -piastres ; the piastre (since 1895) weighs 27 grams, and the fractional coins in proportion ; the piastre and $\frac{1}{2}$ -piastre are '900 fine, but the $\frac{1}{3}$ - and $\frac{1}{6}$ -piastre (since 1898) only '835 fine. The piastre is usually worth rather less than 24*d.* There are two bronze coins, one equal to the 100th and the other the 375th part of a piastre.

British Consul-General at Saigon.—J. D. Hogg.

British Vice-Consul at Haiphong.—J. Giquieux.

STATES AND PROTECTORATES.

Cochin-China.

The area of French Cochin-China is estimated at 22,000 square miles. The whole is divided into 17 provinces and 3 *circonscriptions*. The towns of Saigon and Cholon have been formed into municipalities. The Colonial Council contains 24 members. The colony is represented in France by one deputy. The population consists mainly of Annamites, Cambodians, Moïs, Chams, Chinese, and a few Indians, Malays, Tagals, and foreigners. In 1921 the total population was put at 3,795,304, of whom 6,847 were French

and 622 European foreigners (excluding the military forces). Saigon had, in 1921, a population of 81,779, of whom 4,812 were Europeans, exclusive of 994 troops; the town of Cholon has 93,947 inhabitants, of whom about 48,887 are Chinese. There are about 867 schools, with 1,325 teachers, and 51,452 pupils.

The total area is put at about 5,500,000 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres) of which 1,975,725 hectares are cultivated, and 3,488,611 hectares uncultivated (1,748,694 hectares being forest). The chief culture is rice, to which 1,665,159 hectares are devoted. Other crops are maize, beans, sweet potatoes, earth-nuts, cotton, rubber, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, coco-nuts, betel-nuts, pepper, oranges, bananas, &c. The farm animals in 1920 comprise 13,683 horses, 420,506 buffaloes, 247,623 pigs, 2,860 sheep and goats.

River and coast fishing is actively carried on; there are about 73,520 boats on the rivers, and 3,000 on the coast; the fishery products are valued at 2,800,000 francs yearly. There are 10 rice mills in Saigon and Cholon, turning out each from 450 to 900 tons a day. In these towns are also 2 saw-mills, 2 soap factories, and a varnish factory. Commerce is mostly in the hands of Europeans and Chinese, but about 22,000 Annamites are small traders. The chief exports are rice, fish and fish oil, pepper, cotton, copra, silk, shrimps, isinglass, hides, cardamoms. During 1920, 4,698 steamers of 2,166,464 tons entered at the port of Saigon, of which 565 of 961,281 tons were British. The vessels of the Messageries-Maritimes and of the Chargeurs Réunis Companies visit Saigon regularly. There is also constant communication with Hong Kong and Singapore by British vessels. (For railways see Indo-China.) At Saigon there are 5 banks or bank-agencies. The total exports in 1921 amounted to 247,857,520 francs, and imports to 44,450,235 francs.

In 1921 the local budget balanced at 10,806,813 piastres.

Annam.

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began as early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on June 6, 1884, and ratified at Hué on February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. The King **Khai-Dinh**, who succeeded to the throne in 1916, governs the country, assisted by a Council of Ministers, in accordance with the wishes of the French Government, represented by a Resident Superieur. The ports of Tourane, Qui-Nhon, and Xuan Day are opened to European commerce, and the customs revenue conceded to France; French troops occupy part of the citadel (called Mang-Ca) of Hué, the capital (population 60,611). Binh-Dinh, the largest town, has 74,400 inhabitants. Annamite functionaries, under the control of the French Government, administer all the internal affairs of Annam. The area of the protectorate is about 39,758 square miles, with a population in 1920 of 5,731,189, including 1,642 Europeans (exclusive of the military forces). In 1921 there were 1,837 Europeans. The population is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Moïs in the hilly tracts. At the end of 1920 the official schools of Annam were reorganised and placed under the direct control of the French Protectorate. There were 660 village schools with 16,902 pupils; 113 elementary schools (97 for boys, 16 for girls) with 7,809 pupils (7,102 boys, 707 girls); 22 secondary schools (1 for girls) with 6,643 pupils (6,306 boys, 337 girls); one higher secondary school for boys at Hué, with 488 pupils, one at Vinh with 80 pupils and one at Quinhon with 15 pupils; one higher secondary school for native girls with 353 pupils; one professional school with 85 pupils; one normal school for boys (60 pupils), and one for girls (10 pupils), both at Hué; and one school of law and administration with 55 pupils. Local

budget, 1921, balanced at 7,065,442 piastres. The Phanrang river has been utilised to irrigate about 10,000 acres, and similar works, on a smaller scale, have been carried out in Central Annam. Rice is one of the most important products. Others are cotton, maize, and other cereals, the areca nut, mulberry, cinnamon, tobacco, sugar, betel, manioc, bamboo; excellent timber abounds, also caoutchouc, cardamoms, coffee, dye, and medicinal plants. Raw silk is produced; the amount exported in 1921 was 8,818 pounds. There are about (1920) 461,333 head of cattle in Annam, and cattle rearing is of some importance. There are copper, zinc, and gold in the province of Quang-nam; the mines are worked by natives. An important seam of haematite iron is worked about 9 kilometres from Thanhhoa. At Nongson, near Tourane, coal mines are worked. In North, Central, and Southern Annam there are salt works. Imports in 1921, 12,600,161 francs; exports, 10,642,976 francs. The chief imports are cotton-yarn, cottons, tea, petroleum, paper goods, and tobacco: chief exports, sugar, rice, cotton and silk tissues, cinnamon, tea, and paper. In 1921, 139 ships (9 Japanese of 8,771 tons, 6 English of 892 tons, 28 Chinese of 8,098 tons, and 96 French of 59,405 tons) of a total tonnage of 77,166 tons, cleared the port of Tourane.

Cambodia.

Cambodia is bounded on the south by Cochin China, on the east by Annam, on the north by Laos and Siam, on the north-west by Siam, and on the west by the Gulf of Siam. Area, 57,900 square miles; population according to the census of November 30, 1921, 2,402,585, of whom 1,368 were Europeans (excluding the military forces), 140,225 Annamites, and 159,633 Chinese. The present King, **Sisowath**, in 1904 succeeded his late brother, Norodom, who had recognised the French protectorate in 1863. The country is divided into 13 provinces. The three chief towns are Pnôm-Penh (population 74,643), the capital of the territory, Battambang and Kampot, a seaport but not accessible for sea-going vessels. The budget for 1922 balanced at 7,567,200 piastres, including a sum of 476,400 piastres allowed for the civil list of the king and princes. There are 60 schools with 4,000 pupils.

The soil is fertile, but only a part of it is under cultivation. The overflow of the Mekong river fills up the Great Lake which occupies the middle of Western Cambodia. With the low-water season the lake slowly empties and leaves innumerable ponds on the ground it covered during the high-water season. These ponds are filled with an enormous quantity of fish suitable for salting and smoking. This is the principal native industry, and the export to China of Mekong fish attains in some years 30,000 tons. The chief product of Cambodia is rice, of which that country exports over 300,000 tons yearly, but as the export is made by way of Cholon (where the rice is milled) and Saigon (where it is shipped), these figures appear in the customs statistics of Cochin China. Amongst the other products are kapok, cotton, pepper, salt fish, hides, cattle, palm-sugar, and tobacco, and amongst the produce to become more important in the near future, coffee, rubber, and iron. Pepper is grown by 61 villages with 4,800 planters, the production being over 800,000 kilogrammes annually. Cotton growing is extending; the production is estimated at 9,000 tons, the whole of which is exported. Cattle breeding is a flourishing native industry, especially between Pnôm-Penh and Manila. Salt is worked. There is a cotton-ginning mill at Khsach-Kandal, near Pnôm-Penh, and another at Kompong-Cham. The external trade is carried on mostly through Saigon

in Cochinchina. The imports comprise salt, wine, and textiles; the exports comprise salt fish, cotton, tobacco, rice, also boats. In 1920, 4,230 vessels of 179,874 tons entered, and 10,806 vessels of 312,166 tons cleared the ports of Cambodia.

Cambodia possessed in 1916, 500 miles of good metalled roads and nearly 1,000 miles of unmetalled roads and roads in course of construction. The chief roads are from Saigon to the Siamese frontier, via the left side of the river from Banan; on the right side of the Mékong, from Pnôm-Penh, through the district south-west of the lakes; the road from Pnôm-Penh to the Gulf of Siam; and the road from Saigon to Kratié. The Mékong and the Great Lake with their affluents give a total of 875 miles of waterways, of which about 370 are not navigable to launches during the low-water season. Sea-going steamers can easily reach Pnôm-Penh, which has good quays and embankments.

Of all the countries of the Far East, Cambodia is among the richest in ancient monuments. The ruins of Angkor are specially famous.

Tonking.

This territory, brought under France's protectorate in 1884, has an area of 40,530 square miles, and is divided into 21 provinces, and 4 military territories, with 8,698 villages and a population in 1921 of 6,850,454, of whom 6,332 were Europeans (exclusive of military forces). The King of Annam was formerly represented in Tonking by a viceroy, but, in July, 1897, he consented to the suppression of the viceroyalty and the creation of a French residency in its place. Chief town Hanoi, a fine and large modern town, with a population of 73,948 in 1921. This town on January 1, 1902, became the capital of Indo-China, instead of Saigon. There are 14 grammar schools with (1920) 4,967 pupils. In 1902 a school of medicine for natives was opened at Hanoi. This with the other higher education schools for natives was formed in 1917 into the University of Indo-China. Hanoi has also since 1918 a large European college. The local budget for 1921 balanced at 13,131,390 piastres. The chief crop is rice (total exports 1921, 171,997 tons valued at 94,000,000 francs) exported mostly to Hong Kong (in 1921, 166,118 tons). Other products are maize, arrow-root, sugar-cane, coffee, tea, various fruit trees, and tobacco. A large quantity of raw silk is produced annually, most of which is used in native weaving and the remainder exported (16,500 kilogrammes for 1921). There are rich limestone quarries, calamine and tin mines, and also rich hard coal beds. The enormous lime-tone quarries allowed the rapid increase of Portland cement manufacture which produced for export in 1921 104,435 tons of cement. During the same year 640,000 tons of hard coal were exported.

Chief imports are metal tools and machinery, yarn and tissues, beverages; chief exports, rice, maize, and animal products. The principal port is Haiphong, which is visited regularly by the steamers of three French lines. In 1921, 513 vessels of 598,076 tons gross entered and cleared this port, 141 vessels (149,587 tons) being British.

The Laos territory, under French protectorate since 1893, is estimated to contain 96,500 square miles, and in 1921 there were 800,000 inhabitants. The capital is Vientiane. In the country there are three protected states, Luang Prabang, which has a capital of the same name, the residence of the King, who is assisted in his government by a French Administrator; the other protected states are Bassac and Muong Sing. The soil is fertile,

producing rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco and fruits, and bearing teak forests, from which the logs are now floated down the Mekong to Saigon. Gold, tin, lead and precious stones are found, and concessions have been granted to several French mining companies. It can be entered only by the Mekong, which is barred at Khone by rapids. A railway, four miles in length, has been constructed across that island, and by means of it several steam launches have been transported to the upper waters, where they now ply. A telegraph line connects Hué in Annam with the towns on the Mekong, and these with Saigon and Hanoi. The cost of the Laos administration is borne by Cochinchina (to the extent of six-thirteenths), Tonking and Annam (five-thirteenths), and Cambodia (two-thirteenths). The local budget for 1921 balanced at 2,506,300 piastres.

In 1900 the territory of **Kwang Chau Wan** on the coast of China, leased from China in 1898, and increased in 1899 by the addition of 2 islands in the bay, was placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Indo-China. The territory has been divided into 3 administrative circumscriptions, but the Chinese communal organisation is maintained. Its area is about 190 square miles and its population about 168,000. The imports are chiefly cotton yarns, opium, petroleum; the exports are straw sacks, swine, mats. The port is a free port. The territory is regularly visited by the vessels of two French companies; in 1919 there were 290 vessels of 94,905 tons. Official buildings, a post office, roads, &c., have been or are being constructed. The local budget for 1921 balanced at 440,000 piastres.

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MANDATED TERRITORY IN ASIA: SYRIA AND LEBANON.

Syria, a province of Turkey-in-Asia, has been recognised as an independent State to be placed under a Mandatory Power. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers at San Remo (April 25, 1920), France has been assigned the Mandate for Syria, which was confirmed by the League of Nations on July 23, 1922.

High Commissioner.—Vacant.

Area and Population.—Syria under the Mandate is bounded by the Mediterranean on the west, by Palestine on the south, by Mesopotamia on the east, and by Turkey on the north.

The Anglo-French agreement of Dec. 23, 1920, defines the frontier between Syria and Mesopotamia and Palestine, and also the southern boundary of Syria, which begins at Ras Nakura; then follows the watershed between the Farah, Kurn, and Kerbeia Wadis on the south and the Duhleh-el-Ayon and Zerka Wadis on the north; then follows the watershed between the Litany and the Jordan as far north as Metullah, the most northern Jewish Colony, then turns eastward, leaving Banias and its "source of the Jordan" in Palestine; then passes down the Wadi Jeraba to the Sea of Galilee, then crosses the Sea of Galilee, leaving the country of the Gadarenes to France. From Semakh to the east of the outflow of the Lower Jordan from the Lake it runs to the south of the Yarmuk so as to include Deraa and Bosrah in Syria. From Deraa the frontier runs to Nasib, thence to Intar and north-east to the nearest point of the Euphrates at Abu Kemal, 50 miles west of Anah; then it runs to Rumeilan, Keui so as to leave all the western Khabor to Syria and Sinjar to Mesopotamia, and thence to the nearest point of the Tigris, about 70 miles north-west of Mosul. The eastern frontier of Syria runs up the Tigris as far as Jeziret-ibn-Omar, when it joins the Turkish frontier laid down in the Treaty of Sèvres.

The frontier between Syria and Turkey has been fixed by the Franco-Turkish Treaty of October 20, 1921, as beginning at the Gulf of Alex-

andretta, thence to Meidan Ekbes: thence to the south so as to leave to Syria the town of Movisova, and to Turkey Karnaba and Killis; thence to the Baghdad railway at Chobanbeg, following the line to Nisibin; thence to the Tigris at Jeziret-ibn-Omar, the last-named as well as Nisibin being in Turkish territory.

The country has been organised into 5 territories, viz. :—

- (1) Territory of Damascus (Hama, Homs, Damascus, and the Hauran);
- (2) Territory of Aleppo (Vilayet of Aleppo, Sanjak of Alexandretta);
- (3) Territory of the Alaouite (region of Mount Ansarieli);
- (4) Territory of the Great Lebanon from Tripoli (included) to Palestine with Bekaa;
- (5) Territory of Jebel Druze (south of Hauran). The first three Territories make up the Syrian Federation; the two last are autonomous.

The GREAT LEBANON was proclaimed a State on September 1, 1920. It has the following frontiers:—North, the Nahr-el-Chebir; south, the frontier of Palestine; west, the coast; and east, the heights of Anti-Lebanon. Beirut is the seat of the Government. The national flag is the French Tricolour with a cedar superimposed on the white ground.

The total area of Syria subject to the French Mandate may be estimated at 60,000 square miles. The total population of this area is probably under 3,000,000. The population of the Lebanon is about 628,863. The bulk of the population of Syria is of Arabic origin, and Arabic is the prevailing language, with many dialectical varieties. But there is a large influx of foreign elements, including Turks, Turkomans, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Jews, and a certain number of Europeans. The principal towns are Damascus, population 170,000; Aleppo, 140,000; Beirut, 80,000; Homs, 60,000; Hama, 35,000; Tripoli, 30,000; Antioch, 30,000; Latakia, 20,000; Alexandretta, 15,000; and Zahlah in Lebanon, 13,000. There are no statistics of births and deaths.

Religion and Education.—The population of Syria is composed mainly of Sunni Moslems (about 1,541,853), with a certain number of the Shia sect (about 113,804). The Druses number about 150,000. There have been Christians in Syria since the earliest times. There are now three Uniat Patriarchs and one Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch.

There are about 500 French schools with 50,000 pupils. The Greek Catholics have a seminary at Ain Traz, near Beirut, and a Patriarchal College in Beirut. The Maronites also maintain their own schools. British Missionary Societies supported 19 educational institutions with close on 1,000 pupils, and about 120 elementary schools with about 9,000 pupils, over two-thirds being girls. There is a girls' training college at Beirut and high grade schools at Aleppo, Damascus, and Brumana, in the Lebanon. American Missions have a number of educational institutions throughout Syria, including a college at Beirut, which includes schools of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, commerce, and arts and sciences. Roman Catholic agencies have numerous schools, with over 20,000 pupils. The Jesuit University in Beirut is empowered to grant degrees to various faculties.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for two years :—

	1921.	1922. ¹
	Francs.	Francs.
Revenue	162,030,000	160,000,000
Expenditure	173,032,000	160,000,000

¹ Estimates.

Defence.—A French army is in occupation of the whole country.

Production and Industry.—Syria is essentially an agricultural country, the bulk of the population being engaged in the cultivation of the soil and in cattle breeding; the total area normally under crops is roughly 6,000 square miles, or about 10 per cent. of the whole area. Cereals, vegetables, and fruit trees are produced in profusion; tobacco, cotton, and hemp are successfully cultivated, and there are some wild plants of value. Wheat is the chief cereal, the average crop being upwards of a million tons. The normal crop of barley is about 500,000 tons; durra (Indian millet), 200,000 tons; maize, oats and rye are of minor importance. Sesame, from which oil is produced, is one of the most valued crops, but is very uncertain, the annual crop being about 30,000 tons, a third being exported. Chickpeas, lentils, beans, vetches, and lupins are largely cultivated, the annual crop of chickpeas being estimated at 500,000 tons. About 4,700 acres in Latakia, Aleppo, Beirut, and Damascus produce about 3,000,000 lb. of tobacco, valued at 200,000*l*. There is a limited amount of cultivation of cotton, hemp, and sugar-cane. The most important fruit trees are the olive, vine, mulberry, and orange. Olives are widely cultivated and the annual output before the war was estimated at 158,000 tons, value 2,200,000*l*. Vines are also widely distributed, yielding before the war about 345,000 tons. Only a small proportion of this is converted into wine. The white mulberry is largely cultivated in Northern Syria for feeding silkworms. The cultivation of oranges and lemons has greatly increased in recent years, and the fruit of these and other trees is largely exported.

It is estimated that in 1914 the country contained about 270,000 horses, mules, and donkeys; cattle 500,000, sheep and goats 4,800,000, camels 200,000, valued at about 10,000,000*l*.

Syria is poorer in minerals than in other resources, but this may be due to insufficient exploration. Northern Lebanon has been worked for iron in ancient and modern times. At Majerba the ore is rich, and the iron good. There is a comparatively rich mine of lignite in South Lebanon. There are indications of petroleum in various places, but the attempts to work it so far have not been successful. There are indications of phosphates, lead, copper, antimony, nickel, chrome; gypsum is widely distributed. There is abundance of marble and good building stone.

The industries of Syria are on a very small scale. Flour, oil, soap, and silk thread are the most important. Wine and tobacco are also produced.

Commerce.—In 1921 the imports and exports according to ports were as follows:—

	Imports, 1921.	Exports, 1921.
	Francs.	Francs.
Beirut	479,590,000	26,374,400
Damascus	9,483,900	8,727,700
Alexandretta	32,586,154	8,838,300
Latakia	7,356,575	5,406,400
Aleppo	2,969,275	420,900
Saida	3,341,862	709,000
Tripoli	64,909,377	19,371,000
Total	600,146,618	69,848,500

Communications.—Most of the ports of Syria are visited regularly by the steamers of various shipping companies.

Length of roads, 1922, 1,569 miles. Syria is comparatively well provided with railways, and new lines and branches are proposed. A line traverses the interior from north to south, with branches to the chief ports. About 190 miles of the Bagdad railway run through Syria, and about 850 miles of other companies. Of the Hejaz railway about 620 miles traverse Syria.

The official currency as from May 1, 1920, is the Syrian Bank Note, issued by the Bank of Syria, under French Treasury control. The monetary unit is the Syrian pound, divided into 100 piastres (1 piastre=20 centimes), which are exchangeable in Paris at the fixed rate of 20 francs to the pound. On December 31, 1921, the notes in circulation amounted to 201,626,334 francs.

British Consul-General at Beirut.—H. E. Satow, O.B.E.

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AFRICA.*

ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government.

The government and administration of Algeria are centralised at Algiers under the authority of the Governor-General, who represents the Government of the Republic throughout Algerian territory. With the exception of the non-Mussulman services of Justice, Public Instruction, Worship, and the Treasury, which are under competent ministers, all the services are under his direction. He has to prepare a special budget for Algeria, he grants concessions for works, and he contracts loans in the name of the Colony.

The budget of Algeria which, since 1901, has been entirely distinct from that of France, comprises under revenue the imposts of every sort which are collected within the Colony and under expenditure the whole of the civil disbursements. The expenditure on War and Marine is still at the cost of the mother country, as is also the burden of guarantees of interest on railways up to 1926. The budget, prepared by the Governor under the control of the Minister of the Interior, is discussed and voted by the Financial Delegations and the Superior Council. These Delegations were instituted in 1898 to enable the body of tax-payers to state their views on questions of imposts by means of elected delegates. There are three Delegations representing

* See also Morocco.

respectively the French colonists, the French tax-payers other than colonists, and the Mussulman natives. The Superior Council is composed of elected members and of high officials. Lastly, the Governor is assisted in the exercise of his functions by a purely consultative council of government.

The territories of the South, forming a separate colony, are each under a military command which directs all the administrative and civil services under the authority of the Governor. They have a budget distinct from that of Algeria. The natives are represented on the communal administration. By the law of February 4, 1919, the position of French citizens is accorded to natives, above the age of 25 and monogamous, who served in the war, who are proprietors or farmers, who can read or write or hold a French decoration. It is proposed to create in Paris a Consultative Committee on the same lines as the British Council of India.

The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. Each department sends one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly.

Governor-General.—M. Théodore Steeg, appointed July 29, 1921.

Area and Population.

The census of March 6, 1921 (completed in February, 1922), which is the last taken, showed a population (including the military forces) amounting to 5,802,464 (of whom 831,040 were Europeans and 4,971,424 natives) on an area of 222,180 sq. miles. The colony has been organised in 2 great divisions called respectively Northern and Southern Algeria. Northern Algeria consists as formerly of Civil Territory and Territoire de Commandement, but the Civil Territory has been extended, while the Territoire de Commandement has been diminished and will before long be completely merged in the Civil Territory. Northern Algeria contains 17 arrondissements, 276 communes, and 76 mixed communes, in the Civil Territory, and 3 mixed communes in the Territoire de Commandement. Southern Algeria consists of the 4 Territories of Aïn-Sefra, Ghardaïa, Touggourt, and the Saharan Oases, organized under decree of August 14, 1905. These territories contain 14 communes of which 7 are mixed and 7 native.

Population, including military forces, in February, 1922 :—

	Municipal Population			Population numbered separately			Grand Total
	European	Native	Total	European	Native	Total	
Northern Territory	787,570	4,384,870	5,172,440	36,859	47,121	83,980	5,256,420
Southern Territory	4,828	535,477	540,305	1,783	3,956	5,739	546,044
Grand Total .	792,398	4,920,347	5,712,745	38,642	51,077	89,719	5,802,464

Population according to Departments and Territories in 1922 :—

Northern Algeria (Departments)	Population	Southern Algeria (Territories)	Population
Algiers	1,788,857	Ain Sefra	163,529
Oran	1,305,051	Ghardaia	145,029
Constantine . . .	2,162,512	Touggourt	202,748
		Saharan Oases . .	34,728
Total	5,256,420	Total	546,044

The total population in 1891 was 4,124,732, in 1896, 4,429,421. In 1911, the native municipal population numbered 4,711,276; French, 492,660; naturalised Jews and their offspring, 70,271; Tunisians, 2,375; Moroccans, 23,115; Spaniards, 135,150; Italians, 36,745; other foreigners 20,927. Municipal population of Northern Algeria in 1911:—

	Males	Females	Total
Europeans.	373,220	373,290	746,510
Natives	2,251,233	2,008,241	4,259,474
"	2,624,453	2,381,531	5,005,984

The chief towns with the total communal population in 1921 were: Algiers, 206,595; Oran, 141,156; Constantine, 78,220; Bône, 45,171; Sidi-bel-Abbes, 37,752; Tlemçen, 43,090; Mostaganem, 27,375; Mascara, 28,693; Blida, 36,384; Philippeville, 33,808; Sétif, 30,867; Tizi Ouzou, 35,171; Bougie, 19,440.

Religion and Instruction.

The native population is entirely Musulman, the Jews being now regarded as French citizens. The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop and 2 bishops, with 386 officiating clergymen. There are 13 Protestant pastors and 6 Jewish rabbis sharing in Government grants.

At Algiers (city) there is a University, attended in 1920-21 by 1,607 students (868 for Law, 320 Medicine and Pharmacy, 166 Science, 253 Arts); Professors (1919-20), 101. There are also special schools for commerce, the fine arts, hydrography, and agriculture. There were also in 1919-20 496 Musulman schools with 35,578 pupils. There are higher Musulman schools (*médersas*) at Algiers, Tlemçen, and Constantine, with 148 students (1921). In Algeria there are 16 establishments for secondary education with, in 1921, 9,127 pupils (6,564 boys and 2,563 girls). In 1919-20 there were 1,298 primary and infant schools, public and private, and 132,617 pupils. There were (1920) two normal schools for men teachers with 28 professors and 217 students (51 Musulman), and three normal schools for women teachers with 14 professors and 175 students.

Justice and Crime.

There is an Appeal Court at Algiers, and in the arrondissements are 16 courts of first instance. There are also commercial courts and justices of the peace with extensive powers. Criminal justice is organised as in France for Europeans. Since 1902 there have been criminal courts and special repressive tribunals for trying natives accused of crime.

Musulman justice is administered to natives by the Cadis in the first instance with an appeal to French courts.

Finance.

Europeans and natives pay the same direct and indirect taxes. The departments of War and Marine are excluded from the estimates, but the proceeds of the Military tax, the Government monopolies, and some other revenues are paid to France. The total expenditure (including military and extraordinary disbursements) exceeds the Algerian revenue by about 75,000,000 francs.

The budget estimates for five years were as follows in francs :—

—	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Revenue	222,948,810	416,956,119	501,659,318	604,695,674	478,830,31
Expenditure	222,732,317	349,470,621	501,523,219	604,337,549	478,622,44

The details of the 1923 budget are as follows :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs		Francs
Direct Taxation	75,980,410	Debt	111,346,345
Registration & Stamp Duties	88,051,581	Government and Central Administration	12,754,667
Customs	49,861,000	Depts of the Interior, Assistance, Security, & Public Instruction	97,054,345
Various Taxes, Duties, and Dues	88,583,896	Native Affairs	26,359,122
Post, Telegraph and Telephones	32,404,000	Finance	30,854,725
State Lands	11,461,289	Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	43,503,133
Various	6,329,448	Public Works and Maritime Services	37,327,770
Exceptional resources	1,218,900	Railways	1,816,794
Various receipts	34,176,547	Mines	865,300
Extraordinary receipts	90,773,117	Agriculture, &c.	14,100,979
		Forests	11,196,147
		Miscellaneous	580,000
		Extraordinary	90,773,117
Total (including all items)	478,830,318	Total (including all items)	478,622,444

For the Southern Territories in 1922 the revenue was put at 13,442,108 francs, and the expenditure at 13,379,514 francs.

Defence.

The military force in Algeria constitutes the XIXth Army Corps, consisting of 3 divisions. French residents are under the same obligation to serve as in France; natives are under the obligation to serve 3 years with the colours and can be called up as reservists in case of mobilisation. The troops might be stationed in North Africa or employed on Colonial expeditions, but they belonged to the 'Metropolitan,' not to the Colonial Army. There are 6 regiments of zouaves, each of 3 battalions, of 5 companies; 6 regiments of cavalry (Chasseurs d'Afrique), of several squadrons; 3 groups of field and 1 of heavy artillery; 1 battalion of engineers; and 1 regiment of the Flying Corps. These were all European troops, and in the case of the artillery and engineers their recruiting depôts are in France. The Foreign Legion of 2 regiments of a varying number of battalions is recruited from foreigners of any nationality, but officered chiefly by Frenchmen; the headquarters of the regiments is in Algiers, but battalions are sent to any colony where they may be required. The Natives were 12 regiments of Algerian Tirailleurs each of 3 battalions, and 6 regiments of Spahis (Arab cavalry) each of several squadrons. The officers and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers of the native regiments are French. In November, 1922, the strength of the garrison of Algeria and Tunis was 75,000.

Agriculture and Industry.

There exists in Algeria a small area of highly fertile plains and valleys in the neighbourhood of the coast, mainly owned by Europeans, which is cultivated scientifically, and where profitable returns are obtained from vineyards, cereals, &c., but the greater part of Algeria is of limited value for agricultural purposes. The northern portion is mountainous and generally better adapted to grazing and forestry than agriculture, and a large portion of the native population is quite poor. In spite of the many excellent roads built by the Government, a considerable area of the mountainous region is without adequate means of communication and is very inaccessible.

The soil is, under various systems, held by proprietors, by farmers, and by Métayers or Khammés. Most of the State lands have been appropriated to colonists. The chief cereal crops are wheat (2,783,037 acres with a yield of 918,900 tons in 1921), barley (2,513,943 acres with a yield of 1,099,300 tons in 1921), oats (573,885 acres with a yield of 170,650 tons in 1921), maize, potatoes, artichokes, beans, peas and tomatoes. Flax, silk, and tobacco (the cultivation of which is most remunerative) are also cultivated. In 1921 there were 19,309 tobacco planters, the area under cultivation was 53,810 acres, and the yield 443,205 cwt.

In 1921 the yield of wine was 110,268,620 gallons from an area of 527,829 acres, of which 428,829 acres were productive. The orange, date, mandarine, citron, banana, pomegranate, almond, fig, and many other fruits grow abundantly. The production of olive oil is an important industry. Cotton in 1920 was sown on 445 acres. Forests cover 6,560,232 acres, and, for the most part, belong to the State and communes. The greater part is mere brushwood, but on 645,000 acres are cork-oak trees, from which, in 1920, 6,043 tons of cork were obtained. The dwarf-palm and alfa are worked on the plains. Timber is cut for firewood, also for industrial purposes, for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, &c., and for bark for tanning. Considerable portions of the forest area are also leased for tillage, or for pasturage for cattle, sheep, or pigs. The forest revenue annually amounts to over 240,000*l*.

In 1919 there were in Algeria 202,839 horses, 184,895 mules, 247,808 asses, 1,092,996 cattle, 9,139,722 sheep, 3,793,998 goats, and 108,213 pigs.

There are extensive fisheries for sardines, allaches, anchovies, sprats, tunny-fish, &c., and also shell-fish. In 1921, 5,124 persons, and 1,327 boats of 4,611 metric tons were employed in fishing, and the fish taken were valued at 20,869,483 francs. The yield of coral was 59,620 lbs.

Algeria possesses iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper, antimony, and petrol. The mineral output in 1921 was as follows: iron ore, 708,043 tons; lead, 9,754 tons; zinc, 14,550 tons; iron pyrites, 18,891 tons; coal, 9,290 tons; lignite, 251 tons; phosphates, 398,800 tons; copper, 1,720 tons; petrol, 418 tons.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of Algiers in recent years has been as follows (in 1,000*l*. sterling):—

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
1917	27,186	39,250	1920	122,920	54,214
1918	29,399	31,762	1921	71,625	54,624
1919	54,301	67,592	1922	80,283	55,179

The imports and exports for 1922 were divided as follows (in thousands of francs) :—

	Imports			Exports		
	From France	From Elsewhere	Total	To France	To Elsewhere	Total
Animal products . . .	73,799	41,436	115,235	173,383	57,571	230,954
Vegetable products . . .	232,022	262,143	494,165	759,467	174,376	933,843
Mineral products . . .	57,318	86,394	143,712	21,219	89,414	110,633
Manufactured articles . . .	1,179,802	74,175	1,253,977	21,383	82,678	104,061
Total . . .	1,542,941	464,148	2,007,089	975,452	404,039	1,379,491

The principal imports in 1922 were (in thousands of francs), sugar, 74,737 ; petroleum, 56,144 ; paper, 96,048 ; clothing, 75,367 ; automobiles, 50,842. The principal exports were sheep, 104,258 ; raw silk, 15,726 ; eggs, 10,698 ; wheat, 35,505 ; figs, 14,554 ; tobacco, 45,654 ; cigarettes, 38,696 ; wines, 426,509.

In 1922 the receipts of the customs authorities amounted to 38,771,348 francs ; and in 1921 to 29,515,974 francs.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Algeria (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Algeria into U.K. . .	2,360,039	1,940,089	3,936,104	1,727,568	1,659,199
Exports to Algeria from U.K. . .	3,879,536	3,653,242	3,723,874	1,217,926	1,851,461

Shipping and Communications.

In 1922, 2,517 vessels of 4,661,448 tons net entered, and 4,210 vessels of 5,201,773 tons cleared Algerian ports.

On January 1, 1921, the mercantile marine of Algeria consisted of 400 vessels of 61,974 tons net.

National roads have a length of 3,317 miles.

On December 31, 1920, there were 2,221 English miles of railway open for traffic (exclusive of lines on Tunisian territory). Of the total 807 miles are privately owned.

The postal receipts in 1921 were 13,416,561 francs, and there were 725 post offices. The telegraphic receipts were 6,938,937 francs, and those from telephones 7,481,749 francs. The total for the three services was 27,887,247 francs.

The telegraph of Algeria consisted on December 31, 1919, of 8,121 miles of line and 25,283 miles of wire, serving 786 offices. There were on January 1, 1922, 11,579 telephone subscribers, 521 public telephone offices, and 11,293 miles of inter-urban line.

On February 1, 1921, postal cheque accounts were opened at Algiers, and on December 31, 1921, there were 2,188 accounts with a total balance of 3,687,612 francs.

The Bank of Algeria is a bank of issue, with a capital of 20,000,000 francs, but its note circulation must not in any case exceed 1,300,000,000 francs (law of January 29, 1920). Several co-operative agricultural banks, assisted by Government funds, are in operation. There are in Algeria 7 savings banks with, on December 31, 1918, 20,511 depositors, the amount due to depositors being 4,828,400 francs. Barclay's Bank (Overseas), Ltd., have branches at Algiers and Oran.

British Consul-General for Algeria.—B. S. Cave, C.B.

Vice-Consuls at Algiers.—W. H. Gallienne and B. G. Chamberlain.

Vice-Consuls at Arzeu, Montaganem, Bône, Oran, Philippeville, and Bougie.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA (FRENCH CONGO).

The French Congo extends along the Atlantic coast between Cameroon and the territories of the Belgian Congo, with the exception of the Spanish territory on the coast from the Muni river on 1° N. lat. to Cameroon, and inland to the meridian of 11° 20' E. of Greenwich, and the Kabiinda region, which is Portuguese. Inland it is bounded by the Congo and Ubanghi rivers and stretches northwards to the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Lake Chad. French acquisition began on the Gabun river in 1841; Libreville was founded in 1849; Cape Lopez was gained in 1862, and the French possessions extended along the coast for about 200 miles. Since then the territories have been increased by exploration and military occupation and their limits have been defined in a series of international conventions. By a convention, dated November 14, 1911, France agreed to cede certain parts of the colony to Germany in return for German recognition of the French protectorate in Morocco. These territories were restored to France by the Treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919. The territory which in November, 1911, Germany ceded to France was incorporated in French Equatorial Africa.

By decree of January 15, 1910, the French Congo was divided into three circumscriptions which form three colonies, viz.:—the Gabun Colony (capital Libreville), the Middle Congo Colony (capital Brazzaville), and the Ubangi-Shari Colony (capital Bangui). The Chad Territory, which was formerly a dependency of the Ubangi-Shari Colony, was, by decree issued on March 17, 1920, made a separate colony.

By decrees issued on January 15, 1910, the name of the French Congo was changed into French Equatorial Africa, which extends over the Gabun, the Middle Congo, the Ubangi-Shari and Chad Colonies; to these have since been added the Cameroonian territories.

The area is about 982,049 square miles, containing a population which at the 1921 census numbered 2,845,936 (2,932 Europeans). The area and population of the separate colonies is shown as follows:—

Colony.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Gabun	121,862	388,778
Middle Congo	150,292	581,143
Ubangi-Shari	208,219	604,644
Chad	501,676	1,271,871
Total	982,049	2,845,936

The Colonies have each a Lieutenant-Governor; they all have financial and administrative autonomy, and each has an administrative council; the Lieutenant-Governors are under the Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, having his headquarters at Brazzaville, who is assisted by a Secretary-General and a Council of Government. There is a general budget for the whole of French Equatorial Africa, and also separate budgets for the colonies. Local revenues accrue chiefly from customs duties; there are native poll taxes. The sale of alcohol to natives is restricted. For 1922 the budgets showed the following figures: General budget, 9,358,542 francs; the colonial budgets were as follows: Gabun, 3,939,342 francs; Middle-Congo, 4,216,000 francs; Ubangi-Shari, 3,920,317 francs; Chad Colony, 3,597,400 francs. In the colony there are (1916) 45 mission schools for boys and 10 for girls, with about 3,600 pupils (724 being girls), and 94 public schools with about 3,900 pupils.

The resources of French Equatorial Africa are quite undeveloped. There are about 30,000 square miles of tropical forest extending to the Gabun coast, containing many species of industrial value. Wild cat-skin is the most important export, 1,434 tons in 1921. Palm oil is also produced to some extent, 5,345 tons were exported in 1921. Coffee is also cultivated. In the Chad Colony large numbers of cattle, sheep, asses, camels, horses, and ostriches are raised, but there are no facilities for export. Copper, zinc, and lead are found. In 1921 the total exports amounted to 21,984,831 francs; and imports, 41,662,259 francs.

There is considerable shipping at Port Gentil and Libreville, the chief ports; but at Loango steamers must anchor about three miles off the coast. Whale fishing commenced in 1912.

On February 6, 1921, a new railway was commenced to connect Brazzaville with the Atlantic at Pointe-Noûve.

The Central African telegraph line connects Brazzaville with Loango, and is in communication with the English Atlantic cable. Wireless telegraphy connects Brazzaville and the head of the Southern Railway in the Loango Region, a distance of 300 miles, and also Brazzaville and Leopoldville. In the Chad region there are several stations connecting Fort Lamy, Ati, Faya, and Maô. A line has been laid to connect Brazzaville with Bangui, and another to connect Bangui with Fort Lamy. The total length of line in operation is about 2,366 miles.

On the north-east of Lake Chad is the state of Kanem, which was completely subjected to France in 1903, and is now only a district of the Shari territory with Maô for its capital. Wadai, to the east of Kanem, with an area of about 170,000 square miles, and a semi-civilised population of about 1,000,000, accepted the French Protectorate in the summer of 1903. In 1911 a French force occupied Arada, some miles to the north of the capital, Abeshr, which is in communication with Benghazi, on the coast of Tripoli, by caravans, and in 1913 Ain-Galakka.

Governor-General of Equatorial Africa.—M. Augagneur (1920).

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MADAGASCAR.

Government.

The last native sovereign of Madagascar, Rànavàlona III. (born 1861, died 1916), succeeded in 1883. The French having claimed a portion of the north-west coast as having been transferred to them by local chiefs, hostilities were carried on in 1882-84 against the Hovas, who refused to recognise the cession. In 1885 peace was made, Diégo Suarez having been surrendered to France. A French Resident-General was received at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country were claimed to be regulated by France. By the Anglo-French agreement of August 5, 1890, the protectorate of France over Madagascar was recognised by Great Britain; but the Native Government steadily refused to recognise any protectorate. In May, 1895, a French expedition was despatched to enforce the claims of France, and on October 1, the capital having been occupied, a treaty was signed whereby the Queen recognised and accepted the protectorate. By a unilateral convention made in January, 1896, Madagascar became a French possession, and by law promulgated August 6, 1896, the island and its dependencies were declared a French colony.

Governor-General.—Hubert Garbit (appointed March 14, 1920).

A Consultative Council of Administration has been established at Antananarivo. The Colony is not represented in the French Parliament, nor has it any elective assembly. By decree of June 1918, Madagascar is divided into 24 provinces, and 75 districts administered by officials of the council of administration. Natives are employed to a large extent in subordinate positions both in the civil and military administration. In some parts of the island the natives, under the direction of the administrateurs, are allowed to choose one of their number as intermediary between themselves and the native governors appointed by the French Government. These representatives receive a remuneration and give their whole time to this work.

Area and Population.

Madagascar is situated to the south-east coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and continent being 240 miles; its length is 980 miles; greatest breadth, 360 miles, and it has a coast line of over 3,000 miles. The area is estimated at 228,000 square miles, and the population at 3,613,341 (14·5 per sq. mile), of whom 18,130 are Europeans and 5,810 Asiatics. According to the census of 1921 there were 3,354,662 Malagasy.

The Malagasy races or tribes are very numerous, the more important being the Hova (906,938), the Betsiléo (479,686), the Betsimisaraka (403,475), the Tanala (151,071), the Sakalava (141,726), and the Bara (157,096). Hindus, Chinese, Arabs, and other Asiatics carry on small retail trade. The most intelligent and enterprising tribe is the Hova or Merina, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, is understood over a large part of the island. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom inter-marry.

The slave trade was nominally abolished in 1877; slavery in Imerina and in all parts under French authority was abolished by proclamation on September 27, 1896. The system of forced labour in the public service was abolished on January 1, 1901, but the personal tax due from 16 to 60 years of age, formerly 5 francs, has been increased to 10, 15, in some provinces 20, and in Antananarivo to 30 francs. The populations of the chief towns were, in 1921: the capital, Antananarivo, in the centre of the island, 63,115; Tamatave, 15,000; Fianarantsoa, 8,231; Andevoranto, 1,322; Majunga, 7,205; Diégo Suarez, 10,377; Ambositra, 3,580; Tulear, 2,467; Mananjary, 8,927; Maroantsetra, 3,294; Fort Dauphin, 2,000. The principal ports are Tamatave, on the east coast, Majunga on the north-west coast, Diégo Suarez in the north, and Tulear in the south-west.

In 1896 Diégo-Suarez (a French colony from 1885), the island of Nossi Bé (area 130 sq. miles, population 34,266) on the west coast, and the island of Ste. Marie on the east coast (area 64 sq. miles, population, 9,220), and in 1914 the Comoro Islands, were placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Madagascar.

Religion, Education, Justice.

Up to 1895 a large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts had been Christianised. The Christian population was estimated at 450,000 Protestants, and 50,000 Roman Catholics. There are many missionary societies at work, French (Catholic and Protestant), British the London Missionary Society, the Friends' Mission, and the Anglican Mission; there is also a Norwegian Lutheran Mission and an American Mission. French Catholic missions had 258 European workers (67 female); Protestant and Anglican missions had 173 (54 female). The outlying tribes are still mostly heathen.

Education is compulsory from 8 to 14 years of age. On January 1, 1918, there were 745 official schools with 76,243 pupils (48,444 boys and 24,206 girls), and 432 private schools, with 43,994 pupils. Children are required to learn the French language. At Antananarivo there is a school of native medicine, an administrative and commercial school, a normal school, and a school of agriculture.

For the administration of French justice there are a *Parquet* consisting of a *Procureur-Général* and other officials, a court of appeal, 4 courts of first instance in the principal towns, and justice of peace courts at 17 centres. For native justice there are tribunals in the districts and provinces, and the natives have the right of appeal from lower to higher tribunals.

Finance.

The local revenue of Madagascar is derived chiefly from direct taxation (including a poll tax and taxes on land, cattle, and houses), from customs and other indirect taxes, from colonial lands, from posts and telegraphs, markets

and miscellaneous sources. The chief branches of expenditure are general administration, public works, the post office, and the public debt. For 1921 the local budget balanced at 66,232,500 francs; estimate, 1922, 69,129,000 francs.

The colony has since 1897 contracted debt to the amount of 4,200,000*l.* at the average yearly rate of interest of 3·02 per cent. The loans were made for the purpose of public works or for the conversion of loans for that purpose.

Defence.

In peace time the troops in Madagascar (including the forces at Diégo-Suarez) consist of 2,411 Europeans, and 6,376 natives. The police and militia are maintained on the local budget.

Production and Industry.

In 1896, on the completion of the French occupation of the Island, the Malagasy system of land tenure was modified; foreigners were permitted to acquire land, and registration of land was begun. Government lands, urban or non-urban, are let or sold to private persons, or to companies for agriculture, pasturage, or mining. On December 31, 1916, there were 2,634,410 acres of land under cultivation by natives and 257,343 acres by Europeans. Estimated yield of the chief vegetable products for 1918 was rice (701,005 tons), sugar (516 tons), coffee (1,116 tons), manioc (800,700 tons), cotton, cacao, vanilla, (422 tons), tobacco (986 tons) butter beans (12,375 tons), cloves, mulberry trees, and rubber trees. Sericulture is encouraged. The forests abound with many valuable woods, while caoutchouc, gum, resins, and plants for textile, tanning, dyeing, and medicinal purposes abound. The quantity of graphite and caoutchouc exported is at present considerable; the production of graphite for 1917 was 35,000 metric tons.

Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the natives; there were on December 31, 1919, 7,277,609 cattle in the island; 3,086 horses; 270,690 sheep; 140,426 goats; 662 ostriches, and 421,349 pigs.

Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the working of metal and the making of panama and other straw hats. The preparation of sugar, rice, soap, tapioca, &c., is being undertaken by Europeans, as well as the canning of meat. There are large meat-preserving factories at Bo-anamary (Majunga), Diégo-Suarez, Tamatave, Antananarivo and Antsirabe.

Of minerals, gold (14,668 ozs. in 1921), iron, copper, lead, silver, zinc, precious stones, mica, antimony, manganese, nickel, sulphur, graphite (6,000 tons in 1921), lignite (first found in March, 1912), and also coal have been found in various parts of the island.

Commerce.

The trade of Madagascar has been as follows in five years :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	5,470,823	4,090,792	3,958,909	11,187,786	9,081,841
Exports . . .	3,448,318	3,671,808	7,086,703	9,437,707	4,332,323

The chief articles of import and export in 1920 and 1921 were the following:—

Imports	1920	1921	Exports	1920	1921
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
Cottons	86 127,235	53,501,259	Gold dust & ingots	3,603,418	3,886,992
Beverages	20 580,678	10,398,657	Cattle	2,713,429	3,396,131
Machinery	7,397,256	7,402,157	Tanning bark	329,914	85,193
Metals	10,402,033	20,561,610	Rice	25,460,561	5,092,881
Cement	1,955,006	2,721,094	Hides	43,739,479	3 951,596
Lime	71,348	65,584	Rafia fibre	8,164,487	1,557,956
Clothing	14,943,872	12,487,181	Wax	3,026,658	1,716,524

The trade in 1920 and 1921 was distributed between the principal countries as follows —

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
France	170,559,445	175 998,509	165,897,019	70,674,148
French Colonies	43,434,430	14,062,116	25,701,893	10,340,854
United Kingdom	10,159,888	7,080,898	20,001,220	13,814,531
British Possessions	46,049,414	19,875,969	18,929,443	9,178,295

According to Board of Trade returns, the imports from Madagascar into Great Britain in 1922 amounted to 413,585½ (mainly beans and plumbago), and the exports from Great Britain amounted to 125,424½ (mainly cotton goods).

Shipping and Communications.

Tamatave, the principal seaport of the island, is visited by the steamers of two French shipping companies, and the principal ports are connected with each other by coasting steamers plying regularly. In 1921, 5,604 vessels of 1,566,786 tons entered and 5,665 vessels of 1,555,217 tons cleared at the ports of Madagascar. Of the total tonnage entering 1,315,436 tons were French (4,503 vessels), and 145,783 tons were British (732 vessels); and of those clearing, 1,308,893 tons were French (4,570 vessels), and 141,033 tons British.

There are as yet but few roads in Madagascar in the European sense of the word. At the end of 1920 there were 1,611 miles of metalled roads. Antananarivo is connected by metalled road with Ambalavao, 290 miles to the south; Miarinarivo, 60 miles to the west; Marololo, 240 miles to the north-west; Mahatsara, 160 miles to the east, and Mananjary, one of the lesser east coast ports, 385 miles. Waggon roads have been made from Tamatave to Antananarivo, from Antananarivo to Maevatanana and between most of the chief military posts. Three railways are at present worked in Madagascar. The first is the through railway line between Antananarivo and Tamatave (240 miles) which was opened for traffic in March, 1913. The second is the railway which is being constructed between Antananarivo and Antsirabe (noted for its thermal springs), 107 miles south of Antananarivo, 27 miles of which were opened for traffic in January, 1919. The third is the branch line of the Tamatave railway, from Moramanga to

the Antsihanaka provinces, towards the north of the island, which was opened for traffic in October, 1917, as far as Anosiroa, a distance of 61 miles. Total railway mileage (including narrow-gauge local lines) on June 30, 1919, 776 miles.

There is postal communication throughout the island. The telegraph line has (December 31, 1918) a length of 4,444 miles, and 6,520 miles of wire. There is cable communication to Mozambique, Mauritius, Réunion, and Aden. In 1918 there were 462 miles of urban telephone line, 1,703 miles of inter-urban circuits, and three Government wireless telegraph stations.

Money and Banks.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has agencies at Antananarivo, Tamatave, Diégo-Suarez, Mananjary, Majunga and Tuléar; in 1911 the Bank of Madagascar, with headquarters in Paris, was opened at Tamatave with a capital of 600,000 francs.

The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece, with its silver sub-divisions, as well as copper coins of 5 and 10 centimes, but the Italian 5-lire piece and Belgian, Greek, and other coins of equal value are also in circulation. French Bank notes of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs are also legal tender, as well as, since the war, postage stamps affixed to cardboard, for smaller values, viz., 10, 25 and 50 centimes, and 1 and 2 francs.

MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS.

The archipelago of the Comoro Islands, is formed by the islands of Mayotte, Anjouan, Grande Comore and Moheli. Before 1912, Anjouan, Moheli and Grande Comore were only under French protection; Mayotte alone being a colony. But by a law of July 25, 1912, and a decree of February 23, 1914, the whole archipelago has become a colony, attached to the general government of Madagascar, of which it forms a twenty-third province the 'Province des Comores'.

In 1921 the combined population was 110,000.

The island of Mayotte (140 square miles) had a population (1915) of 13,500. There is an increasing emigration to Zanzibar and Madagascar. The chief product was formerly sugar, but the cultivation of vanilla has now superseded that of the sugar-cane. There are now only two sugar works and two distilleries for rum. Besides vanilla and sugar, cacao, aloes and perfume plants (citronella, ylang-ylang, patchouli, &c.) are cultivated.

Grande Comore, Moheli, Anjouan, and a number of smaller islands, have an area of about 650 square miles and population in 1914 of 84,117. Grande Comore itself is about 40 miles long and 18 miles at its broadest points. Vanilla, cacao and perfume plants are successfully cultivated. Grande Comore has a fine forest and exports timber for building and for railway sleepers.

The principal imports are cotton fabrics, metals, and rice; the principal exports, hides, sugar, and vanilla.

Consular and other Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR.

Consul at Antananarivo.—P. Helyar.

There is also a Vice-Consul at Majunga.

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RÉUNION.

Réunion (or Bourbon), about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1643. It is administered by a Governor assisted by a Privy Council, and an elective Council-General, and is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two Deputies. It has an area of 970 square miles and population (1921) of 173,190, of whom 167,947 were Europeans, 167,789 of French origin; there were also 2,903 British Indians, 403 natives of Madagascar, 885 Africans, 1,052 Chinese, 709 Arabians. The chief towns are: St. Denis, with 21,538 inhabitants in 1921; St. Pierre, 27,895; St. Paul, 19,456; St. Louis, 14,803. The towns are under the French municipal law. Réunion has a lycée with 24 teachers and 327 pupils. Primary education is given in a training school with 56 pupils and 7 teachers, and 174 elementary schools with 398 teachers and 16,731 pupils (1921). The chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, is connected by a coast railway of 80 miles with St. Benoît on the one hand, and St. Pierre on the other.

In 1888 this railway was taken over by the State. The chief productions are sugar (62,000 acres), rum, coffee (6,000 acres), manioc, (12,000 acres), tapioca, vanilla, spices. The forests occupy about 150,000 acres. There are 20 sugar factories in the island. The annual production of rum amounts to 1,076,020 gallons, of which 875,820 gallons are exported. The chief imports are rice, grain, &c.; the chief exports are sugar (55,564 metric tons in 1921) and rum. Total value of imports in 1921, 71,269,555 francs of exports, 78,654,501 francs. In 1921, 76 vessels of 162,682 tons entered, and 82 vessels of 180,383 tons cleared at the ports of the island. There are about 80 miles of railway. The Tamatave-Réunion-Mauritius Telegraph Cable is open for traffic. During the year 1921, there were 65,000 telephone conversations and 109,000 telegraph communications. There are 34 post offices and 850 telephone stations. The budget for 1920 balanced at 12,170,760 francs. The debt was 1,122,500 francs. The currency of Réunion consists of local bank notes and token nickel coinage. It has nominally the same value as that of France.

St. Paul and Amsterdam, small islands in the Indian Ocean, belong to France.

Kerguelen, a desolate island, about 50 S. lat. and 70 E. long., was annexed by France in 1893.

British Consul at Réunion.—M. J. T. Piat.

FRENCH SOMALILAND.

The colony of the Somali Coast lies between the Italian Colony of Eritrea and British Somaliland. On the north it is bounded by Cape Doumeirah, which separates it from the Italian possessions; on the south by a line drawn from the wells of Hadou to Gu-dessa, which separates it from the British possessions; the inland boundary towards Abyssinia being, by convention of March 20, 1897, at a distance of 90 kilometres (about 56 miles) from the coast. The territory has an area of about 5,790 square miles, and the population was estimated in 1921 at about 208,000. It is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Administrative Council. The port of Obock was acquired for France in 1862, but it was not till 1884 that its active occupation began. In 1881 Sagallo and Tajurah were ceded to France; in 1885, Ambado; in 1888 the territory was delimited by agreement with Great Britain; in 1888 a port was created at Djibouti, now the seat of government.

Djibouti has (1921) 8,366 inhabitants, of whom 354 are European (190 French). The natives are made up as follows (1921): Somali, 3,428, Arabs, 3,336; Danakils, 208; Indians, 356; Jews, 109; Sudanese, 238; Abyssinians, 89; Senegalese, 248; total 8,012. In 1902 a French mission school for boys and one for girls were opened at Djibouti; in 1921 it had 150 pupils. The local budget for 1922 balanced at 4,595,000 francs. The country has scarcely any industries, but with the coast fisheries and inland trade there is considerable traffic. The salt mines, opened in 1912, exported in 1921 6,961 metric tons of salt. The chief imports are cotton goods, butter, coal, sugar; the chief exports were coffee, ivory, hides and skins. The total imports in 1921 amounted to 129,840,325 francs, and the total exports to 109,361,080 francs. The export of the products of Abyssinia in 1919 amounted to 14,990,097 francs. Much of the traffic with Abyssinia

which formerly passed by Zailah now goes by railway from Djibouti to Addis Abeba (485 miles). The vessels of 3 French, 2 English, and 2 Italian shipping companies visit Djibouti, which is also in communication with Aden by means of French and English steamboats for local traffic. In 1921 there entered at Djibouti 484 steam merchant vessels of 1,529,989 tons. Of these vessels, 307 were French, 123 English, 31 Italian, 1 Greek, 2 Japanese, 2 Dutch, 6 Norwegian, 8 Brazilian, and 4 Russian.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHARA

Since January 1, 1921, French West Africa comprises the following colonies:—(1) Senegal, (2) French Guinea, (3) the Ivory Coast, (4) Dahomey, (5) French Sudan, (6) Upper Volta, (7) Mauritania, and (8) Territory of the Niger.

In 1912 the Military Territory of the Niger was placed under a Commissioner, whose headquarters were at Zinder, the capital. In 1916 the region of Tibesti was attached, administratively, to French West Africa; it forms a part of the Territory of the Niger. In 1920 the Military Territory of the Niger was transferred to the civil administration.

The approximate area and population of French West Africa according to the Census of 1921 are shown as follows:—

Colony	Area (in Square Miles)	Population.			Total
		Non-African Races		African Races	
		French	Foreign	French	
Senegal	74,112	3,507	814	1,221,202	1,225,523
Guinea	95,218	751	606	1,874,639	1,875,996
Ivory Coast	121,970	728	107	1,441,845	1,545,680
Dahomey	42,400	470	68	841,705	842,243
French Sudan	617,600	843	140	2,473,606	2,474,589
Upper Volta	154,400	180	11	2,973,951	2,974,142
Mauritania	347,400	135	79	261,532	261,746
Territory of Niger	347,400	215	1	1,083,827	1,084,043
Total	1,800,566	6,829	1,826	12,275,307	12,283,962

A treaty of October 19, 1906, determines the course of the Anglo-French boundary from the Gulf of Guinea to the Niger. The delineation of the boundary was completed in 1912, and approved by the two governments in 1914. The British government has leased to France for purposes of commerce two pieces of land, one on the right bank of the Niger between Lealaba and the confluence of the rivers Moussa and Niger, and the other on one of the mouths of the Niger, each to form one block of from 25 to 120 acres with a river frontage not exceeding 436 yards: the lease, at first, to be for 30 years. It is further stipulated that, within the boundaries indicated in the convention, British and French as regards persons and merchandise shall enjoy for 30 years the same treatment in all matters of river navigation, of commerce, and of tariff and fiscal treatment and taxes of all kinds.

Under the Anglo-French Convention of April 8, 1904, the river port of Yarbata on the Gambia (belonging to the British colony of Gambia), with all its landing places, was ceded to France, and, if this port should prove

inaccessible to sea-going merchantmen, access to the river will be granted to France at an accessible point lower down. At the same time the Los Islands were ceded to France.

By an agreement, dated July 6, 1911, between England and France, the boundary line between French Guinea and Sierra Leone was readjusted.

By a Convention between Great Britain and France the former recognised the right of France to all territory west of the Nile basin, which practically includes the whole of the **Sahara** (exclusive of the Libyan Desert), and the State of **Wadai**. The French Sahara may be roughly estimated at about 1½ million square miles.

Over the whole of French West Africa there is a Governor-General, who is assisted by a Council, the seat of the general government being at Dakar. The Colonies are each under a Lieutenant-Governor, subject to the direction of the Governor-General, who has been relieved of the direct administration of any portion of his Government, and is free to devote the whole of his attention to directing and controlling the common interests of all the Colonies. To facilitate this object a General Budget has been created, drawn up by the Governor-General, which provides for all the services which are common to all the Colonies, and the funds for which are provided by the customs and shipping dues of each of the Colonies, which have now only their internal revenues to depend upon for their local budgets, which have, however, been relieved of the cost of all the general services.

The general budget of French West Africa for 1922 amounted to 71,260,000 francs. The military forces in peace times consist of 16,000 men, of whom 2,000 are Europeans. The police force numbers 4,000.

For primary education there are altogether 554 schools (278 village schools, 61 regional schools, 10 urban schools, 18 girls' schools, 180 schools for adults and 6 central groups). For higher technical education there are 4 institutions; of special schools there are 4 for half-caste orphans, 2 'metersas,' 1 school for chiefs' sons, and 2 schools for secondary education. The teaching staff numbers 609, and 23,291 children are receiving elementary instruction, about 2,000 of the pupils being girls.

The imports into French West Africa are mostly food substances, tissues, mechanical implements, and beverages; the exports from these colonies are chiefly fruits, oils and oil seeds, as well as rubber, cotton, cacao and timber. The following is a comparative table of values of the imports and exports during 1920 and 1921 for each of the colonies:—

Colonies	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	francs	francs	francs	francs
Senegal	443,895,496	237,789,763	428,600,328	237,000,849
French Guinea	47,401,144	38,933,593	84,192,917	16,922,911
Ivory Coast	55,180,170	43,979,526	60,230,04	43,839,182
Dahomey	93,655,790	39,255,747	63,650,651	36,677,787
French Sudan	14,505,699	12,538,914	2,304,314	1,053,206
Total	654,638,301	372,497,545	589,051,244	335,473,935

In 1920, 4,813 vessels of 10,222,956 tons entered and cleared the ports of French West Africa.

There are 1,658 miles of railway and 11,798 miles of telegraph. In 1921 there were 247 post offices, divided as follows:—Senegal 42; French Sudan, 57; Guinea, 35; Ivory Coast, 45; Dahomey, 30; Mauritania, 9; Upper Volta, 13; and Territory of the Niger, 16.

952 FRANCE:—FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHARA

The use of French weights and measures, and money, is compulsory throughout French West Africa.

Governor-General of French West Africa.—M. Carde. Appointed February 20, 1923.

The colony of **Senegal** was reorganised by the law of December 4, 1920. The capital is St. Louis, an old town founded in 1658 (population, 1917, 23,326, French 307). Two other important towns are Dakar, a fortified naval station and the seat of the Government General of French West Africa (population, 1918, 25,468, French 2,791), and Rufisque (population, 11,414, French 205). These three towns, with Goree, a small island situated in front of Dakar (population, 1,444, French 67), are municipal communes governed by a mayor and corporation.

The total area is 74,112 square miles, and the total population in 1921 was put at 1,225,523 (including 4,321 Europeans). The natives of the four towns and their descendants are French citizens, and other natives are French subjects.

The Colony is represented in the French Parliament by a deputy.

The Colony is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by a Colonial Council of 40 members, 20 elected by French citizens and 20 by representatives of native chiefs of cantons and provinces. The Colony is divided into 11 'circles,' each under the rule of an administrator. The local budget for 1921 was 28,323,200 francs.

All towns having a sufficiently numerous European or assimilated native population have urban schools giving the same instruction as the French primary schools, modified to suit local requirements. At Dakar there are grouped superior technical schools common to all the colonies, a normal school for teachers, a professional school, a commercial and administrative school, a school of medicine. At St. Louis are a secondary school, a superior primary school, a professional school for interpreters, *kadis* (native judges), and chiefs' sons. There is a large hospital for natives at Dakar.

The soil is generally sandy. The natives cultivate ground-nuts, millet, maize, and some rice: other products are castor beans, some coco-nuts, gum from Mauritania, and rubber from the Casamance river. Ground-nuts form the bulk of the exports. A salt industry is being developed.

Native industries comprise weaving, pottery, brick-making and jewellery.

Imports in 1921, 237,789,763 francs: exports, 237,000,849 francs. The chief imports are cottons, foodstuffs, metal-work, coal. The chief exports are ground-nuts (236,719,556 francs in 1920), hides and skins, rubber and gums.

There are 1,494 miles of telegraph and about 100 miles of telephone lines. A submarine cable from Brest to Dakar was completed in April, 1905, so that the French West African Colonies are now independent of foreign cables. There are three other cables, one Spanish, one French West African, and the third belonging to a South American company.

One railway connects Dakar, Rufisque and St. Louis (165 miles); another one Thiés and Kayes (Upper-Senegal-Niger) 435 miles (350 miles open).

There is a river service on the Senegal from St. Louis to Kayes, the former a principal town of Upper Senegal-Niger (490 sea miles) on the Senegal river, during the rainy season, and extensive works for the improvement of the river have been carried out. The Senegal river is closed to foreign flags. Dakar, the principal port, is in regular communication with French ports by the steamers of 4 French lines, and with Liverpool by a British line. In 1921 2,115 vessels of 2,153,842 tons entered, and 2,103 vessels of 2,046,725 tons

cleared the ports of the colony. The dry dock at Dakar which was completed in 1908, can take boats 680 feet long. The Bank of West Africa (established June 23, 1901), with a capital of 6,000,000 francs, and reserve funds 3,920,000 francs, was founded for the purpose of carrying on financial, industrial, or commercial operations: it has a branch at Dakar, and agencies at St. Louis, and at Rufuquer. La Banque Française de l'Afrique Equatoriale has a branch at Dakar.

H. B. M.'s Consul-General at Dakar (for French Western Africa, including the Sudan).—R. C. F. Mugham.

Vice-Consul at Senegal—J. Cuthbertson Smith.

French Guinea lies on the coast between Portuguese Guinea, and the British colony of Sierra Leone, and extends inland so as to include the territories of Koubia, Dinguirav, Signiri, Kouroussa, Kankan, Kissidogo, Beyla, Macenta, Boffa, Boké, Konakry, Faranak, Forécariah, Kindia, Labé Mamou, Pita, Gueckélou, and N'Zérékoré. The area is about 95,218 square miles, and the population was, in 1921, 1,875,996, including 1,357 Europeans (751 French). A regular system of Government lay schools has recently been introduced all over French West Africa. The principal products are palm oil and nuts, rubber, millet, earthnuts, rice, gum, and coffee, which is grown in the Rio Nunez region. There is an experimental garden near Konakry (the capital) where the culture of bananas, pineapples, rubber trees, and other plants is being tried. Futa Jallon contains cattle in abundance. In 1921 there were 428,420 cattle, 75,418 sheep, 102,017 goats, 2,547 horses, and 433 asses. Gold is found in the river Tinkisso and in the Bouré and Siecke districts. Imports in 1921, 38,933,595 francs; exports, 16,942,911 francs. The principal exports were rubber, cattle, ground-nuts, hides, wax, wool, and palm-kernels. Number of vessels entered in 1921 was 270; number cleared 281. A network of roads is being made to connect with the railway station from Konakry to the Niger. The French Guinea railway which runs from Konakry on the coast to the Niger at Kouroussa (366 miles long) was opened in January, 1911, and in August, 1914, was continued to Kankan (412 miles from Konakry). The jetty 1,066 feet long, at Konakry has been completed. In the colony there are 2,201 miles of telegraph and 232 miles of telephone line, of which 74 miles are urban and 158 miles inter-urban. The Colony is connected by cable with France and Pernambuco; also with Freetown, Monrovia, and Grand Bassam. There is a wireless station at Konakry affording communication with Senegal (Rufisque) and the Ivory Coast (Monrovia). Konakry is visited regularly by the steamers of two French and one English company. The budget of the colony provided for 1922 the sum of 14,772,194 francs.

The **Ivory Coast** lies between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony. It has common frontiers with French Guinea, French Sudan, and the Upper Volta Colony. France asserted and obtained rights on the coast about 1842, but did not actively and continuously occupy the territory till 1882. Area about 121,976 square miles; population, 1,545,680; Europeans, 835. The seat of administration is Bingerville, the capital, formerly called Adjamé (European population, 90). There is a central school group at Bingerville and a number of Government schools in the districts. The chief ports, from a populous and commercial point of view, are Grand Bassam, with a lagoon (124 miles long, and 12 to 15 feet deep), forming an excellent inland waterway (there are 2 jetties, one 795 feet long, the other 892 feet long, built to avoid the bar at the entrance to the harbour); Assinie, also with a lagoon; Grand Lahou, the lagoon of which is connected by

means of a canal with the lagoon of Grand Bassam; Sassandra, with a pier, and Tabou, which has a wireless station. The chief centres in the interior are Abidjan, Dimbokro, Bouaké, Aboisso. Bondoukou, and Korhogo. The natives cultivate maize, rice, plantains, pine-apples, and many other fruits. The Europeans culture with success coffee trees and cocoa trees, especially in Elima near Assinie and in M'Bato near Bingerville. Coco-nuts and rubber are collected. The mahogany forests inland are worked. Gold is found near Grand Bassam in Baouli, on the Comoe and Bia Rivers, in Indenie. The imports in 1921 amounted to 43,979,526 francs, and the exports to 43,839,182 francs. Chief imports in 1921 were, tissues, 13,513,681 francs; tobacco, 1,419,660 francs; wines, 1,230,746 francs; metal work, 4,890,494 francs; machinery, 2,112,986 francs. Chief exports were, palm kernels, 4,984,780 francs; palm oil, 5,650,601 francs; dried and smoked fish, 1,107,916 francs; cocoa, 3,708,692 francs; rubber, 156,050 francs; mahogany, 25,621,024 francs; cotton, 225,556 francs. The ports of the Colony are visited by liners of several French, English and Belgian shipping companies. Number of vessels entered in 1921, 353 of 929,332 tons, and cleared 339 vessels, of 891,039 tons. From Abidjan, on the north side of the lagoon, a railway has been constructed, running between Abidjan and Bouaké (197 miles). Works are now contracted to lengthen this to the north, to the Niger and Upper Volta. There is a large network of roads suitable for motor traffic, total length about 1,553 miles. At the end of 1918, there were 2,300 miles of telegraphic and 117 miles of telephonic lines. The telegraph connects the principal towns and extends to adjoining colonies. Telephonic communication exists between Bassam and Bingerville and other places. The budget of the colony for 1922 has been fixed at 14,976,980 francs.

Dahomey stretches from the coast between Togoland on the west and the British possessions of Lagos and Nigeria on the east, and extends northwards to the French Military Territories. France obtained a footing on the coast in 1851, and gradually extended her power until in 1894 the whole kingdom of Dahomey was annexed. The colony has only about 70 miles of coast, but opens out northwards into a wide hinterland. The area in 1921 was 42,460 square miles, and the population 842,243, including 538 Europeans. The seat of government is Porto Novo (the chief business centre), which has about 20,000 inhabitants. Village, regional, and urban schools are instituted under the new West African educational system. The natives are of pure Negro stock, and belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family. They are industrious agriculturists in the coast region, and grow maize, manioc, yams, and potatoes. The forests contain oil palms, which have been profitably utilized. These furnish the chief exports—kernels and oil. Cotton cultivation has recently been successfully introduced in the central provinces. At Porto Novo there is an experimental station. Imports in 1921, 39,55,747 francs; exports, 36,637,787 francs. The principal exports were palm kernels, 25,229 tons in 1921; palm oil, 5,842 tons in 1921.

There are few roads in the colony, but in the last four years they have been greatly improved. A new metalled road (310 miles in length) for motor traffic runs from Savé to the Niger. At Kotoun an iron pier has been erected, and from that port a railway runs into the interior to Savé (156 miles) with a branch line to Whydah and Segboroué in Lake Aheme (20 miles). The line is intended to run to Chaoru (400 miles). The gauge is a metre. A metre gauge railway has also been constructed from Porto Novo to Robé (50 miles) along the Lagos frontier.

A telegraph line connects Kotonu with Abomey, Togoland, the Niger, and Senegal. In the colony there are 1,389 miles of telegraph line, and 70 miles of telephone line. In 1921, 248 vessels of 680,740 tons entered, and 249 vessels of 682,590 tons cleared the ports of Dahomey. French and English coins are in circulation. The budget of the colony for 1921 provided for the sum of 9,005,460 francs. The local budget for 1922 was 8,960,000 francs.

The Colony of French Sudan was formed in 1904 from the Territories of Senegambia and the Niger, less the Senegal Protectorate, which was restored to Senegal. Its old name of Upper Senegal-Niger was changed to French Sudan by decree of December 4, 1920.

The Colony is bounded on the north by the Algerian sphere; on the west by Mauritania, the Falmé river, and the frontier of French Guinea; on the south by the frontiers of the Ivory Coast, and the Upper Volta, and on the east by the Territory of the Niger. It therefore includes the valley of the Upper Senegal, about two-thirds of the course of the Niger, much of the country enclosed in the great Bend, and a large part of the Sahara to the Algerian sphere of influence. The area is about 617,600 square miles, with a population in 1921 of about 2,474,589, including 983 Europeans.

At the same time that this Colony was formed the Military Territories, which now form an integral part of it, were broken up. The Second Military Territory, which included nearly all the country within the Bend, was handed over to the Military administration, and the First (Timbuktu) has been incorporated in Upper Senegal-Niger, and is administered by a colonel under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Third (Zinder-Chad) Territory has been constituted an autonomous unit. In 1919 the greater part of the southern portion in the bend of the Niger was created a separate Colony in the name of the Upper Volta (Haute Volta, *see below*).

The whole of the French Sudan is under civil administration, with the same judicial and educational systems as the other Colonies comprised in the Government General. The budget of the Colony for 1922 provided for 18,258,509 francs.

The most important and populous towns in the French Sudan are: Bamako, the capital, (16,000 inhabitants), Segou (8,405 inhabitants), Kayes (12,000 inhabitants), Djenné (5,450 inhabitants), Timbuktu (7,000 inhabitants), Goundam (3,200 inhabitants), Niolo (3,400 inhabitants), Sikasso (7,000 inhabitants). All the principal towns have regional or urban schools; Bamako has a professional school; there is a Mussulman superior school at Timbuktu with 67 pupils and one *médresa* (official).

The natives cultivate ground-nuts, millet, maize, rice, cotton, sesame; other products are rubber and kariti. Large stocks of cattle abound in the colony.

Native industries comprise pottery, brick-making, jewellery, weaving, leather-making. Chief imports are cottons, foodstuffs, metal work; total in 1921, 12,538,914 francs. Chief exports are ground-nuts, cattle, rubber, gum, kopak, skins and wool; total in 1921, 1,053,206 francs.

There is a very complete system of telegraphs throughout the Colony from Kayes to Niamey, Zinder, and Lake Tchad.

The Kayes-Niger Railway goes from Ambidedi to Koulikoro, a distance of 389 miles. For about three months in the year small steamboats perform the service from Koulikoro to Timbuktu.

Wireless telegraph connects Timbuktu, Kidal and Bamako with the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and with Dakar, Rufisque, Konakry.

956 FRANCE:—FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHARA

The Colony of the Upper Volta was formed by a decree of March 1, 1919, from the southern section of the Upper Senegal Niger. It lies within the bend of the Niger which, with the Military Territory forms its eastern boundary; its southern boundary is formed by the river Mekrou and the northern boundary of Dahomey, Togoland, the Gold Coast, and the Ivory Coast; thence the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction from the river Bagoué to the Niger, about 16° N., below Ansongo. It embraces the circles of Gaoua, Bobo Dioulasso, Dédougou, Ouaga-dougou, Dori, Say, Ouahigouya, Tenkodogo, and Fada-N'Gourma. Area about 154,400 square miles, and population 2,974,142 (census 1921), including 191 Europeans. The administrative centre is Ouaga-dougou (population 19,332); other towns are Bobo Dioulasso (8,736), Dédougou (4,000), and Ouahigouya (5,600). Administratively, it is on the same footing as the other Colonies of French West Africa. Economically, industrially and commercially it possesses the same characteristics as the Upper Senegal-Niger Colony. The budget for 1923 balanced at 8,300,000 francs. An automobile service between Bouaké and Ouagadougou connects this colony with the Ivory Coast Railway.

Mauritania, formed into a Protectorate in May, 1903, converted into a special "Civilian Territory" in October, 1904, became a Colony on January 1, 1921, with a Lieutenant-Governor at its head. It consists of the districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Assaba, Chemama, Guidimaka, Adrar, Levrier Bay, and Tagant, with a total area of 347,400 square miles. The native population numbers 261,532, mostly Moorish Muslims. The northern limit of the Colony is approximate, and the foregoing area is obtained by taking the latitude 23° 3' N. as the northern boundary.

The budget of the Colony for 1922 was 4,936,716 francs.

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TUNIS.

(AFRIKIYA.)

Government.—**Sidi Mohamed el Habib Bey**, born 1858, succeeded his cousin, **Sidi Mohamed En Naccur Bacha Bey**, July 10, 1922.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1705, descend from **Hussein ben Ali**, commonly believed to be a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by convention signed June 8, 1883, placed Tunis under the protectorate of France. The government is carried on under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special department for Tunisian affairs, under the control of a French Minister Resident-General, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a ministry of 11 heads of departments, 8 of the ministers being French and 3 Tunisian. The country is divided into 19 districts (contrôles civils), and 6 military circles; the district governors (contrôleurs) are French; the subordinate officials (Caida,

Kahias and Sheiks) are Native. French tribunals administer justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives (tribunals at Ouzara and Charaâ); there are Native courts for cases between natives. In 1914 the Tunisian penal law was codified. French administration in Tunis has been confirmed by conventions with all the European Powers regulating the status and the conditions of trade of their respective citizens within the Regency.

French Resident-General.—Lucien Saint (appointed November 24, 1920).

Area and Population.—The present boundaries are: on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and Libya. Area about 50,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Djerid, extending towards Gadames.

According to the census held on March 6, 1921, the total European population was 156,170, composed of 54,477 French (exclusive of the army of occupation and of the navy), 84,819 Italians, 13,504 Maltese, 664 Spaniards, 920 Greeks, and 1,786 other foreigners. The total native population was 1,938,920, of whom 1,891,280 were Arabs and Bedouins, and 47,640 Jews.

The capital, the city of Tunis, had, in 1921, a population of 171,672, of whom 79,175 were Moslems, and 19,030 Jews, besides 22,206 French, 42,592 Italians, 7,379 Maltese, and 1,295 other Europeans. By means of the canal, which was opened in 1893, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean-going vessels. Other towns are Bizerta with 20,763 inhabitants (7,063 Europeans), Ferryville with 4,675 (4,054 Europeans), and Tindja, 1,500 inhabitants.

The bulk of the population is Mohammedan under the Sheik-ul-Islam, and the revenue from the "Habus" lands, like that from the "Wakf" lands in Egypt, is applied to religious, educational, and charitable purposes. There are about 35,000 Roman Catholics, under the ministrations of the Archbishop of Carthage, and about 25 other clergymen. The Greek Church (400), the French Protestants, and the English Church are also represented, and there are 30 English Protestant missionaries at work.

Education.—Within the Regency there are about 319 public schools, 8 lycées and colleges, and 28 private schools (of which 6 Jewish schools are provided for by the Government). In the schools there are 44,500 pupils, of whom 27,168 are boys. Of the total number of pupils, 10,387 are French; 13,000 Mussulman; 9,542 Jews; 9,330 Italian; 1,910 Maltese and 329 others. In the Great Mosque at Tunis there is a Mohammedan university. In the city are 88 and in the interior 1,219 Mussulman primary schools, some of them assisted by Government funds. 24 Moslem apprenticeship-schools have been created during the last few years numbering 490 native pupils. Many private schools have recently sprung up at Tunis and Sfax. The abolition of congregational teaching decreed in France has been extended to the Regency as regards French children. The Italian Government and certain Italian societies still maintain Italian schools at Tunis and other large towns.

Finance.—Receipts and expenditure for 5 years—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	2,795,822	4,803,482	5,694,33	9,841,896	8,287,252
Expenditure . . .	2,754,391	4,803,409	5,688,110	9,840,178	8,286,562

The estimates of ordinary receipts and expenditure for the year 1922 were as follows :—

Receipts		Expenditure	
	Francs		Francs
Taxation :—		Reylcal Civil List	2,495,000
Direct	33,372,900	Residency and direct services	16,897,005
Indirect	63,431,400	Charges on Public Debt	50,518,079
Monopolies :—		Departments :—	
Tobacco	39,650,000	Finance	40,392,397
Others	7,753,700	Post Office	14,594,787
Post Office, Telegraph, &c.	8,710,000	Local Administration	23,897,518
Royalties and Miscellaneous	54,263,300	Agriculture and Commerce	7,030,390
		Education	17,684,930
		Public Works	31,973,398
		Army	1,530,299
		Miscellaneous	650,340
Total	207,181,300	Total	207,164,053

At the end of the year 1921 the Tunisian Public Debt amounted to about 580,000,000 francs. The yearly charge for interest together with sinking fund is 891,019*l*. In normal conditions, the 1903 loan (640,000*l*.) will be extinguished in 1968, and the rest in 1988.

Defence.—The army of occupation consists of 25,000 men, including 1,145 officers, supported by native regiments (*tirailleurs* and *spahis*).

Production and Industry.—Tunis may be divided into five districts—the north, characterised by its mountainous formation, having large and fertile valleys (*e.g.*, the valley of the Merjerdah, and the plains of Mornag, Mateur, and Beja); the north-east, with the peninsula of Cap Bon, the soil being specially suited for the cultivation of oranges, lemons, and citrus fruits; the Sahel, where olive trees abound; the centre, the region of high table lands and pastures; and the south, famous for its oases and gardens, where dates grow in profusion. The chief industry is agriculture, and large estates predominate. The area of the country is divided as follows :—7,925,000 acres of tillage land; 2,740,000 acres of forest, containing 12,008,043 olive trees and 2,137,975 palm trees; 58,835 acres of vineyards; and 11,585,000 acres of stockland. The area of wheat in 1921 was 1,491,518 acres; the production was 289,000 tons; of barley 1,228,200 acres, and the production 250,000 tons; of oats 158,144 acres, and the production 60,000 tons. The total area of vineyards in 1921 was 58,367 acres, and 5,733,266 gallons of wine were produced. In the south of Tunis the date palms produced in 1920, 87,520,000 pounds of dates. Other products are almonds, oranges, lemons, shaddocks, pistachios, alfa grass, henna, and cork. The cork forests in the north-west have an area of 617,440 acres. Considerable areas of agricultural land have been acquired either on lease or by purchase by immigrants. In 1921 the total area occupied by French colonists was 2,530,000 acres, by Italians 427,000 acres, and by other Europeans 116,200 acres.

In 1921 the farm animals were :—horses, 74,245; asses, 144,535; mules, 29,816; cattle, 488,348; sheep, 2,037,551; goats, 1,113,845; camels, 132,196; pigs, 17,636.

In 1920 40 mines were worked; value of ore exported in 1920, 1,605,155*l*. These are being developed, and the output steadily increases. Lead-ore, zinc-ore, and iron are all found. By far the greatest development has been

in phosphates, the output of which is increasing yearly. Mineral output in 1920 :—lead, 23,600 tons ; zinc, 9,600 tons ; iron, 434,400 tons ; manganese, 1,275 tons ; phosphate of lime, 1,075,000 tons ; total value of the minerals, 1920, 5,378,740*l*.

Native industries are the spinning and weaving of wool for garments, carpet weaving, leather embroidery, saddle making, the manufacture of slippers, pottery (in ancient style), and matting ; tanning and silk weaving are declining.

The fisheries are principally in the hands of Italians and Tunisians. In 1920, 2,835 boats (7,201 tons) were engaged in this industry, with a total of 10,386 men. Sardines, anchovies, allaches, tunny (5,695 tons of fish, valued at 552,764*l*. in 1920) were caught.

Commerce.

Commerce.—The imports and exports in recent years have been to the following amounts, including precious metals (1*l.* = 25 francs) :—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	5,681,667	8,297,703	11,430,440	25,422,502	28,868,008
Exports	5,026,883	5,181,928	8,081,155	13,482,299	26,913,756

Imports and exports in 1920 were :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Textiles ¹	5,589,407	Grain, mealy food	1,456,506
Colonial produce	1,360,955	Marble, stone, minerals	5,106,043
Marble, stone, and minerals	1,781,637	Crude metals	1,907,410
Manufactured metals	3,255,108	Beverages and wines	815,949
Hides	651,513	Textiles	541,868
Yarns	651,125	Fruits and seeds	489,109
Timber	774,018	Live Animals	347,681
Mealy foods	2,381,739	Hides	569,252

¹ These goods coming chiefly from England.

The distribution of the trade in 1921 was as follows :—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
France	367,586,359	280,757,631	India	6,887,383	—
United Kingdom	68,536,263	64,947,732	Switzerland	11,290,346	2,555,174
Italy	43,734,117	137,414,861	Germany	9,643,683	26,738,894
U.S. of America	84,185,877	3,721,025	Spain	3,054,886	50,440,218
Algeria	14,399,736	12,661,690	Egypt	309,684	5,354,784
Belgium	16,844,018	29,639,773	Malta	1,445,619	18,458,651
Lybia (Tripoli)	12,252,421	8,779,252	Netherlands	2,428,628	13,714,194
Rumania	10,457,522	—	Brazil	7,281,014	2,941

Total trade between Tunis and the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade returns) for 4 years :—

	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£
Imports from Tunis into U.K. .	2,207,631	2,383,620	1,130,778	654,764
Exports to Tunis from U.K. .	2,299,221	1,769,328	662,887	663,179

In the year 1920 there entered the ports of the Regency 8,428 vessels of 2,355,319 tons ; and cleared 8,333 of 2,339,621 tons.

Good roads to the length of 2,886 miles have been constructed between 1882 and 1920.

Length of railways, 1,260 miles in 1921 (331 miles broad gauge and 929 miles narrow).

There were in 1920, 3,218 miles of telegraphs ; 253 telegraph offices ; messages (1920), 1,694,273. In 1920 urban telephone systems had 2,727 miles of line ; inter-urban systems had 6,767 miles of wire. There were in 1920, 467 post offices ; letters sent and received, internal service, 45,553,328 ; external service, 53,831,376.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The Banque d'Algérie has begun operations in the Regency and issues Tunisian bank notes.

The legal coinage since 1892 consists of pieces similar to the French, the pieces being coined in France.

The *ounce* = 31·487 grammes ; the multiples of the ounce are the various denominations of the *Rottolo*, which contains from 16 to 42 ounces.

The *Kaffis* (of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *sahs*) = 16 bushels.

The principal measure of length is the *pik* : the *pik Arabi* for linen = ·5392 yd. ; the *pik Turki* for silk = ·7058 yd. ; the *pik Andoulssi* for cloth = ·7094 yd.

French weights and measures have almost entirely taken the place of those of Tunis, but corn is still sold in *kaffis* and *whibas*.

British Consul-General at Tunis.—P. C. Sarell.

There is a Consul at Bizerta, and Vice-Consuls at Sfax and Susa ; and Consular Agents at Mehdiia, Monastir, Gabes, and Djerba.

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MANDATED TERRITORIES IN AFRICA: TOGO AND CAMEROON.

Togo.—Togo, the former German Colony, lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east. It was surrendered unconditionally by the Germans to British and French forces in August, 1914, and is now divided between the French and British. Of the total area of 33,700 square miles, the French have obtained about two-thirds, 21,200 square miles, the boundary running from the north-east in a generally south-east and south direction to Lomé, in such a manner that no part of the coast is included in the British sphere. Lomé is the seat of the administration. The total population of the whole of Togo is estimated, in 1921, at 672,837 natives, with a European population of 210.

The southern half of Togoland is peopled by natives using 30 different languages, of which the principal is Ewe—these may be regarded as an offshoot of the Bantu peoples. The northern half contains, ethnologically, a totally different population descended largely from Hamitic tribes and speaking in all 16 languages, of which Dagomba and Tim are the most important. The majority of the natives are pagans, but many profess Mohamedanism, while Christianity has, latterly, been making some progress in the coast districts.

Inland the country is hilly, rising to 3,600 feet, with streams and waterfalls. There are long stretches of forest and brushwood, while dry plains alternate with cultivable land. Maize, yams, cassada, plantains, ground-nuts, etc., are cultivated by the natives; oil palms, caoutchouc, and dye-woods grow in the forests; but the main commerce is the barter trade for palm oil, palm kernels, coco, rubber and copra carried on with the European factories. There are considerable plantations of oil and coco palms, coffee, coco, kola, and cassada; kapok and cotton are also being tried as well as fibrous and other plants. In the Sokode and Sansane-Mangu districts in the French sphere there are about 65,000 head of cattle; sheep, goats, poultry and pigs are found, but nowhere in large numbers; in some districts horses of small size are bred. Native industries are: weaving, pottery, smith-work, straw-plaiting, wood-cutting, etc. There is no mining by Europeans, but the natives in the Sokode and Misahöhe districts smelt iron, in which this Colony is very rich. Imports for 1921 amounted to 10,918,270 francs; exports to 6,129,677 francs.

There are good roads, connecting the more important centres of the Colony. There are three railways connecting Lomé with Aneho (Little Popo) (27 miles), with Palime (74 miles), and with Atakpame (103 miles): Total, 204 miles, with 5 stations and sub-stations. There are 13 post and

telegraph stations and 4 sub-stations, connected by telegraph and telephone with the Gold Coast Colony, French Dahomey, and with Europe.

The ports of Lome and Anecho are of modern construction, capable of sheltering and unloading vessels of any size.

Cameroon.—The former German Colony of Kamerun, including the area of French Equatorial Africa ceded by France to Germany, was occupied by French and British troops in 1916. The greater portion of the territory has been placed under French administration, and a strip on the southern border of Nigeria under British. The total area allotted to France amounts to 166,489 square miles, excluding the 107,270 square miles ceded to Germany in 1911, which is now included in French Equatorial Africa. The portion of Cameroon placed under the Mandate of France by the Treaty of Versailles has, by a decree of March 23, 1921, been constituted an autonomous territory both administratively and financially. The seat of government is Yaoundé. General budget for 1922 balances at 17,292,000 francs; special railway budget, 3,380,000 francs. Chief products are coffee, tobacco, palm oil, and ivory. Imports in 1921 amounted to 32,581,277 francs, and exports to 22,498,333 francs. In 1921, 188 vessels (106 French, 35 English) entered at the port of Douala. The country has 213 miles of good roads, and 359 miles of railway.

AMERICA.

GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES.

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, consists of two islands separated by a narrow channel, called 'Rivière Salée.' That on the west is called Guadeloupe proper or Basse-Terre, and that to the east, Grande-Terre, with a united area of 138,000 hectares (532 square miles), and a circumference of 275 miles; it has five dependencies consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, St. Barthélemy, and St. Martin, the total area being 688 square miles. It is under a governor and an elected council, and is represented by a senator and two deputies. Population (1922) 229,839. Instruction (1921-22) is given in 1 *lycée* with 438 pupils, a secondary course for girls at Pointe-à-Pitre, with 250 pupils, and 101 public and private elementary schools. The public elementary schools have 361 teachers and 12,386 pupils, and the private have 703 under 28 mistresses. The seat of government is Basse-Terre (8,318 inhabitants). Pointe-à-Pitre (27,679 inhabitants) has a fine harbour. Revenue and expenditure balanced at 16,030,780 francs for 1922. Outstanding debt, December 31, 1921, 608,057 francs.

Chief products are sugar, coffee, cacao, and rum. For local consumption there are grown bananas, sweet potatoes, manioc, tobacco, indian corn, and vegetables.

In 1921, the imports were 78,989,677 francs, and the exports 74,601,693 francs (sugar, 25,024 tons; coffee, 657 tons; rum, 9,054,063 litres; cacao, 704 tons; vanilla 77,741 tons). Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France by means of two steam navigation companies. A new wireless station at Destrellan was opened in 1918. Within the islands traffic is carried on by means of roads. The Bank of Guadeloupe, with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, and reserve funds amounting to 343,746 francs, advances loans chiefly for

agricultural purposes, even on the security of jewellery. The Royal Bank of Canada has also established a branch. There is likewise another bank, the Banque de Commerce, but while this is a private institution, the Banque de la Guadeloupe and the Royal Bank of Canada have a semi-official character. Silver coin has disappeared from circulation; nickel treasury tokens (bons) of 1 franc and of 50 centimes are authorised up to a total emission of 1,000,000 francs.

British Vice-Consul at Guadeloupe.—J. E. Devaux.

GUIANA.

The colony of French Guiana, on the north-east coast of South America, is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council of 5 members. The colony has a Council-General of 16 members elected by French citizens resident in Guiana, and is represented in the French Parliament by one deputy. Area about 32,000 square miles, and population, census of 1921, 44,202. Cayenne, the chief town, has a population of 10,146, and the other 14 communes have 16,235. These figures are exclusive of the population of the penal settlement of Maroni, of the floating population of miners without any fixed abode, as also officials, troops, and native tribes. At Cayenne there are a court of first instance, a court of appeal, and justices of the peace, with jurisdiction in other localities. The military force consists of 200 officers and men of the Colonial Infantry. Primary education is given gratuitously since 1889 in lay schools for the two sexes in the communes and many villages. There is also a college for secondary and higher primary education, with a department for professional education and a normal course for teachers. There are also several Congregational schools. The school population in 1920–21 was 2,720. The penal settlement also has 3 schools with 208 pupils. The budget for 1920 amounted to 7,102,587 francs, receipts and expenses. The country has immense forests rich in many kinds of timber. There is little agriculture in the colony; only about 7,500 acres are under cultivation. The crops consist of rice, maize, manioc, cocoa, coffee, sugarcane, indigo, tobacco, and gutta percha. The most important industry is gold-mining (placer). Silver, iron, and phosphates are also worked. The exports consist of cocoa, phosphates, various woods, gold, rosewood essence, balata, and hides. The total imports in 1921 were valued at 48,155,347 francs, and the exports at 23,154,604 francs. There are three ports—Cayenne, Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni, and Oyapoc. Cayenne and Saint-Laurent are visited once a month by a cargo boat of the Compagnie Général Transatlantique. There is also steamboat communication between the capital and the other towns and with the neighbouring colonies. A waterplane service connects St. Laurent with the capital and inland centres. There are three chief and many secondary roads connecting the capital with various centres of population in the interior.

Since 1885 Cayenne has had a penal settlement for habitual criminals and convicts sentenced to hard labour. On December 31, 1920, the penal population consisted of 3,633.

The Bank of Guiana, under Government control, with a capital of 600,000 francs, with statutory reserve fund amounting to 650,000 francs, advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

MARTINIQUE.

The colony is under a Governor, a General Council, and elective municipal councils. It is represented by a senator and two deputies. Area 385 square miles, divided into 31 communes; population (census 1921) 244,439. The

military force (1920) consists of one company of infantry and a battery of artillery. There is (1920) a law school (at Fort-de-France) with 70 students; a lycée for boys, with 652 pupils; a high school for girls with 815 pupils; primary schools, with 21,037 pupils (including 7 private schools); a commercial school, and a school of arts and crafts (93 pupils). Chief commercial town, Fort-de-France (population, 26,399). The budget for 1920 balanced at 16,198,602 francs. Sugar, rum, and cocoa are the chief productions, then come coffee, tobacco, and cotton. There are 15,000 hectares under the food-producing crops. Tobacco culture is under special regulations. There are 15 sugar works, 126 rum distilleries, and other industrial establishments. In 1920 sugar to the value of 17,546,768 francs, rum to the value of 89,464,153 francs, and cocoa to the value of 2,181,370 francs were exported. The total imports in 1920 were valued at 132,186,479 francs, and the exports at 128,953,479 francs. Vessels entered in 1920, 643 of 455,561 tons; vessels cleared, 649 of 542,138 tons. The island is visited regularly by the steamers of French and American companies. For local traffic there are subsidised mail coaches and motor-cars; and subsidised steamers ply on the coast. The colony is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by telegraph cables. The Bank of Martinique at Fort-de-France with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, and a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

The largest islands of two small groups close to the south coast of Newfoundland. Area of St. Pierre group, 10 sq. miles; population in 1921, 3,419; area of Miquelon group, 83 sq. miles; population, 499; total area, 93 sq. miles; total population, 3,918. Since July, 1921, a Governor organises and regulates the various branches of the public service. He is assisted by a consultative council of administration and municipal councils. Chief town, St. Pierre. Primary instruction is free. There are 2 public schools for boys, and 3 for girls, with (in all) 27 teachers and 618 pupils. There are, besides, infant schools, 'salles d'asile,' frequented by 116 children. There are a private boarding school and four private schools with 434 pupils.

The islands, being mostly barren rock, are unsuited for agriculture. The chief industry is cod-fishing. Imports in 1921, 22,988,803 francs; exports, 19,690,756 francs. The imports comprise textiles, salt, wines, foodstuffs, meat; and the exports, cod, dried and fresh, and fish products. St. Pierre is in regular steam communication with North Sydney and Halifax; and is connected by telegraph cable with Europe and the American continent. Local budget for 1922, 2,073,703 francs. Expenditure of France (budget 1921), 208,748 francs.

Acting British Consul.—Fred H. White.

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

New Caledonia is administered by a Governor assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the Secretary-General, the Procureur-Général (the head of the Judicial administration), the Superior Commandant of the Troops, the head of the Department of Domains and Colonisation, and two notables of the colony appointed by the President of the Republic. The colony has also an elective Council-General. Nouméa, the capital, has a municipality; other centres of population are locally administered by municipal commissions. The colony contains a penal settlement at Nou Island. Since 1896, however, no convicts have been sent thither, and the convict element in the population is quickly decreasing.

The island is situated between the 20° 1' and 22° 26' parallels south latitude, and 161° 30' and 144° 40' east longitude. It has a total length exceeding 248 miles and an average breadth of 31 miles. Area, 7,650 square miles. According to the census of March 5, 1911, the population was 50,608, of whom 13,138 were free, 5,671 of convict origin, and 28,075 Melanesians and Polynesians. On January 1, 1921, the population of convict origin totalled 2,310. Nouméa had (1921) 10,053 inhabitants, of whom 6,502 were free. The immigrants from France are not numerous. Other immigrants (July 1, 1921) were 2,098 Javanese, 1,032 Tonkinese, 67 Indians, and 378 islanders from the New Hebrides. Primary instruction is provided in public and also in private elementary schools, the latter being assisted by the municipalities. In 1919 there were 50 public and private primary schools with 2,591 pupils (1,252 being girls), and 70 native schools with 2,408 pupils. In Nouméa the 'Collège La Pérouse' gives classical tuition to 120 pupils and professional instruction (iron and wood) to 80 pupils. Local budget for 1921, receipts and expenses, 18,359,125 francs. In 1921 the military force consisted of 400 Europeans. Of the total area more than half is mountainous or not cultivable; about 1,600 square miles is pasture land; about the same area is cultivated or cultivable; and about 500 square miles contain forest which is being worked. The land is divided into 3 domains: that of the state (in which gratuitous concessions may be made); that of the penal establishment (about 400 square miles); and that of the native reserve. The chief agricultural products are coffee, copra, cotton, manioc (cassava), maize, tobacco, bananas, pine-apples. There are 200,000 cattle and about 25,000 sheep. Local industries are developing; there are a grain storage and cleaning dépôt, meat preserving works, barking mills for coffee and cotton, and two blast

furnaces melting nickel ore. A hydro-electric factory is in course of construction. About 179,563 hectares of mining land are owned, and 90,722 hectares have been granted for prospecting. In 1921 the mineral export comprised chrome ore, 29,458 tons, and manganese, 3,574 tons. The value of the mineral export was 5,527,160 francs. The blast furnaces produced 4,486 tons of nickel valued at 5,819,300 francs. The imports in 1921 were valued at 48,565,525 francs, and the exports at 26,676,379 francs. The imports comprise wine, coal, flour, rice; the exports, minerals, coffee, copra, rubber, guano (4,998 tons in 1921), and preserved meats. In 1921, 89 vessels of 97,386 tons entered and 98 of 97,524 tons cleared at the ports of New Caledonia. Of those which entered, 50 (41,749 tons) were French and 17 (17,085 tons) were British. Nouméa is connected three times monthly with Sydney in New South Wales by regular steamers sailing monthly, and by other vessels sailing irregularly. There is a mail service by steamer along the coast. There is a narrow-gauge railway (single line) from Nouméa to Païta, about 25 miles long. The proposed extension to Bourail, 105 miles from Nouméa has, however, been postponed. There is a daily motor road service for passengers from Nouméa to Bourail, but most of the roads are only suitable for horseback transport. There are 987 miles of telegraph line and 530 of telephone line.

Dependencies of New Caledonia are:

1. The Isle of Pines, 30 miles to the south-east, with an area of 58 square miles and a population of about 600.
2. The Wallis Archipelago, north-east of Fiji, with an area of 40 square miles and about 4,500 inhabitants. The islands were placed under the French protectorate in 1887. There is a French Resident, and the archipelago is in regular communication with Nouméa.
3. The Loyalty Islands, 60 miles east of New Caledonia, consisting of 3 large islands, Maré, Lifou, and Uvea, and many small islands with a total area of about 800 square miles. The chief culture in the islands is that of coconuts; the chief export, copra and rubber.
4. The Huon Islands, 170 miles north-west of New Caledonia, a most barren group.
5. Futuna and Alofi, south of the Wallis Islands, with about 1,500 inhabitants, were annexed by France in 1888.

The **New Hebrides**, in accordance with the Anglo-French convention of February (ratified in October), 1906, are jointly administered by the High Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic. In 1914 an Anglo-French conference was appointed to devise means of remedying the defects of the condominium. There are French and English courts, and a mixed court with a judge foreign to both nations. Maize, coffee, vanilla, coconut trees are grown. In some places sulphur is abundant.

British Consul at Nouméa.—Mr. Dunlop.

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA.

These, scattered over a wide area in the Eastern Pacific, are administered by a governor with an Administrative Council consisting of certain officials, the *maire* of Papeete, and the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture. The establishments consist of the **Society Islands**, the most important of which are Tahiti and Moorea, the former with an area of about 600 square miles and 11,746 inhabitants, the latter with an area of 50 square miles and 1,826 inhabitants; the principal product is phosphate (annual production, 80,000 metric tons). Other groups are

the **Marquezas Islands**, with a total area of 480 square miles and 2,300 inhabitants, the two largest islands being Nukahiva and Hivaoa; the **Tuamotu group**, consisting of two parallel ranges of islands from King George's Island on the north to Gloucester Island on the south, their total population being 3,715; the **Leeward Islands** (Iles sous le Vent), of which the more important are Huahiné (pop. 1,283), Raiatée and Tahaa (pop. 4,307), and Bora-Bora-Maupiti (pop. 1,330); the **Gambier, Tubuai, and Rapa Islands**; the **Gambier group** (of which Mangareva is the principal) having six square miles of area and 1,512 inhabitants; the **Tubuai (or southern) Islands**, of which Rurutu is the largest, Raiavavae (or Vavitu), Rimatara, and, far to the south, Rapa, having together an area of 115 square miles and about 2,955 inhabitants; Makatea, 628 inhabitants; Island of Maiao, 53 inhabitants. The total area of the Establishments is estimated at 1,520 square miles, and their population on July 1, 1921, at 31,655, of whom 25,569 were natives. There were 28,225 French, 2,687 other Europeans, and 743 Chinese. In 1903 it was decreed that separate islands or groups should no longer be regarded as distinct Establishments, but that all should be united to form a homogeneous colony. Local budget 1921, 5,980,000 francs.

The most important of the islands is **Tahiti**, whose chief town is Papeete with 4,601 inhabitants, of whom 2,126 are French. A higher primary school, with a normal school, has been established at Papeete, and there are 6 primary schools, each with about 100 pupils, in various islands, besides 4 Catholic and 2 Protestant mission schools. Pearls and mother-o'-pearl are important products. The island is mountainous and picturesque with a fertile coast-land bearing coconut, banana, and orange trees, sugar-cane, vanilla, and other tropical fruits, besides vegetables grown in temperate climates. Cotton, coffee, and tobacco are now little cultivated. The chief industries are the preparation of copra, sugar, and rum. Value of imports (1921) 563,290*l.*, exports, 600,000*l.* The chief imports are tissues, wheat, flour, metal work. The chief exports are copra (368,830*l.* in 1921), mother-o'-pearl, vanilla, coconuts and oranges. In 1921, vessels of 165,148 tons entered, and 161,936 tons cleared. The New Zealand company (with a French subvention) has a monthly service connecting San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia with Papeete, the Tuamotu Islands, the Marquezas, and the Leeward Islands. The shipping between the islands is carried on by sailing boats.

British Consul at Tahiti.—W. J. Williams.

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GERMANY.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

ON November 9, 1918, the abdication of the German Emperor was announced, and from that date Germany became a Republic.

(For the constitution of the Empire and its rulers, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1918, pp. 881-884.)

Constitution and Government.

The Council of People's Commissioners in Berlin took over the Government of the country ; the reigning princes of the Federal States were either deposed or abdicated, the existing Imperial Parliament was declared dissolved, and arrangements were made for summoning a National Assembly. The elections for the body (for which all Germans, men and women, over 20 years of age voted) were held in January, 1919, and resulted, on the basis of proportional representation, in the return of the following parties :—Majority Socialists, 165 ; Centre (Catholic) Party, 90 ; Democrats, 75 ; Conservatives, 42 ; Independent Socialists, 22 ; German People's Party, 22 ; and minor parties, 7 ; total, 423. The National Assembly was summoned to meet at Weimar on February 6, and on February 11, 1919, it elected the first President of the Republic.

President of the German Republic.—Friedrich *Ebert*, born February 4, 1871. Holds office until June 30, 1925.

The President receives a salary of 1,200,000 marks per annum, and an allowance of 1,200,000 marks. Future Presidents will be elected by the direct vote of all citizens, male and female, over 20 years of age. The election must be held either on Sunday or on a day of public rest.

On November 22, 1922, the following Cabinet was appointed :—

Chancellor.—Dr. *Cuno*.

Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Justice.—Dr. *Heinze* (German People's Party).

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Herr von *Rosenberg*.

Minister for Home Affairs.—Dr. *Oeser* (Democrat).

Minister of Finance.—Dr. *Andreas Hermes* (Centre).

Minister of Defence.—Dr. *Otto Gessler* (Democrat).

Minister of Economics.—Dr. *Becker* (German People's Party).

Minister of Labour.—Dr. *Heinrich Brauns* (Centre).

Minister of Food and of Agriculture.—Dr. *Müller*.

Minister of Posts.—Herr *Seingl*.

Minister of Transport.—*Wilhelm Groener*.

The Constitution of the Republic was adopted on July 31, 1919, by the National Assembly at Weimar, and promulgated on August 11, 1919. It declares that the new Commonwealth is a Republic and that the power of the State is derived from the people. The colours of the Republic are black, red and gold. The Constitution provides for Central and State Legislative organs; makes foreign relations, defence, customs duties, taxation and railway services matters for the central authority; lays it down that every component State in the Federation must have a Republican Constitution, with a universal, equal, direct, and secret franchise of male and female voters on the proportional system. An Imperial Council (*Reichsrat*) is to be formed for the representation of the component States (*Länder*). All Bills (*Gesetzesvorlagen*) before they are introduced into the Reichstag require the assent of the Reichsrat. The principle of the Referendum is provided for in the Constitution. The Constitution further declares all Germans equal before the law, and abolishes all privileges or disadvantages of birth, class, or creed. Freedom of speech and of the Press is guaranteed; so is the right of meeting. Members of the Legislature of the Republic (*Reichstag*) are to be elected by universal, equal, direct and secret votes of male and female voters, on the proportional system. The Reichstag is to be elected for 4 years. The President of the Republic is elected by the whole German people for a period of 7 years. Declarations of war and conclusions of peace are made by a law of the Republic. The Cabinet appointed by the President must enjoy the confidence of the Reichstag.

The Reichsrat consists of 66 members (Prussia 26, Bavaria 10, Saxony 7, Württemberg 4, Baden 3, and the other States 16).

The Reichstag, in accordance with the elections on June 6, 1920, February 20, 1921, and November 19, 1922, is composed as follows: Socialists, 173; Centre Party, 68; German National People's Party, 67; German People's Party, 66; German Democratic Party, 39; Bavarian People's Party, 20; Communists, 15; and minor parties, 11; total, 459.

The actual votes cast for the larger parties were:—Socialists, 11,151,600 (39·5 per cent. of total); Centre Party, 3,844,648 (13·6 per cent.); German National People's Party, 4,248,986 (15·1 per cent.); German People's Party, 3,919,523 (13·9 per cent.); German Democratic Party, 2,333,736 (8·3 per cent.); Bavarian People's Party, 1,173,344 (4·2 per cent.); and minor parties, 1,524,365 (5·4 per cent.); total, 28,196,202.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The following table gives the area and population of the present States (*Länder*) of Germany as on June 30, 1922, in the order of their magnitude, embodying the returns of the census of October 8, 1919:—

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Oct. 8, 1919			Pop. per sq. mile 1919
		Male	Female	Total	
Prussia ¹	113,746	17,538,419	19,157,732	36,696,151	323
Bavaria (with Coburg)	29,506	3,394,270	3,746,063	7,140,333	242
Württemberg	7,532	1,195,144	1,323,629	2,518,773	334
Baden	5,819	1,051,405	1,157,098	2,208,503	397

¹ Including the Saar.

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Oct. 8, 1919			Pop. per sq. mile 1919
		Male	Female	Total	
Saxony	5,789	2,168,065	2,495,233	4,663,298	805
Mecklenburg-Schw.	5,068	317,400	339,930	657,330	130
Thuringia ¹	4,542	712,474	795,551	1,508,025	332
Hesse	2,968	616,521	674,467	1,290,988	435
Oldenburg	2,482	250,623	267,142	517,765	209
Brunswick	1,418	226,400	254,199	480,599	338
Mecklenburg-Str.	1,131	51,170	55,224	106,394	94
Anhalt	888	157,710	173,548	331,258	374
Lippe	469	71,117	83,201	154,318	329
Waldeck	401	26,760	29,239	55,999	137
Schaumburg-Lippe	130	22,148	24,209	46,357	354
Hamburg	168	493,260	557,099	1,050,359	6,561
Lübeck	115	57,539	63,029	120,568	1,048
Bremen	99	148,466	162,800	311,266	3,143
Total	182,271	28,498,891	31,359,393	59,858,284	328

¹ See page 1012.

According to the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) Germany has agreed to the following territorial rearrangements :—(1) Alsace-Lorraine has been ceded to France, (2) the greater part of the Province of West Prussia has been ceded to Poland, (3) a part of Eastern Silesia and of East Prussia likewise to Poland, (4) a portion of Upper Silesia to Czechoslovakia, (5) Memel to the Allies, (6) Danzig to the Allies, (7) Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium.

Provision is made in the Treaty to settle the ultimate fate of the following areas by *plébiscite* :—(1) The Saar Basin (after 15 years), (2) Schleswig (in two zones), (3) districts in Southern East Prussia, in West Prussia and in Upper Silesia. Results of the *plébiscites*.—Schleswig (March, 1920), northern zone for Denmark, southern zone for Germany; East and West Prussia (July, 1920) for Germany; Upper Silesia (March, 1921) for Germany. Despite the decision in Upper Silesia, 1,240 square miles, with a population of 891,669, were transferred to Poland.

An estimate of the actual areas and populations lost to pre-war Germany has been made as follows :—Alsace-Lorraine, 5,605 square miles, population 1,874,014; ceded to Belgium, 399 square miles, population 60,003; ceded to Poland, 17,806 square miles, population 3,853,423; Memel, 1,025 square miles, population 141,238; Danzig, 738 square miles, population 330,630; ceded to Denmark, 1,541 square miles, population 166,348; ceded to Czechoslovakia, 110 square miles, population 45,396; total 27,224 square miles, population 6,471,052.

The Saar Basin, which will be placed under the government of the League of Nations, has an area of 742 square miles and a population of 652,818. The area of the occupied territory is about 12,338 square miles, containing about 7 million inhabitants.

The population of the German Empire (without Heligoland) was 24,831,896 in 1816, and 31,589,547 in 1837, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1·3 per cent. The following table shows

the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. The small increase in 1867-71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France.

Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.	Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.
1867 ¹	3,220,083	0·93	1890	2,572,766	1·07
1871	970,171	0·60	1895	2,851,431	1·12
1875	1,668,568	1·0	1900	4,087,277	1·51
1880	2,506,701	1·14	1905	4,274,311	1·46
1885	1,621,643	0·70	1910	4,284,504	1·36

¹ Since 1858.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population of the old Empire during three years :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1919 ¹	844,339	1,299,404	38,904	145,303	1,017,284	+232,120
1920	894,978	1,651,593	52,306	188,050	985,235	+666,358
1921 ²	729,809	1,606,072	—	—	911,419	+694,653

¹ Exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine and most of that portion of Posen ceded to Poland.

² Exclusive of the Saar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the eastern portion of Upper Silesia.

Of the children born in 1920, 856,515 were boys, and 795,078 girls; in 1919, 676,091 were boys and 623,313 girls.

The number of divorces in Germany was in 1920, 36,542, being 59·1 per 100,000 inhabitants; in 1919, 22,022 or 35·0.

The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for six years :—

Year	Total	Destination			
		European Countries	United States	Brazil	Other American Countries
1916	326	—	291	—	35
1917	9	—	6	—	3
1918	—	—	—	—	—
1919	3,144	—	213	—	2,931
1920	8,458	1 ¹	1,429	181	6,897
1921	23,060	770 ²	9,080	6,872	6,838

¹ To Great Britain.

² 68 to Great Britain.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

German towns are officially distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards); medium towns (20,000-100,000 inhabitants); small towns (5,000-20,000 inhabitants), and country towns 2,000-5,000 inhabitants). In 1905, only 1 town had over 1,000,000 inhabitants; 10 others

over 250,000 ; 30 others over 100,000 ; 43 between 50,000 and 100,000 ; and 137 between 20,000 and 50,000. According to the results of the census of October 8, 1919, the population of the principal towns at that date was :—

Town	State	Pop. (8 Oct., 1919)	Town	State	Pop. (8 Oct., 1919)
Greater Berlin ¹	Prussia	3,803,770	Oberhausen	Prussia	98,677
Hamburg	Hamburg	985,779	Hagen	"	92,862
Munich	Bavaria	630,711	Bonn	"	91,410
Leipzig	Saxony	604,380	Darmstadt	Hesse	82,367
Dresden	"	587,748	Görlitz	Prussia	80,332
Cologne	Prussia	633,904	Würzburg	Bavaria	86,571
Breslau	"	528,260	Freiburg	Baden	87,946
Frankfort-on-			Ludwigshafen-		
Main	"	433,002	on-Rhine	Bavaria	90,721
Düsseldorf	"	407,338	Bielefeld	Prussia	79,049
Nürnberg	Bavaria	353,298	Offenbach	Hesse	75,380
Hannover	Prussia	392,805	Zwickau	Saxony	69,595
Essen	"	439,257	Reimscheid	Prussia	72,568
Chemnitz	Saxony	303,775	Pforzheim	Baden	73,839
Stuttgart	Württemberg		Frankfort-on-		
	Berg	309,197	Oder	Prussia	65,055
Magdeburg	Prussia	285,856	Benthen	"	53,238
Bremen	Bremen	269,806	Harburg	"	65,933
Königsberg	Prussia	260,895	Gleiwitz	"	69,028
Stettin	"	232,726	Liegnitz	"	70,337
Duisburg	"	244,302	Fürth	Bavaria	68,162
Dortmund	"	295,026	MünchenGlad-		
Kiel	"	205,330	bach	Prussia	106,738
Mannheim	Baden	229,576	Osnabrück	"	85,017
Halle-on-Saale	Prussia	182,326	Rostock	Meckl-	
Altona	"	168,729		Sch.	68,823
Elberfeld	"	157,218	Potsdam	Prussia	59,469
Gelsenkirchen	"	168,557	Flensburg	"	60,941
Barmen	"	156,326	Elbing	"	67,127
Aachen	"	145,748	Dessau	Anhalt	57,658
Cassel	"	162,391	Coblenz	Prussia	56,676
Brunswick	Brunswick	139,539	Ulm	Württem-	
Bochum	Prussia	142,760	berg		56,020
Karlsruhe	Baden	135,952	Kaiserslautern	Bavaria	55,707
Crefeld	Prussia	125,201	Buer	Prussia	28,668
Plauen	Saxony	104,918	Gera	Thuringia	73,660
Mülheim-on-			Herne	Prussia	64,118
Ruhr	Prussia	128,205	Heidelberg	Baden	69,806
Erfurt	"	129,646	Recklinghausen	Prussia	60,626
Mainz	Hesse	107,930	Hildesheim	"	53,499
Wiesbaden	Prussia	97,566	Trier	Prussia	53,248
Saarbrücken	"	105,089 ²	Rüstringen	Oldenburg	53,135
Augsburg	Bavaria	154,555	Brandenburg		
Hamburg	Prussia	110,102	a/H	Prussia	52,972
Lübeck	Lübeck	113,746	Regensburg	Bavaria	52,510
Münster	Prussia	100,452			

¹ Area of Greater Berlin, 24 sq. miles.

² On Dec. 1, 1910.

Religion.

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience and for complete social equality among all religious denominations. There is no State Church.

There are 5 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, 14 suffragan bishoprics, and 6 bishoprics immediately subject to Rome; there are 3 apostolic vicariates. The 'Old Catholics' have a bishop at Bonn.

The following are the results of three religious censuses :—

Creed	1900	Per Ct. of Pop.	1905	Per Ct. of Pop.	1910	Per Ct. of Pop.
Protestants . . .	35,231,104	62·5	37,646,852	62·1	39,991,421	61·6
Catholics . . .	20,327,913	36·1	22,109,644	36·5	23,821,453	36·7
Other Christians	203,793	0·4	259,717	0·4	283,946	0·4
Jews . . .	586,833	1·0	607,862	1·0	615,021	1·0
Others and un- classified . . .	17,535	0·03	17,203	0·03	214,152	0·3

Roman Catholics in 1905 were in the majority in Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, and Baden; and formed more than 20 per cent. of the population in Oldenburg, Württemberg, Hesse, and Prussia.

Instruction.

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools (*Volks-schulen*), supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, have been adopted, with slight modifications, in all the States of the Republic. The school age is from six to fourteen.

According to a school census taken in 1911 there were in that year 61,557 public elementary schools in Germany with 148,217 male and 39,268 female teachers, and 10,309,949 pupils (5,157,446 boys and 5,152,503 girls).

There were also, in 1911, 480 private schools with 11,894 boys and 14,257 girls who received instruction similar to that given in the Public Elementary Schools.

The system of secondary education is practically homogeneous. Above the elementary schools rank the middle schools of the towns, the *Bürger-schulen* and *Höhere Bürgerschulen*, which fit their pupils for business life. Children of the working classes may continue their education at the *Fortbildungs-Schulen* or continuation schools, which are open in the evening or other convenient time. The *Gymnasien* are the most fully developed classical schools, preparing pupils in a nine years' course for the universities and the learned professions. The *Progymnasien* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. In the *Realgymnasien*, Latin, but not Greek, is taught, and what are usually termed 'modern subjects' have more time devoted to them. *Realprogymnasien* have a similar course, but have no class corresponding to the highest class in the preceding. In the *Oberrealschulen* and *Realschulen* Latin is wholly displaced in favour of modern languages. The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a year's training and probation. For girls there are *Höhere Töchterschulen* Lyceen, Oberlyceen and special *Studienanstalten* which prepare for the universities. Besides these there are numerous *Gewerbeschulen* or technical schools, *Polytechnica*, normal schools, seminaries, and the universities.

In 1911 (the latest available figures) the number of secondary schools was as follows:—For boys, Gymnasias, 524, with 9,769 teachers and 160,237 pupils; Realgymnasias, 223, with 3,708 teachers and 70,357 pupils; Oberrealschulen, 167, with 3,473 teachers and 75,832 pupils; Progymnasias, 81, with 570 teachers and 9,509 pupils; Pro-Realgymnasias, 63, with 384 teachers and 7,252 pupils; Realschulen, 411, with 4,265 teachers and 89,968 pupils. For girls, Gymnasias, 39, with 1,039 teachers and 22,137 pupils; High schools, 789, with 11,359 teachers and 212,324 pupils.

There are 10 fully equipped Technical High Schools, with the power of granting degrees. They are all aided by the States to which they respectively belong. The statistics for 1921 and 1921-22 were as follows:—

Schools	Teaching Staff (1921)	Students (1921-22)	Schools	Teaching Staff (1921)	Students (1921-22)
Berlin . . .	377	4,388	Stuttgart . . .	132	2,092
Munich . . .	183	4,419	Aachen . . .	152	1,442
Darmstadt . . .	156	2,955	Brunswick . . .	104	1,187
Karlsruhe . . .	145	1,766	Breslau . . .	88	1,088
Hanover . . .	131	3,003			
Dresden . . .	175	2,768	Total . . .	1,643	25,108

There are, besides, 3 Veterinary Colleges (942 students in 1921), 3 Agricultural Colleges (2,907 students in 1921), 3 Afforestation Academies (335 students in 1921), 2 Mining Academies (898 students), 5 Commercial High Schools (3,320 students), 1 High School for Economic Science (100 students), 1 Academy for Municipal Administration (133 students), 1 Academy for Practical Medicine (161 students), 16 Schools of Art (2,839 students), and 11 Colleges of Music (4,544 students).

There are 23 universities in the German Empire, besides the Lyceums, at Braunsberg (55 students in 1921), Bamberg (85 students in 1921), Dillingen (144 students in 1921), Eichstätt (98 students in 1921), Freising (164 students in 1921), Passau (105 students in 1921), and Regensburg (231 students in 1921), which have only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy.

The following table gives the date of foundation, the number of teachers and students for 1921 and 1921-22:—

Universities	Professors and Teachers (1921)	Professors and Teachers (1922)	Students (1921-22)					Total
			Theology	Jurisprudence, &c.	Medicine and Dentistry	Philosophy	Mathematic and Natural Science, &c.	
Berlin (1810) . . .	556	841	5,840	2,810	1,466	1,525	742	12,724
Bonn (1788-1818) . .	222	473	786	1,029	355	1,314	342	4,899
Breslau (1506-1811) .	219	409	1,289	1,099	272	732	206	4,007
Cologne (1388-1919) .	129	—	3,223	376	371	141	—	4,111
Erlangen (1748) . . .	98	225	355	449	371	325	—	1,725
Frankfurt (1914) . .	229	—	2,644	703	495	525	—	4,367
Freiburg (1457) . . .	198	259	1,031	966	384	391	107	3,138
Gießen (1607) . . .	117	73	478	318	153	549	339	1,910
Göttingen (1737) . .	194	183	831	654	406	1,213	58	3,845
Greifswald (1456) . .	115	109	415	392	184	142	—	1,242

¹ Including the students of political economy.

Universities	Professors and Teachers (1921)	Professors and Teachers (1922)	Students (1921-22)					
			Theology	Jurisprudence, &c.	Medicine and Dentistry	Philosophy	Mathematics and Natural Science, &c.	Total
Halle (1694-1817) . . .	202	242	837	552	267	1,099	114	3,111
Hamburg (1919) . . .	240	—	1,668	635	793	564	—	3,660
Heidelberg (1386) . . .	194	133	921	638	411	321	—	2,424
Jena (1557) . . .	143	61	855	573	234	711	128	2,562
Kiel (1665) . . .	151	71	637	547	188	283	20	1,758
Königsberg (1514) . . .	168	89	651	572	210	441	13	1,976
Leipzig (1409) . . .	270	352	1,812	1,172	630	1,228	466	5,660
Marburg (1527) . . .	132	200	555	642	361	410	82	2,250
Münich (1472-1826) . . .	315	138	2,930 ¹	2,730	2,005	970	223	9,005
Münster (1786-1818) . . .	141	480	1,005	275	364	405	186	2,718
Rostock (1419) . . .	96	66	321	370	167	204	—	1,128
Tübingen (1477) . . .	133	649	782	569	365	380	—	2,745
Würzburg (1402-1582) . . .	118	109	1,231	1,302	327	338	—	3,307
Total . . .	4,380	4,765	31,106	19,376	10,779	14,211	3,035	83,272

¹ Including the students of forestry.

In three universities, namely, Freiburg, München, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic; four are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, Münster, and Tübingen; and the rest are Protestant. Cologne, Frankfurt, and Hamburg have no theological faculties.

Justice and Crime.

A uniform system of law courts exists throughout Germany, though, with the exception of the Reichsgericht, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the Central Government. The appointment of the judges is also a State function, and not that of the Central Government. Germany possesses uniform codes of commercial and criminal law.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtsgerichte* (1,778 on January 1, 1922), each with one or more judges, competent to try petty civil and criminal cases. The *Landgerichte* (159 on January 1, 1922), exercise a revising jurisdiction over the *Amtsgerichte*, and also a more extensive original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, divorce cases, &c. In the criminal chamber five judges sit, and a majority of four votes is required for a conviction. But in the courts with appellate jurisdiction only three judges sit. Jury courts (*Schwurgerichte*) are also held periodically, in which three judges preside; the jury are twelve in number. The first court of second instance is the *Oberlandesgericht*. In its criminal senate, which also has an original jurisdiction in serious cases, the number of the judges is seven. There are twenty-seven such courts in Germany. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned was 9,906 (Jan. 1, 1921). The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig, and has 103 judges. The court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts,

and also an original jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has 6 criminal and 7 civil senates.

In 1916, 341,283 persons were condemned by the courts; of these, 161,567 were fined, 155,109 were sent to prison, and 5,847 to penal servitude.

Pauperism.

Since January 1, 1916, the general principles as to poor-relief in all the German States are laid down by the Imperial law of May 30, 1908. According to this law, there may be formed local unions (*Ortsarmenverbände*) and provincial unions (*Landarmenverbände*). Usually a local union is a commune (*Gemeinde*), while a provincial union consists of a large administrative division such as a circle (*Kreis*), a province, or a whole State. For the purposes of poor-relief a settlement is acquired by one year's continuous residence (after the age of 16), by marriage, or by descent. A German in distress must be relieved by the local union in which he becomes destitute, and the cost must be refunded by the local union in which he has a settlement, or by the appropriate provincial union. In rural communes poor-relief forms part of the ordinary local business of the district councils; in urban municipalities the actual administration is carried out by a special committee under the presidency of the burgomaster. Poor rates are usually not levied. In most large towns the Elberfeld system of unpaid district visitors is in force. Statistics of pauperism are not published regularly; the last issue related to the year 1885.

Compulsory Insurance.

Social insurance has existed in Germany since 1880. It comprises compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness, insurance against accidents by employers, and the insurance of workmen against old age and infirmity.

Under an Imperial law of 1883 and amending Acts (codified in the *Reichsversicherungsgesetz* (R.V.G.), of July 19, 1911), workmen must be insured against sickness, and must themselves pay two-thirds of the contributions, their employers paying one-third. For accident insurance, under an Act of 1884 and amending Acts, the contributions are paid entirely by the employers, and they, for mutual protection, have united into associations according to the nature of the industries in which they are engaged. The working of these insurance associations is controlled by Government. For invalidity and old age insurances, under an Act of 1889, amended in 1899, the contributions are paid half by the workmen and half by their employers, while towards each pension the Government grants an annual subsidy of 50 shillings. The employers are responsible both for their own and the workmen's contributions, but the latter may be deducted from wages paid subsequently.

Contributions are paid by the purchase of stamps from the Post Office; these are affixed by the contributing person to cards on which there are spaces for stamps for 52 weeks. When the contributions are complete, the card is handed in to a specified office and a certificate given in return.

For the year 1919 the average of those insured against sickness was 16,949,944. Of this total, 15,840,850 (9,296,031 men and 6,544,819 women) were insured in ordinary societies, and 1,109,094 (1,057,405 men and 51,639 women) in *Knappschaften* or societies for miners. In 1919, 22,700,000 persons were insured against accident in 67 industrial societies and 49 agricultural societies, and 571 State or municipal organisations; and 16,859,600 against invalidity (11,688,300 men and 5,171,300 women) in 38 organisations.

Finance.

The following tables exhibit the budget estimates of the revenue and expenditure for five years, ending March 31 (20 marks nominal = 1l.):—

Years ending March 31	REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c)	Total	Ordinary (recurring and non-recurring)	Extraord.	Total
	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks
1918-19	8,478,609,249	23,111,100,038	31,589,709,287	8,628,940,230	36,884,731,755	45,513,671,985
19 9-20	12,752,720,550	4,154,304,859	16,907,025,409	15,087,415,539	39,779,613,341	54,867,028,880
1920-21	44,534,305,212	90,781,462,873	135,315,768,085	44,534,305,212	90,781,462,873	135,315,768,085
1921-22	167,847,451,100	182,552,427,500	350,399,878,600	167,847,458,100	182,552,427,500	350,399,878,600
1922-23 ¹	115,521,633,300	236,770,261,100	352,291,894,400	115,521,633,300	236,770,261,100	352,291,894,400

¹ Preliminary figures.

The budget estimates for 1922-23 give the principal items of ordinary revenue and expenditure as follows:—

Revenue	1,000 marks	Expenditure	1,000 marks
Income Tax	25,000,000	President	2,943
Tax on Capital Increase	1,530,000	Parliament	61,122
Forced Levy on Capital	8,000,000	Foreign Office	725,346
Tax on Turnover	19,000,000	Home Office	2,039,893
Tax on Coal	22,000,000	Ministry of Labour	7,046,235
Tax on Tobacco	3,500,000	„ „ Defence	4,430,076
Tax on Beer	1,000,000	„ „ Pensions	10,401,362
Tax on Wines	1,000,000	National Debt	29,127,961
Corporation Tax	3,000,000	Financial Administration	48,610,442
Customs	8,000,000	• •	
Administrative Receipts	5,714,974		
Total (including all items)	115,521,633	Total (including all items)	115,521,633

The extraordinary budget provides for a revenue of 236,770,261,100 marks, including 236,770,261,100 marks from loans; and an expenditure of 236,770,261,100 marks, including 209,969,739,400 marks under the heading "Execution of the Peace Treaty," and 19,920,878,800 marks for the Postal and Railway Administrations.

On March 31, 1922, the total funded debt amounted to 65,667,652,500 marks, of which 55,131,454,200 marks are State loans of the Reich, 8,507,692,000 marks lottery bonds, and 7,028,506,300 marks interest-bearing Treasury bonds. There is also a floating debt of 271,935,165,300 marks of Treasury bills free of interest.

Between August 4, 1914, and March 31, 1922, the funded debt increased from 4,697,897,600 marks to 58,639,146,200 marks.

The growth of the German debt is shown as follows :—

Year.	Marks.	Year.	Marks.
1870	396,600,000	1910	5,013,506,000
1875	120,300,000	1915	16,954,868,000
1885	551,200,000	1920	183,183,195,300
1895	2,201,200,000	1921	248,849,188,600
1905	3,323,506,000	1922	337,962,817,800

Defence.

I. ARMY.

Towards the end of January, 1919, the President of the Republic was authorized by the Reichstag to disband the existing army and to raise a provisional National Defence Army pending the creation of a permanent Defence Force (*Reichswehr*). On May 1 the demobilization of the German army was officially declared to be completed, and the Defence Force came into being. On August 1 the strength of the Defence Force was 500,000 men. It was voluntarily recruited and was formed by raising brigades with the necessary auxiliary services in each of the old army corps districts. Meanwhile the Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28 and was ratified by Great Britain on July 10. It was not ratified by Germany until January 10, 1920, when its provisions became effective.

Under the terms of the Treaty, enlistment is voluntary and for 12 years. Officers have to engage to serve for 25 consecutive years on appointment. The Reichswehr is organized in 7 divisions of infantry and 3 divisions of cavalry, with two army corps headquarter staffs. The strength of an army corps staff is 30 officers and 150 N.C.O.'s and men; of an infantry division, 410 officers and 10,830 men; of a cavalry division, 275 officers and 6,250 men. The total strength of the Reichswehr is 100,000 men. By June, 1921, the fortresses specified in the Treaty, and also the coast defences of Kiel and Heligoland had been razed. The equipment of the fortresses of Kustrin, Glatz, Neisse, Glogau, Loetzen, and Marienburg had been surrendered. The maximum armaments authorized are 84,000 rifles, 18,000 carbines, 792 heavy machine guns, 63 trench mortars, 304 7.7 c.m. field guns, and 84 10.5 c.m. howitzers. No military aircraft is permitted. During 1922, the Inter-Allied Disarmament Commission continued to find small stocks of arms concealed by private individuals, but all heavy artillery and military aircraft had been surrendered and destroyed, and, generally speaking, the disarmament of Germany may be said to have been completed.

During 1919 a number of organisations came into existence under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior. At the end of 1919 these organisations consisted of the Public Safety Police (*Sicherheitspolizei*), 150,000 strong, the Emergency Volunteers (*Zeitfreiwilligen*), 150,000 strong, and the Civic Guards (*Einwohnerwehr*), 350,000 strong. Of these only the Public Safety Police were armed and equipped, and they were distributed amongst the chief towns of Germany. They were provided with rifles, bayonets and hand grenades, and had in addition 8 field howitzers, 16 field guns, 12 trench mortars, and 2,780 machine guns.

The raising of these forces is contrary to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and during 1921 pressure was brought upon Germany by the

Supreme War Council of the Allies, and after protracted negotiations the German Government agreed to the abolishing of the *Zeitfreiwilligen* and of the *Einwohnerwehr* and to modify the organisation of the *Sicherheitspolizei*. The Bavarian Government refused to disband the *Einwohnerwehr*, but again under pressure from the Supreme War Council, the *Einwohnerwehr* decided, on June 6, 1921, to disband voluntarily. In September, 1921, the disbandment of the *Zeitfreiwilligen* and the *Einwohnerwehr* was completed. The 150,000 *Sicherheitspolizei* remain in existence, but are no longer equipped with artillery.

II. NAVY.

The German Navy has become a purely coast-defence force and is directed and administered by the Chief of Naval Direction, under the Ministry of National Defence. In addition to the central administrative division are the Office of Naval Command (staff), the General Naval Office (supply, research and investigation), also the Naval Administrative Office, and some departments dealing with the relations of the Navy to the Defence Ministry, which also controls the Army.

The Treaty allows to the German Government the right of maintaining a navy, recruited and maintained on a volunteer basis. The fleet consists of six pre-Dreadnoughts completed between 1904 and 1908, each displacing approximately 13,000 tons and mounting four 11-inch and fourteen 6·7-inch guns. They are the *Braunschweig*, *Elsass*, *Hannover*, *Hessen*, *Schlesien*, and *Schleswig-Holstein*. They possess little fighting value. The six light cruisers authorized by the Treaty are the *Medusa*, *Thetis*, *Amazona*, *Arkona*, *Hamburg*, and *Berlin*, completed between 1901 and 1905, and each of them mounting ten 4·1 inch guns. There are also twelve destroyers, dating from 1911-13, and twelve torpedo-boats. No submarines are permitted. In addition to the ships and vessels indicated, Germany is authorised to retain certain others, which are to be kept in reserve and to have no ammunition on board. These are the battleships *Lothringen* and *Pruessen*, the cruisers *Nymph*e and *Niobe*, four destroyers, and four torpedo-boats.

The battleships, light cruisers, destroyers and torpedo-boats named above are divided equally to constitute squadrons severally in the North Sea and the Baltic. The cruiser *Berlin* is a training ship, and has recently made extensive cruises with young officers and men. This is the principal practical work of the German navy. The naval expenditure includes instalments for a replacement cruiser, which will be of the Dresden class, with displacement of 5,600 tons, carrying eight 6-inch guns. She is not expected to be completed until 1924.

The total personnel may not exceed 15,000, including a maximum of 1,500 officers and warrant officers. The officers and warrant officers engage for a minimum of twenty-five consecutive years, and the petty officers and men for twelve years. The vessels of war are to have a fixed allowance of arms, munitions, and material.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West and South German States, while large estates prevail in the north-east.

The subdivision of the soil, according to the latest official returns for Germany at the beginning of 1922 was as follows (in acres):—Arable land, 55,169,073 ; grass, meadows, pasture, 19,119,297 ; orchards, 122,212 ; vineyards, 225,468 ; woods and forests 31,749,686 ; all other, 11,335,639.

On June 12, 1907, the total number of agricultural enclosures (including arable land, meadows, cultivated pastures, orchards, and vineyards) each cultivated by one household, was for the old territory, 5,736,082, with an area of 78,665,370 acres, being an average of about 13·7 acres to each, as compared for the Germany of to-day with 5,068,597 with an area of 67,513,917 acres, being an average of about 13·3 acres to each. The total was distributed as follows :—

June 12, 1907	Under 4·94 acres	4·94 to 12·35 acres	12·35 to 247 acres	4·94 to 247 acres	247 acres and over	Total
Former German territory	3,378,509	1,006,277	1,065,539	262,191	23,566	5,736,082
Present German territory (as at 1922)	3,001,163	887,039	930,963	330,408	19,024	5,068,597

On June 12, 1907, these farms employed 15,169,549 persons, as compared with 8,283,510 in the present extent of Germany.

The areas under the principal crops, in acres, and the yields, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lb. or ·984 an English ton), were for three years as follows :—

—	Acreage.			Produce (Metric tons).		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922 ¹
Wheat . . .	3,428,503	3,602,600	3,423,550	2,247,551	2,933,820	1,895,723
Rye . . .	10,712,798	10,662,593	10,370,210	4,934,360	6,798,638	5,319,091
Barley . . .	2,983,890	2,841,230	2,874,433	1,792,849	1,938,995	1,581,307
Oats . . .	8,033,475	7,905,560	7,997,385	4,826,124	5,004,983	4,130,730
Potatoes . .	6,056,218	6,617,903	6,802,120	27,877,190	28,151,380	39,249,976
Sugar Beet .	814,355	973,638	1,042,658	7,936,511	7,979,600	10,829,983
Hay . . .	13,655,375	13,619,378	13,634,420	23,583,409	17,171,708	—

¹ Preliminary estimates.

In 1921 the area devoted to vines was 184,603 acres, the wine yield 38,608,152 gallons, valued at 2,462,737,634 marks. Area devoted to tobacco, 1920, 32,765 acres (yield 65,846,000 lb.); 1921, 25,172 acres (yield 43,426,208 lb.). Sugar production, 1920-21, 1,083,851 metric tons; 1921-22, 1,296,620 metric tons.

The number of domestic animals in Germany according to the census of December 1, 1921, was :—

States	Horses ¹	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats
Prussia . . .	2,557,918	9,269,407	3,867,860	10,498,279	2,576,091
Bavaria . . .	380,128	3,562,926	686,213	1,884,597	443,769
Saxony . . .	165,303	721,536	91,064	562,760	319,437
Württemberg .	104,590	982,851	268,080	469,208	146,337
Baden . . .	64,551	617,065	72,811	467,888	184,916
Other States . .	412,206	1,696,767	906,389	1,996,658	662,235
Total . . .	3,684,696	16,850,852	5,892,417	15,879,390	4,332,785

¹ Exclusive of Army horses.

II. FORESTRY.

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods. The forest area of Germany in its present extent was put in 1913 (latest statistics) at 31,587,209 acres, of which crown forests occupy 704,338 acres; State and partly State forests, 9,319,471 acres; communal forests, 5,071,010 acres; private forests, 14,727,054 acres, and forests belonging to various associations or foundations, 1,265,336 acres. Of the whole forest area 9,465,708 acres are under foliage trees, oak, birch, ash, beech, etc., and 22,120,446 acres bear pine, arch, red and white fir, etc.

III. MINING.

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia, where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal and iron, the Harz for silver and copper, and Silesia for zinc. Saxony has coal, iron, and silver mines.

In 1913 there were 4,275 mines and foundries in Germany employing 1,196,786 persons (1,133,701 men, 15,969 women, 46,947 juveniles, and 169 children under 14 years of age).

The quantities of the principal minerals raised were as follows in metric tons:—

	1918	1919	1920
Coal	158,254,116 ¹	116,707,234 ¹	131,355,964 ²
Lignite	100,599,318	93,648,281	111,887,694
Iron ore	7,914,897 ¹	6,153,834 ¹	6,361,614
Zinc ore	447,061	285,506	294,718 ²
Lead ore	125,090	85,187	97,132 ²
Copper ore	872,592	616,809	576,211
Rock salt	2,344,481	1,487,849	2,596,825
Potash	9,233,184	7,888,152	11,390,166

¹ Exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine. ² Exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar.

² Exclusive of Eupen and Malmedy.

In 1921 the output of coal was 136,227,231 tons; of lignite, 123,010,036 tons.

In 1918 the total output of pig iron was 16,763,809 tons; in 1916, 11,342,077 tons; in 1917, 11,622,168 tons; in 1918, 9,208,252 tons; in 1919, 5,654,215 tons; in 1920, 6,387,625 tons. Ingot steel production in 1914 totalled 13,520,664 metric tons; in 1917, 13,778,852 tons; in 1918, 11,392,135 tons; in 1919, 6,731,699 tons; in 1920, 8,204,255 tons.

IV. FISHERIES.

The yield of the North Sea fisheries was valued at 553,289,962 marks in 1921, and 573,426,800 marks in 1920; and the Baltic fisheries, 110,430,375 marks in 1921, and 118,794,200 marks in 1920.

V. MANUFACTURES.

The chief seats of the German iron manufacture are in Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony. Steel is made in Rhenish Prussia. Saxony is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Westphalia and Silesia also produce linen; Württemberg, Baden, and Bavaria produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces, also in Saxony and Bavaria; silk in Rhenish Prussia, and Baden. Cotton spindles decreased from 12·4 million in 1914 to 9·4 million in 1921; wool spindles decreased from 5 million in 1907 to 4·5 million in 1920; cotton looms in 1920, 240,000. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, Brunswick, Anhalt, and Bavaria, &c. Production of potash, mainly in the Harz Mountains, 11,390,166 metric tons in 1920. Glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, Bavaria, and Saxony; clocks and wooden ware in Württemberg and Bavaria; and beer in Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, Baden, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. In 1919 there were produced in Germany monthly, 140,000 tons of cement, 250,000 tons of chalk, and 0·3 million bricks. In 1920 the average monthly production of paper was 85,000 tons, and of cardboard 18,000 tons.

The following are the statistics of the beetroot sugar manufacture in Germany.

Years beginning 1 September	Number of Factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No. of Kgs. Beetroot to produce 1 Kg. of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1918-19	307	8,769,011	1,348,101	194,031	6·47
1919-20	260	4,796,244	710,444	108,246	6·75
1920-21	263	6,553,495	1,079,084	154,895	6·07
1921-22 ¹	263	7,511,887	1,278,606	236,832	5·90

¹ Preliminary figures.

The quantity of beer (in thousands of hectolitres, 1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) brewed in Germany in 1914 was 59,373; in 1915, 45,862; in 1916, 36,835; in 1917, 23,837; in 1918, 24,825; in 1919, 29,310; in 1920, 23,447.

The total number of active breweries in Germany in 1914 was 3,602; in 1915, 2,900; in 1916, 2,418; in 1917, 2,192; in 1918, 1,833; in 1919, 11,602; in 1920, 10,790.

Production of alcohol for four years:—

Year	No. of Distilleries	Gallons	Year	No. of Distilleries	Gallons
1916-17	46,822	44,425,986	1918-19	80,577	29,135,656
1917-18	35,623	51,877,034	1919-20	39,088	13,672,494*

In 1918 (latest figures), 556,840 juvenile workers were employed in

Germany, 376,481 being males and 180,359 females. In addition 8,008 boys and 6,158 girls (total 14,166) under 14 years of age were employed.

Commerce.

The following table shows the volume and value of the special trade (exclusive of gold and silver) for five years:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Double cwt.	Million marks	Double cwt.	Million marks
1911.	683,994,288	9705·7	591,495,394	8106·1
1912.	711,025,306	10691·8	656,0·0,553	89 6·8
1913.	728,307,811	10769·7	737,135,321	10097·2
1919.	99 236,984	32645·8 2	120,902,681	9980·5 2
1920.	188,419,463	99077·0 2	198,376,346	69406·2 2
1921-22 ¹ , ²	267,247,962	154919 0 2	218,262,663	140058·3 2

¹ Preliminary figures.

² Paper marks.

³ May 1921 to April 1922.

Principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from, and exported from the United Kingdom to Germany (Board of Trade Returns):—

Staple Imports		1920.	1921	Staple Exports		1920	1921
		£	£			£	£
Hops		920,858	75,279	Cottons		1,265,523	952,364
Glass & manufactures		1,276,289	851,596	Woolens		2,032,219	353,943
Dyes		3,551,428	776,982	Alpaca, &c., yarn		719,673	653,157
Cottons		159,758	117,490	Linseed oil		228,084	126,309
Woolens		429,819	52,412	Iron and steel		67,625	128,695
Clover and grass		194,707	109,910	Fish		1,979,888	1,965,499
Machinery		1,099, 65	1,048,781	Machineery		168,751	317,766
Toys		1,418,873	1,372,275	Coal, coke, &c.		43,655	965,460

Total trade between Germany and the United Kingdom for five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Germany into U.K.	8,240	998,154	30,251,806	20,513,801	26,524,477
Exports of British produce to Germany	—	14,693,113	21,706,669	17,861,350	32,075,692

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen were the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom and the United States.

Shipping and Navigation.

On June 30, 1921, the German mercantile marine amounted to 717,450 registered tons (5,135,000 tons in 1914).

The following table shows for 1920 the number and tonnage of vessels entering and clearing German ports.

Flag	Entered				Cleared			
	With Freight		In Ballast		With Freight		In Ballast	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
German . . .	34,083	5,723,824	4,102	893,833	23,341	4,028,544	14,942	2,527,005
Foreign . . .	5,242	5,177,960	732	749,264	3,983	4,432,550	1,889	1,372,333
Swedish . . .	1,162	1,072,506	135	21,690	1,008	867,902	281	224,041
United States . .	315	1,209,670	55	168,062	276	1,048,587	108	343,756
Danish . . .	1,833	590,508	151	19,275	979	534,111	862	82,823
British . . .	723	1,068,165	53	105,275	606	811,434	163	257,163
Norwegian . . .	259	209,547	62	75,843	290	192,563	104	83,783
Dutch . . .	379	395,871	86	156,570	323	420,526	150	133,476

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

In 1915 there were 3,296 miles of tramway, and 7,171 miles 'Kleinbahnen.

On April 1, 1920, all the various German state railways were transferred to the Central Government. The total length of railway line was 57,545 kilometres, or 35,677 miles on December 31, 1920. Of this total 53,013 kilometres, or 32,868 miles are state lines.

II. CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

The length of inland waterways in 1922 was 12,220 kilometres, or 7,576 miles. Of this total 5,798 miles are rivers or canalised rivers, and 1,372 miles are canals.

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal and telegraphic services are retained in the hands of the Central Government.

Statistics for 1920:—Employees, 287,567; number of post offices, 36,497; number of telegraph offices, 47,485.

The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1920:—Length of telegraph lines, 138,446 miles; of wire, 1,469,072 miles; number of foreign telegrams, 12,856,000; of inland telegrams, 64,947,000; official service telegrams, 3,425,000. Length of telephone lines, 91,450 miles; of wire, 4,351,332 miles; number of telephone boxes, 1,780,100; of telephone connections, 3,180,300,000.

Banking, Money, and Credit.

Money (in thousands of marks) coined and nominally in circulation on the dates given :—

March 31	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Total ²
1919	5,155,840·3	1,159,699·2	100,352·9	25,104·3	6,528,740·3
1920	5,155,840·3	1,076,132·5	100,311·1	25,102·7	6,490,134·2
1921	5,155,840·1	—	100,310·6	25,102·6	5,575,981·5
1922 ¹	5,155,840·1	—	100,309·9	25,102·5	5,968,643·5

¹ September 30.

² Including the amounts of iron, zinc, and aluminium coins noted in next table.

The actual currency (in thousands of marks) is composed as follows :—

March 31	Iron	Zinc	Aluminium	Total
1920	68,711·0	48,209·5	15,827·0	132,747·5
1921	76,177·5	72,741·1	145,809·3	294,727·9
1922 ¹	99,912·1	124,171·3	463,307·6	687,391·0

¹ September 30.

The bank notes current in Germany are those of (1) the Imperial Bank (in denominations of 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000, and 10,000 marks); (2) the Badische Bank (100 mark notes only); (3) the Bayerische Notenbank (100 mark notes only); (4) the Sächsische Bank (100 and 500 mark notes); and (5) Württembergische Notenbank (100 mark notes). The notes of the last four banks are termed 'private bank notes.' The notes of all five banks must be accepted at their full face value by each of the banks named. Since January 1, 1910, the notes of the Imperial Bank are legal tender. On May 9, 1921, a law was passed, suspending until December 31, 1923, the provision of the Banking Law, under which one-third of the note circulation of the Imperial Bank had to be covered by specie, Treasury Notes, or Loan-Bank Certificates.

Imperial Treasury Notes in denominations of 50, 20, 10 and 5 marks, which were first issued in 1874, were as a war measure by the law of August 4, 1914, declared legal tender. Their total issue amounts to 360 million marks. By the same law the necessity to change all notes into gold was set aside. Moreover, Loan Banks (*Darlehenskassen*) were established in August, 1914, with the right of issuing notes up to 3,000 million marks. These notes, which are in denominations of 50, 20, 5, 2 and 1 marks, are accepted at all public offices (*erg.*, post, railways, customs, etc.).

• On October 1, 1922, the circulation of paper money has increased to :— Imperial Bank Notes, 316·9 billion marks; private bank notes, 0·8 billion marks; Loan-Bank Notes, 14·0 billion marks; treasury notes, 0·2 billion marks; total, 331·9 billion marks.

Many local paper notes issued by municipalities are also in circulation.

The condition of the Imperial Bank of Germany on February 15, 1923, is shown as follows (in thousands of marks):—

—	Amount Feb. 15, 1923	—	Amount Feb. 15, 1923
Total coin and bullion . . .	1,074,235	Advances	41,433,359
Of which gold	1,004,831	Investments	434,953
Treasury notes and loan bank notes	593,631,738	Other securities	229,896,755
Notes of other banks	33,094	Notes in circulation	2,703,794,637
Bills discounted	1,345,142,785	Deposits	894,741,406
Treasury bills	2,801,048,325	Other liabilities	642,473,559

The original charter of the Imperial Bank expired on December 31, 1920, but the privileges of the bank have been renewed for a further term.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennig*, is of the normal value of 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *l.*, or 20.43 marks to the pound sterling. (February, 1923, 100,000 marks to the *l.*). Gold coins are 20- and 10-mark pieces, called respectively *doppel-krone* and *krone*. The 20-mark piece weighs 7.96495 grammes .900 fine, and consequently contains 7.16846 grammes of fine gold. Gold coins have been entirely withdrawn from circulation. Silver coins are 5-, 3-, 2-, and 1-mark pieces and half-mark pieces. Silver coins were, however, put out of currency on April 13, 1920. The mark weighs 5.5 grammes .900 fine, and thus contains 5 grammes of fine silver. Nickel coins are 10 and 5 pfennig pieces. Copper coins are in 2 and 1 pfennig pieces. There are bronze coins of smaller denominations. Iron coins were introduced in 1915—5 pfennig pieces in August, and 10 pfennig pieces in December. Aluminium coins—1 pfennig pieces in 1916, 50 pfennig pieces in 1919, and 3 mark pieces in 1922. Zinc coins—10 pfennig pieces in March, 1917.

The standard of value is gold, but in actuality it is paper (bank notes and treasury notes).

The metric system of weights and measures is in force.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Dr. Friedrich Sthamer. Appointed August 27, 1920.

Counsellor.—Albert Doufour-Féronce.

Secretaries.—Kurt von Kamphoeven, Count Bernstorff, and Carl von Below.

Commercial Attaché.—Dr. Richard Hemmen.

Special Attaché.—Dr. von Friedberg.

Chancellor.—F. W. Achilles.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY.

Ambassador.—Lord d'Abernon, G. C. M. G. Appointed June 30, 1920.

Counsellor.—Joseph Addison.

Secretaries.—Sir R. P. S. Head, Bart., R. C. S. Stevenson, and P. M. Broadmead.

Commercial Secretaries.—Lt.-Col. J. W. F. Thelwall, M. C., C. J. Kavanagh, and Harold Norman Sturrock.

British High Commissioner on the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission at Coblenz.—Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G.

There are consular officers at Berlin (C.G.), Cologne (C.G.), Frankfort (C.G.), Hamburg (C.G.), Stettin, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Stuttgart, Aachen, Chemnitz, Hannover, Düsseldorf, Essen, Leipzig and Munich.

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STATES OF GERMANY.

Statistics of area, population, births, deaths, marriages, emigration, primary schools, universities, and railways are given collectively for all the German States under the head of *Germany*.

ANHALT.

(FREISTAAT ANHALT.)

The Constitution of the Free State of Anhalt bears date July 18, 1919. The Diet is elected by the people for 3 years, and the Government is in the hands of a State Council composed of 5 members, whose chairman bears the title of President.

Area, 888 square miles. Population, 1919, 331,258. The capital, Dessau, 57,674 inhabitants in 1919; Bernburg, 33,724; Cöthen, 22,898; Zorbst, 19,585; Rossau, 11,540. Population mostly Protestant (1910), 12,755 Catholics, 1,383 Jews.

Estimated income and expenditure, 1921-22, 106,990,000 marks. Public debt, April 1, 1920, 60,823,539 marks; State property, April 1, 1920, 65,026,730 marks.

BADEN.

(REPUBLIK BADEN.)

Until 1771, Baden was a Margraviate divided into two or more lines; it was then united, and subsequently received various additions, and its ruler took the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-duke in 1806. On November 22, 1818, the Grand-duke abdicated, and the Provisional Government proclaimed Baden a Republic.

Constitution.—The Constitution of the Republic of Baden was determined by the National Assembly which met on January 5, 1919, and which was elected on the basis of equal, secret, direct, universal suffrage (with proportional representation) of all males and females over 20 years of age. According to this Constitution of March 21, 1919, the Free State of Baden is a Republic and a component state of Germany. All privileges of birth, religion, and caste are abolished. Women enjoy the same rights as men and are eligible for all public offices. There is no State or established church, but religion is taught in all schools. The right of combining is granted to all citizens, including civil servants. The Initiative and Referendum have been adopted, as also proportional representation. The suffrage is granted to all adults, male and female, who are over 20 years of age. There is only one Chamber (Landtag), the members of which are elected for 4 years. Qualified electors over 25 years of age are eligible as members of the Chamber. No fixed number of seats has been provided for, but generally one member is allocated for each 10,000 voters. The present Landtag, elected on October 30, 1921, will continue until October 30, 1925. Its membership numbers 86, distributed as follows—Centre, 34; Majority Socialists, 20; German Democratic Party, 7; Conservatives, 7; other parties, 18.

The Cabinet consists of 5 Ministers and 3 State Councillors (Ministers without portfolio), elected by the legislature. The Landtag also nominates the President of the Cabinet, who is styled officially 'State President.'

The new Government (1922) is made up as follows :—

Minister of Education.—Dr. *Hellpach* (Democrat).

State President and Minister of the Interior.—A. *Remmele* (Socialist).

Minister of Justice.—G. *Trunk* (Centre).

Minister of Social Affairs and Public Works.—W. *Engler* (Socialist).

Minister of Finance.—H. *Köhler* (Centre).

For general administrative purposes there are 53 'Amtsbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes-Kommissäre). For local government there are 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,585 communes (Gemeinden), 120 communal cities, and 1,465 parishes.

Area and Population :—

District	Area: Square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile 1919
		1910	1910	
Konstanz . . .	1,610	337,962	325,924	209.9
Freiburg . . .	1,830	557,871	564,580	304.9
Karlsruhe . . .	993	631,681	610,784	636.1
Mannheim . . .	1,386	680,989	641,545	498.5
Total . . .	5,819	2,208,503	2,142,833	379.5

Population in 1919, 1,051,405 males and 1,157,098 females.

Including a part of the Lake of Constance, area is 5,889 square miles.

Principal towns, 1919 :—

Mannheim . . .	229,576	Pforzheim . . .	73,839	Baden . . .	25,444
Karlsruhe . . .	135,952	Heidelberg . . .	69,806	Offenburg . . .	16,246
Freiburg . . .	87,946	Konstanz . . .	30,119	Bruchsal . . .	15,323

Rastatt .	12,222	Lörrach .	14,623	Durlach .	17,529
Lahr .	13,650	Weinheim .	14,537	Villingen .	12,438

For movement of population, see under *Germany*.

Religion and Instruction.—In 1910 there were 1,271,015 Catholics, 826,364 Protestants, 13,229 other Christian sects, 25,896 Jews, and 6,329 others.

All religious denominations enjoy equality and self-government, appointing their own clergy. The Protestant Church is governed by a synod, and its affairs are administered by a board (Oberkirchenrat). The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg), whose 4 suffragans are outside Baden. The Catholic Foundations Council (Oberstiftungsrat) manages the property of the Catholic Church. The Jews, whose ecclesiastical affairs are managed by the 'Oberrat der Israeliten,' have 15 rabbimates.

Instruction is general, free, and compulsory. Schools are under the authority of the State. Religious instruction, however, is provided by each denomination, but there is no compulsion to give or to receive religious instruction. Baden has 2 universities (Heidelberg and Freiburg), 1 technical high school (Karlsruhe), 1 Academy of Arts (Karlsruhe), 1 commercial high school (Mannheim), 17 gymnasia, 52 Real schools, 12 high schools for girls, 13 training colleges for teachers, and a number of technical and special schools.

Finance.—The following table shows revenue and expenditure for six years. The first two entries are actual returns, the last four are estimates (20 marks = £1) :—

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	4,910,451	6,983,893	5,229,518	6,036,331	13,937,308	88,597,311
Expenditure .	7,174,667	8,193,804	5,472,995	6,746,224	13,839,898	109,311,675

Direct taxes are on property and income; indirect taxes chiefly on wine, beer, and meat, registry, duties on succession, on change of possession.

Production and Industry.—Of the total area, 3,547,257 acres (94 per cent.) is cultivable land. Of this total 1,461,385 acres (41·2 per cent.) are forests, 2,070,490 acres (58·4 per cent.) under cultivation, and 220,440 acres uncultivated land. Wheat, barley, rye and potatoes are grown. Vines in 1921, 33,107 acres, yield 6,354,260 gallons of wine, valued at 300,094,000 marks; beetroot, turnips, hemp, and chicory are also grown. Tobacco area in 1921, 13,655 acres. Mineral produce almost solely salt and building-stone.

Principal manufactures: Tiles, cigars, jewellery, machinery, clocks, musical instruments, chemicals, silk ribbons, cotton tissues, felt and straw hats, paper and cardboard, leather, wood-work, and brushes.

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BAVARIA.

(FREISTAAT BAYERN.)

Bavaria was for over a century a kingdom, ruled by descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years' War; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805. On November 22, 1918, the dynasty was deposed, and Bavaria was declared a Republic.

Constitution and Government.—On the outbreak of the Revolution the Government was taken over by a cabinet under the leadership of Kurt Eisner, an Independent Socialist. Eisner was assassinated in February, 1919, and a struggle ensued between the extremists of the Left, who proclaimed themselves Bolsheviks, and their more moderate opponents, with varying success on either side. By May, 1919, the moderate party had returned to power.

The constitution of August 14, 1919, establishes the Free State of Bavaria. The supreme power lies with the people. The Diet consists of one Chamber, elected for 4 years on the basis of 1 member for every 40,000 inhabitants; at present there are 158 members. The present Chamber will continue until June, 1925. The suffrage is universal, equal, direct, secret and proportional. All citizens over 20 years of age have the vote. The supreme executive power is exercised by the Ministry as a whole. All privileges of birth and caste are abolished. The Church is separated from the State. All religious associations have equal rights, and are free in their activities.

State of parties in the Bavarian National Constituent Assembly (elected June, 1920):—Bavarian People's Party, 65; Majority Socialists, 25; German Democrats, 12; Peasants' Union, 12; German People's Party, 19; and Independent Socialists, 20; Communists, 2; members for Coburg, 3.

The Cabinet, constituted on November 5, 1922, is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. von Knilling.

Minister of Education.—Dr. Matt.

Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Herr Hamm.

Minister of Social Welfare.—Herr Oswald.

Minister of Agriculture.—Herr Wutzelhofer.

Minister of the Interior.—Dr. Schweyer.

Minister of Finance.—Dr. Krausneck.

Minister of Justice.—Herr Gürtner.

Area and Population :—

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Eng. sq. miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile 1919
		1910	1919	
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern) .	6,686	1,511,952	1,582,669	237·0
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern) .	4,298	724,331	739,967	172·3
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz) .	2,372	937,085	957,321	403·1
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz) .	3,862	599,461	611,723	158·5
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken) .	2,798	661,862	656,489	234·9
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken) .	3,036	931,691	948,175	312·7
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken) .	3,360	710,943	733,971	219·3
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,934	809,966	835,709	212·8
Coburg	216	74,818	74,316	344·1
Total	30,562	6,962,109	7,140,340	233·8

On November 30, 1919, the inhabitants of the Free State of Coburg decided by an overwhelming majority to join the Free State of Bavaria, and on March 11, 1920, the Bavarian Diet unanimously adopted a bill for the Union of the two Republics.

To the area has to be added 257 square miles for water.

Of the total population at the end of 1919, 3,394,274 were males and 3,746,066 females.

The increase of the population since 1900 has been as follows :—

Year	Population	Population per sq. mile	Annual Increase per cent.
1900	6,176,057	210·9	1·22
1905	6,524,372	222·3	1·12
1910	6,887,291	226·9	1·12
1919	7,140,340	242·1	—

Urban and rural population at the censuses^o of 1910 and 1919 :

Census	No. of Towns	No. of Rural Communes	Towns, &c., with 2,000 inhabitants and over			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 inhabitants		
			No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.	No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.
1910	255	7,729	334	3,079,022	44·7	7,650	3,808,269	55·3
1919	262	7,702	354	3,253,878	46·0	7,614	3,812,146	54·0

In 1919 the urban population was thus distributed :—

—	No.	Population 1919	—	No.	Population 1919
Large towns ¹ .	3	1,137,941	Small towns .	69	549,963
Medium „ .	21	810,340	Country „ .	261	755,634

¹ See under *Germany* for official signification of these terms.

Principal towns, 1919 :—

Towns	1919	Towns	1919
Munich (München) .	630,711	Pirmasens . . .	39,611
Nuremberg (Nürnberg) .	352,675	Bayreuth . . .	33,128
Augsburg . . .	154,555	Aschaffenburg . . .	32,199
Ludwigshafen a. Rh. .	90,721	Schweinfurt . . .	31,665
Würzburg . . .	86,571	Ingolstadt . . .	26,013
Fürth . . .	68,162	Amberg . . .	26,009
Kaiserslautern . . .	55,707	Landshut . . .	25,332
Ratisbon (Regensburg). .	52,510	Erlangen . . .	23,521
Bamberg . . .	49,179	Coburg . . .	23,413
Hof . . .	39,690	Speyer . . .	23,326

Religion.—Religious division of the population, December 1, 1910 :—
Roman Catholics, 4,862,233 ; Protestants, 1,912,262 ; Jews, 55,065.

Besides the above there are included in other Christian sects 5,816 Old Catholics, 3,017 Mennonites, 164 Anglican, 1,611 Greek Catholics and Russian Orthodox, 1,139 Irvingites, 25 Anabaptists, 1,833 Methodists, 5,841 Freethinkers, 1,649 other Christians, 1,368 of religion not Christian, 4,240 of religion not stated, or without religion, 905 of religion not ascertainable.

There are 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg each with 3 suffragan bishoprics ; 229 deaneries ; and 3,859 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a Superior Church Council (*Oberkirchenrat*)—and for Bavaria to the right of the Rhine three General Deaneries (*General-Deanate*) ; for the Palatinate one General Church Council, having together 84 deaneries, and 1,157 parishes. Of the three universities of the Republic, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant.

Instruction.—(For Universities, *see* under *Germany*.) Education compulsory from six to sixteen. In 1919-20 there were 6,483 public elementary schools, with 22,104 teachers (14,947 male, 7,157 female), and 1,091,345 pupils. There were 2 agricultural schools, with 323 pupils.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.—Bavaria is the only German State which before the revolution had an *Oberstes Landesgericht*, or appeal-court intervening between the *Oberlandesgerichte* and the *Reichsgericht* ; it has a bench of 22 judges. Under it are 5 *Oberlandesgerichte*, 28 *Landgerichte* and 266 *Amtsgerichte*. The number of judges was (1919) 1,390. In 1919, 92,372 criminals were convicted.

Finance.—The ordinary budget for the year 1922 provides for a revenue of 2,396,345,030 marks, and an expenditure of 2,745,473,029 marks, leaving a deficit of 349,127,999 marks. The extraordinary budget balanced at 243,550,000 marks.

Debt, March 31, 1922, 2,736,207,473 marks, of which 2,403,517,088 marks is the share of the Reich, and 332,690,385 marks the share of Bavaria.

Production and Industry.—Of the total area, nearly one-half is under cultivation, one-sixth under grass, and one-third under forests.

The areas under the chief crops, and the yield in 1921, were as follows :—

Wheat, 724,322 acres (yield 500,181 metric tons) ; rye, 1,192,960 acres (710,484 tons) ; oats, 1,119,075 acres (625,623 tons) ; potatoes, 862,350 acres

(2,583,085 tons). Vines, 49,795 acres, yielding 10,750,760 gallons; 24,152 acres under hops yielded 2,565 metric tons.

The census of live-stock on December 1, 1921, showed 380,128 horses, 3,562,926 cattle, 686,213 sheep, 1,884,597 pigs, and 443,769 goats.

In 1920 the output of coal was 2,529,811 metric tons; of iron ore, 451,826 tons; pig iron, 161,797 tons; cast iron wares, 126,000 tons; sulphuric acid, 99,271 tons.

In 1919 there were 388 savings banks, with 2,003,342 depositors having to their credit 1,824,217,750 marks.

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BREMEN.

(FREIE HANSESTADT BREMEN.)

Bremen is a Free State, with a Constitution adopted on May 15, 1920. The highest power in the State is exercised by the House of Burgesses (Bürgerschaft), consisting of 120 members, elected on a democratic basis by all citizens of the State. The Bürgerschaft elects the Senate of 14 members as the Executive body. Two Bürgermeister chosen from the members of the Senate preside over the deliberations of that body.

The results of the elections for the House of Burgesses held on February 20, 1921, were:—Majority Socialists, 28; Independent Socialists, 23; Communists, 6; Democrats, 24; German People's Party, 31; German National People's Party, 8.

Area, 99 square miles; population census (1919), 311,266; (July 1, 1922) Bremen, 283,959; Bremerhaven, 22,956.

On Dec. 1, 1910, Bremen contained 257,930 Protestants (87·2 per cent.), 21,074 Roman Catholics (7·1 per cent.), 1,217 other Christians, 1,251 Jews, others 14,243. In Bremen (town) marriages in 1921, 3,538; births, 6,056; deaths, 3,273; excess of births, 2,783.

Bremen contains two Amtsgerichte and a Landgericht, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg.

In 1920 the revenue was 254,021,736 marks and expenditure 326,185,033 marks. Public debt on April 1, 1919, 365,406,500 marks.

Next to Hamburg, Bremen was the largest port for the international trade of Germany. Seventy per cent. of the commerce was, in 1921, under the German, and about 14 per cent. under the British flag.

Railways, 81 miles, owned and worked by the State.

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BRUNSWICK.

(FREISTAAT BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

On November 8, 1918, the reigning Duke of Brunswick was deposed, and the duchy proclaimed a Republic. The Constitution bears date January 6, 1922. The Diet consists of 60 members. Present Diet elected on January 22, 1922. The Cabinet contains 3 members.

Area, 1,424 square miles; population (1919), 480,599 (226,400 males and 254,199 females).

The capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 139,539 inhabitants in 1919.

For the financial period ending April 1, 1922, the budget of the State was fixed at 91,952,510 marks revenue and 99,952,510 marks expenditure. The public debt of Brunswick, on August 31, 1922, was 93,000,000 marks. The property of the State consists chiefly of domains and forests.

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HAMBURG.

(FREIE UND HANSESTADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution.—The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic. The Constitution bears date January 7, 1921. According to this, supreme power rests with the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses of 160 members, elected on a democratic basis. The Executive is in the hands of the Senate, composed of 16 members elected by the House of Burgesses.

Area and Population.—Area, 160 English square miles ; population on December 1, 1920, 1,091,074 ; December 1, 1910, 1,014,664. The State consists of two divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on December 1, 1920 :—City of Hamburg, 1,025,502 ; Landgebiet (4 Landherrenschaften), 65,572.

Marriages, 1921, 13,709 ; births, 20,280 (791 or 3·90 per cent. still-births, 2,239 or 11·04 per cent. illegitimate) ; deaths, 13,182.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.—On December 1, 1910, 930,071 Protestants (91·66 per cent.), 51,036 Roman Catholics (5·03 per cent.), 3,942 other Christians (0·39 per cent.), 19,472 Jews (1·92 per cent.), and 10,143 'all other' (1·00 per cent.).

In the year ending March, 1922, Hamburg (State) had 249 public elementary schools with 4,088 teachers (2,179 male, 1,909 female), and 117,361 pupils ; cost for the year, 240,000,000 marks ; 29 higher State schools with 14,636 pupils and 59 private schools with 18,407 pupils. The University at Hamburg had 3,765 matriculated students (433 women).

The State contains three Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht,' or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns and the Republic of Lübeck (Oldenburg). In 1921, 27,846 persons, in the State of Hamburg, were convicted of crime.

Finance.—For 1922 the budget estimated revenue at 1,369,992,800 marks, and expenditure at 1,768,479,974 marks. Expenditure for the debt, 191,881,441 marks in 1922.

Public debt, December 31, 1920, 2,880,238,686 marks, incurred chiefly for public works.

Commerce and Shipping.—Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany. Leading Steamship Companies :—Hamburg - America line ; Hamburg-South America line ; German Kosmos line ; German-Australia line ; German East Africa line ; Woermann line ; German Levant line. Movement of shipping for 5 years :—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No. of Ships	Tonnage	No. of Ships	Tonnage
1913	15,073	14,185,496	16,627	14,440,026
1918	1,471	696,076	1,602	820,757
1919	2,234	1,543,714	2,706	1,450,414
1920	4,808	4,485,833	5,096	4,363,257
1921	8,401	9,421,487	9,872	9,442,798

Railways, 44·8 miles.

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HESSE.

(VOLKSSTAAT HESSEN.)

Hesse was proclaimed a Republic early in November, 1918.

Constitution.—The Constitution of the new Republic was adopted on December 20, 1919. The Landtag of 70 members is elected for 3 years. The new Diet, elected November 27, 1921, is composed as follows — Majority Socialists, 24; Independents, 2; Democrats, 5; German People's Party, 10; Centre Catholics, 13; Hessian People's Party, 3; Hessian Peasants' Union, 11; Communists, 2.

The Cabinet, nominated on December 20, 1921, is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Herr *Ulrich* (Socialist).

Minister of Finance.—Herr *Henrich* (Democrat).

Minister of the Interior and Minister of Justice.—Herr von *Brentano* (Centre).

For administrative purposes, the Republic is divided into three provinces, eighteen circles (Kreise), and 983 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

Provinces	Sq. Miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile, 1919
		1905	1910	1919	
Starkenbourg	1,169	542,996	590,380	598,358	511·8
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen)	1,209	296,755	309,233	322,270	253·9
Rhenish Hesse (Rhein Hessen) . . .	530	369,424	382,438	370,621	699·2
Total	2,908	1,209,175	1,282,051	1,291,249	435·0

There were 616,882 males and 674,367 females in 1919. Increase from 1910 to 1919 was at the rate of 0·08 per cent. per annum.

The largest towns are Mayence or Mainz (including suburbs), with 107,930; Darmstadt, the capital, 82,368; Offenbach, 75,380; Worms, 44,290; Giessen, 33,409 inhabitants, 1919.

Religion and Instruction.—At the census of 1910 there were 843,004 Protestants, 397,549 Catholics, 6,707 of other Christian sects, 24,063 Jews,

and 5,728 unclassified, or of no religion. The Protestant Church is governed by a synod and its affairs are administered by a consistory (Oberkonsistorium). The Roman Catholic Church has a Bishop (at Mainz).

Instruction is compulsory. The elementary schools are maintained by the communes, but with contributions by the State. There are (1922) 972 public elementary schools with 4,391 teachers, and 183,411 pupils. Continuation schools (Fortbildungsschulen); winter, 1921-22, 26,693 pupils. Hesse has 10 gymnasia, 2 progymnasias, 3 realgymnasias, 11 Oberrealschulen, 15 realschulen, 1 Agricultural College (Landwirtschaftsschule), and 20 incomplete realschulen (höhere Bürgerschulen), with 77 teachers, and 15,367 pupils; 7 higher girls' schools with 4,086 pupils; and 43 private schools with 4,624 pupils. The University at Giessen had 1,853 matriculated students (113 women), and the Technical High School at Darmstadt 2,988 students. There are many industrial, technical, agricultural and other special institutes.

Finance.—The ordinary revenue and expenditure were estimated for the year 1921 to balance at 1,408,505,749 marks.

Public debt 498,812,808 marks, 1919, nearly all railway debt.

Production and Industry.—Of the area, 48 per cent. is under cultivation; 31.5 per cent. forests; 5.4 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, etc.). Arable land occupies 234,229 acres; meadows and pastures, 240,148; vineyards, 36,087; and forests, 604,904 acres; of the latter, 155,208 belong to the State, 223,547 to the communes and other bodies, and 226,149 to private persons.

Areas and yield of chief crops, 1921 :—Rye, 147,527 acres (yield 87,882 tons); summer barley, 88,095 acres (47,999 tons); potatoes, 142,840 acres (346,863 tons); 44,630 acres under vines, yielding 6,321,656 gallons of wine to the value of 336,155,635 marks in 1921.

Domestic animals, December 1, 1921 :—Horses, 57,313; cattle, 273,075; sheep, 77,943; swine, 285,957; goats, 159,302.

The quantity of coal raised in 1920 was 523,101 tons, to the value of 21,419,393 marks; and iron, 822,393 tons, valued at 26,290,367 marks. The principal manufactures are leather, cloth, paper, chemicals, furniture, wagons, railway cars and carriages, machinery, musical instruments, tobacco and cigars, sparkling-wine.

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LIPPE.

(FREISTAAT LIPPE.)

Lippe became a Republic in November, 1918. The Constitution bears date December 21, 1920. The Landtag has 21 members, elected on January 24, 1921, and divided as follows.—Majority Socialists, 8; German Nationals, 5; German People's Party, 4; Democrats, 2; Trade Union Federation, 1; and Communist, 1. The Cabinet has 3 members.

Except 5,925 Catholics and 780 Jews (1910), the people are Protestants. Marriages, 1921, 1,855; births, 3,730; deaths, 2,062; stillborn, 130. The capital, Detmold, has 15,275 inhabitants (1919). Area 469 square miles; population 1919, 154,318 (71,117 males and 83,201 females).

For 1922-1923 the revenue was estimated at 54,933,105 marks, and expenditure at 55,817,358 marks. Public debt in 1922, 24,770,161 marks.

In November 1915, a State bank was established, with its seat in Detmold.

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LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LÜBECK.)

The free city and State of Lübeck is a Republic, the Constitution of which bears date May 23, 1920. Supreme power lies with the people, who elect a House of Burgesses (Bürgerschaft) of 80 members. The latter elects the Senate of 12 members, which is the supreme executive authority.

Area 115 square miles. The city of Lübeck had (1919) 120,568 inhabitants (57,539 males and 63,029 females).

On December 1, 1910, Protestants numbered 111,543, Roman Catholics 3,802, other Christians 276, Jews 623, and 'unclassified' 355. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. There are in Lübeck (1921) 20 elementary schools (6 for boys, 6 for girls, 8 for either sex); with 8,574 pupils; for boys 1 gymnasium (716 pupils), 1 real gymnasium (636 boys and 17 girls), 1 higher real school (884 pupils), 1 private real school (603 pupils), and 3 public middle schools (2,244 pupils); for girls there are 2 public high schools (1,200 pupils), 3 public middle schools (2,658 pupils), 1 church school (251 pupils) and 4 foundation schools (463 pupils). There are also 1 teachers' seminary, 1 public technical school for apprentices, 1 architectural school, 1 naval school, 1 school for engineers of steamers, 1 public commercial school, 1 private technical school for women, 1 agricultural school, 1 continuation school for working people and 1 people's high school.

Lübeck contains an Amtsgericht and a Landgericht, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg.

For 1921 the revenue and expenditure balanced at 8,314,058 $\frac{1}{2}$. About one-third of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests and industrial establishments; and over one-third from direct taxation. The public debt amounted to 9,529,181 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1921.

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MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(FREISTAAT MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

In November, 1918, Mecklenburg was proclaimed a Republic. The Constitution, which bears date May 17, 1920, provides for a Landtag consisting of 67 members. The Landtag elected on March 13, 1921, is made up as follows:—Majority Socialists, 28; German National Party, 15; German People's Party, 12; Communists, 3; Village Union, 4; Economic Party, 2; Democrats, 3.

Area, 5,068 sq. miles; population (1919), 657,330 (317,400 males and 339,930 females). For administrative purposes the country is divided into 17 districts in addition to the towns. The chief towns (1919) were Rostock (67,953 inhabitants), Schwerin (45,455 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (25,201 inhabitants), Güstrow (18,843 inhabitants), and Parchim 11,435 (inhabitants).

In 1910 there were: Protestants, 615,512; Catholics, 21,043; other Christians, 1,288; Jews, 1,413; not stated, 702. The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property.

There were 1,161 elementary schools with 83,447 pupils (1922); Gymnasias, 7 with 1,372 pupils; Realgymnasien, 6 with 1,784 pupils; Oberrealschule, 1 with 440 pupils; Realschulen, 6 with 1,551 pupils; 3 preparatory schools with 123 pupils; higher girls' schools, 16 with 2,367 pupils; as well as a number of special schools. There is a university at Rostock (see *Germany*).

There are 43 Amtsgerichte, 3 Landgerichte, and 1 Oberlandesgericht at Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(FREISTAAT MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

In November, 1918, Mecklenburg-Strelitz was proclaimed a Republic. Its Constitution bears date June 11, 1919. The Landtag consists of 35 members elected for 3 years.

The country is divided into two provinces: Stargard (area 983 square miles, population 93,867), and Ratzeburg, (area 148 square miles, population 14,692). Total area, 1,131 square miles; population (1919), 108,559 (53,251 males and 55,308 females). The capital, Neu-Strelitz, had 11,461 inhabitants in 1919. With the exception of 4,255 Catholics, 254 Jews, and 352 persons of other confessions (1910), the people are Protestants.

Revenue for 1922, 203,631,425 marks, expenditure 203,631,425 marks. Debt, July 1, 1919, 2,651,200 marks.

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OLDENBURG.

(FREISTAAT OLDENBURG.)

In November, 1918, Oldenburg became a Republic. Its Constitution bears date June 7, 1919. The Landtag consists of 48 members elected for 5 years.

Area, 2,482 sq. miles. The population, 1919 :—Province of Oldenburg, 421,435 ; Lübeck, 45,450 ; Birkenfeld 51,263 ; total, 518,148 (251,006 males and 267,142 females). Oldenburg, the capital, had 32,541 inhabitants in 1919.

In 1910 Oldenburg contained 371,650 Protestants, 107,508 Roman Catholics ; other religions, 2,359 ; 1,525 Jews.

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht. The Amtsgerichte of Lübeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lübeck and Koblenz respectively.

Estimated revenue, 1921, 80,688,250 marks ; expenditure, 84,449,590 marks. Debt, 1921, 158,780,388 marks.

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PRUSSIA.

(FREISTAAT PREUSSEN.)

On November 13, 1918, Prussia was proclaimed a Republic.

Until that date the country was ruled by sovereigns of the Hohenzollern family, the last of the line being William II (1888–1918). For an account of the rise of Prussia, see *THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK* for 1922, p. 973.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution, adopted on November 30, 1920, gives a vote to every citizen, male and female, over 20 years of age in general, equal, secret, and direct suffrage. Prussia is declared to be a Republic. Besides the Diet (*Landtag*) there is a State Council (*Staatsrat*) elected by the Provincial Assemblies on the basis of one representative for every 50,000 inhabitants. The function of the State Council is to advise and control the Diet, and is intended to be a kind of parallel institution to the Reichsrath in the Empire. The State Council has the right of rejecting legislation adopted by the Diet. The Diet elects the Premier, and he appoints the other members of the Cabinet. The Diet is elected for 4 years on the principle of proportional representation by secret and direct ballot, and the ministry is invested with the powers of the former King.

The Prussian Constituent National Assembly, elected by universal, equal, and secret suffrage of men and women, met on March 14, 1919.

On February 20, 1921, the elections were held for a Parliament, and resulted in the return of the following parties :—114 Majority Socialists ; 81 Centre (Catholics) ; 26 Democrats ; 75 German National Party ; 28 Independent Socialists ; 58 German People's Party ; 11 Guelphs ; 31 Communists, and 4 Economic Party ; total, 428.

The State Council, composed of 79 members, is made up as follows (January, 1923):—German People's Party and German National Party, 26; Centre, 20; Democrats, 4; Social Democrats, 21; Communists, 3; Independent Socialists, 5.

The Cabinet appointed on November 6, 1921, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Otto Braun (Socialist).

Minister of National Welfare.—Herr *Hirtsiefer* (Centre).

Minister of Justice.—Herr *Zehnhoff* (Centre).

Minister of Commerce.—Herr *Siering* (Socialist).

Minister of the Interior.—Herr *Severing* (Socialist).

Minister of Agriculture.—Dr. *Wendorff* (Democrat).

Minister of Finance.—Herr *Richter* (German People's Party).

Minister of Education and Public Worship.—Dr. *Boelitz* (German People's Party).

For local government Prussia is divided into Provinces, Government districts (*Regierungsbezirke*), urban circles (*Stadtkreise*), and rural circles (*Landkreise*). According to the Constitution, there are 14 Provinces. Urban circles consist of towns of over 25,000 inhabitants; rural circles consist of the smaller towns, rural communes (*Landgemeinden*), and manors (*Gutsbezirke*). For provinces and rural circles the local authorities of the constituent areas elect deliberative assemblies which appoint executive committees. Each province has a governor (*Oberpräsident*); each government district has a president, and deals chiefly with local affairs of State concern. In towns the deliberative authority is the town council (*Stadtverordnetenversammlung*), elected on the system of proportional suffrage. The executive is a magistracy with the burgomaster as president. Each rural circle has a *Landrat*. Local administrative business varies according to the nature of the administrative division. The matters dealt with are such as poor-relief, roads, light railways, &c., but in rural districts they include agricultural interests, and in towns, education, sick-insurance, valuation, collection of certain taxes, management of gas, water, and electric works, etc.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Provinces	Area : Square Miles (Oct. 1, 1920)	Population		Pop. per Square Mile, 1919
		1919	1910	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen) . . .	14,873	2,229,290	2,149,380	149.9
Brandenburg	15,072	2,445,627	2,434,223	162.3
Berlin	387	3,803,770	3,729,650	11,287.2
Pomerania (Pommern)	11,661	1,737,193	1,718,860	153.3
Border Province (Grenzmark Posen—West Preussen) . . .	2,912	326,881	811,267	109.6
Lower Silesia (Niederschlesien) .	10,269	2,987,904	2,990,183	291.0
Upper Silesia (Oberschlesien) ¹	3,750	1,303,696	1,270,916	346.8
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,757	3,129,193	3,089,275	320.7
Schleswig-Holstein	5,804	1,402,187	1,464,109	252.0
Hannover	14,871	3,017,366	2,942,436	202.9
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,809	4,488,115	4,125,096	574.7
Hesse-Nassau	6,063	2,273,502	2,221,021	375.0
Rhine (Rheinprovinz) ²	9,453	6,769,469	6,488,344	716.1
Hohenzollern (Hohenzollernsche Lande)	441	70,751	71,011	160.4
∑ Total	113,149	36,094,944	34,995,780	319.0

¹ Exclusive of territory ceded to Poland.

² Exclusive of the Saar district, and Eupen and Malmedy.

As a result of the Treaty of Versailles, Prussia has lost territory to the extent of 21,626 square miles and a population of 4,597,567.

Development of Prussia since 1875 :—

Year	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Average per Sq. Mile	Percentage of Annual Increase
1875	134,179	25,742,404	191·8	—
1890	134,537	29,957,367	222·7	1·09
1900	134,622	34,472,509	256·1	1·51
1905	135,134	37,293,264	275·9	1·64
1910	135,134	40,165,219 ¹	297·0	1·54
1919	113,149	36,094,944	319·0	—1·15

¹ Including the whole of Prussia as it then was.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Still-born	Illegitimate	Total Deaths incl. Still-born	Surplus of Births
1916	176,872	697,658	28,107	71,028	822,678	—125,020
1917	198,573	623,201	21,635	66,046	879,148	—255,947
1918	229,851	630,524	18,667	76,617	1,056,446	—425,922
1919	527,172	827,335	19,619	85,336	649,319	+177,986
1920	546,307	1,005,525	33,060	108,873	614,259	+391,266

In 1923, 3·09 per cent. of the total births in rural districts and 3·52 per cent. in urban areas were still-born, and 9·33 per cent. in rural districts and 12·56 per cent. in urban areas were illegitimate.

Principal towns with population in 1919 :—

Berlin	3,803,770	Hannover	392,805	Kiel	205,330
Cologne	633,904	Dortmund	295,026	Halle	182,326
Breslau	528,260	Magdeburg	285,856	Altona	168,729
Essen	439,257	Königsberg	260,895	Gelsenkirchen	168,557
Frankfort (Main)	433,002	Duisburg	244,302	Cassel	162,391
Düsseldorf	407,338	Stettin	232,726	Elberfeld	157,218

• Religion.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed in the Republic. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and rather over one-third Roman Catholics. Catholics are in a majority only in Upper Silesia, Westphalia, Rhine Province, and Hohenzollern.

The Evangelical or Protestant Church has since October 31, 1817, consisted of a fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies, from which, however, there are still a few dissenters. It is governed by 'consistories,' or boards elected by the people. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. Altogether in Prussia there are two archbishops and ten bishops.

Instruction.

Education in Prussia is compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by local rates, supplemented by the State, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called aldermen or town councillors.

The Universities, the high schools (exclusive of commercial high schools), some of the Gymnasias, Realgymnasias, and similar schools, as also the normal schools, are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, &c., under control of the Government.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Marks	Marks		Marks	Marks
1917-18	13,562,656,534	13,148,547,888	1920-21 ¹	8,534,245,264	8,534,245,264
1918-19	20,611,306,902	22,265,393,152	1921-22 ¹	16,776,716,736	16,776,716,736
1919-20 ¹	8,939,024,266	8,939,024,266	1922-23 ¹	29,131,289,882	29,131,289,882

¹ Estimates.

Public debt on April 1, 1922, 14,021,214,424 marks.

Production and Industry.**I. AGRICULTURE.**

The areas under the chief crops for 2 years, and the yield in metric tons, for 3 years, were as follows (1 hectare = 2.47 acres; 1 metric ton = 2,204 lb.) :—

—	1919 ¹		1920		1921	
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Wheat	1,760,386	1,231,668	1,806,015	1,303,034	1,938,489	1,691,810
Rye	7,965,296	4,472,035	7,801,601	3,526,659	7,654,864	4,948,564
Summer barley	1,587,565	1,043,008	1,468,624	955,349	1,343,848	978,891
Oats	4,746,443	2,983,196	5,233,145	3,298,030	5,065,456	3,310,792
Potatoes	3,637,406	14,886,800	4,047,901	19,404,304	4,388,318	18,513,666
Hay (meadow)	6,312,070	8,768,271	7,032,144	11,132,927	6,964,385	7,803,100

¹ Excluding the ceded territories.

In 1921 there were vineyards on 40,811 acres, yielding 10,920,558 gallons of wine, valued at 853,900,000 marks; hops (1921) on 193 acres, yielding 6,260 tons. On December 1, 1921, Prussia (excluding the ceded territories) contained live-stock comprising 2,557,918 horses (excluding army horses), 9,269,407 cattle, 3,867,860 sheep, 10,498,279 swine, and 2,576,091 goats.

II. MINERALS.

Quantities (in metric tons) and values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised in 2 years :—

—	1919		1920	
	Tons	Marks	Tons	Marks
Coal	112,028,796	5,718,045,359	127,036,799	19,904,111,851
Lignite	75,953,982	740,602,723	91,969,783	2,665,898,969
Iron ore	4,625,906	201,168,927	4,530,978	732,844,434
Salt	780,923	25,033,260	1,476,228	148,214,487

In 1921 the production of coal was 131,363,776 tons; and of lignite, 101,258,601 tons.

In 1920 the numbers employed in and about mines in Prussia were: Underground workers, 533,092; surface workers, 361,134; total (all workers), 894,226.

Internal Communications.—On April 1, 1920, the total length of the State railway system open for traffic was 21,408 miles. Plans for the electrification of main railway lines were being steadily pushed on before the war. Total receipts on the railways in 1919, 5,692·4 million marks; total expenditure, 8,780·1 million marks; deficit, 3087·7 million marks; capital sunk, 15,126,724 million marks. There were also on the same date light railways and tramways to the extent of 828 miles.

Savings Banks.—In 1920 there were 1,572 savings banks in Prussia. The deposits amounted to 29,552 million marks.

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SAXONY.

(FREISTAAT SACHSEN.)

The former Kingdom of Saxony was proclaimed a Republic on November 9, 1918.

The former royal house of Saxony counted amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. Heinrich of Eilenburg, of the family of Wettin, was Margrave of Meissen 1089-1108; he was succeeded by his son, Heinrich (1108-1123), and Konrad the Great (1123-1156), well known in Saxon history. The house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented by the former ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand-ducal family of Saxe-Weimar; while the younger, the Albertine line, lived in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1806 the Elector Friedrich August III. (1763-1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, took from Napoleon the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

CONSTITUTION, ETC.—AREA AND POPULATION 1009

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of the Republic bears date October 26, 1920. The Diet was elected in November, 1922, and is composed of 41 Socialists, 8 Democrats, 19 German National Party, 18 members of the German People's Party and 10 Communists.

The Ministry elected on December 11, 1920, is composed as follows :—

Premier.—Herr Johann Wilhelm Buck (Majority Socialist). Born November 12, 1869.

Minister of National Economy.—Herr Fellisch (Majority Socialist).

Minister of the Interior.—Herr Lipinski (Independent Socialist).

Minister of Education.—Herr Flußner (Independent Socialist).

Minister of Labour.—Herr Jäckel (Independent Socialist).

Minister of Finance.—Herr Heldt (Majority Socialist).

Minister of Justice.—Dr. Zeigner (Majority Socialist).

Area and Population :—

Governmental Divisions	Area, Eng- lish Sq. Miles	Population.		Population per Sq. Mile 1919
		Dec. 1910	Oct. 1919	
Dresden . . .	1,674	1,350,287	1,326,262	794·6
Leipzig . . .	1,377	1,234,623	1,223,748	888·7
Bautzen. . . .	953	443,549	433,011	454·3
Chemnitz . . .	800	920,543	890,731	1113·3
Zwickau . . .	983	857,659	796,559	810·3
Total . . .	5,787	4,806,661	4,670,311	807·0

Of the population, according to the census of October 8, 1919, 2,175,078 were males and 2,495,233 females.

The growth of the population is shown in the following table :—

Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.	Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.
1885	3,182,003	543	1·41	1905	4,508,601	779·1	1·46
1895	3,777,688	654·5	1·63	1910	4,806,661	830·6	1·32
1900	4,202,216	726·8	2·19	1919	4,663,298	805·2	—

Saxony contains (1910) 43,358 Lusatian Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen.

The movement of the population is shown in the following table :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus (+) or Decrease (—) of Births
1919	59,020	86,472	2,855	10,619	68,570	+15,047
1920	71,545	123,038	4,313	17,325	64,017	+54,708
1921 ¹	57,759	115,908	4,003	10,520	60,813	+51,592

¹ Preliminary results.

The population of the principal towns was, 1919 (including the municipalities incorporated up to September 1, 1922):—

Leipzig	636,503	Meissen	37,493	Reichenbach	26,881
Dresden	587,758	Zittau	35,954	Crimmitschau	25,496
Chemnitz	305,172	Bautzen	34,993	Glauchau	22,971
Plauen	104,926	Freiburg	32,981	Meerane	21,927
Zwickau	70,785	Freital	27,570		

Religion.—The vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. In 1910, there were Lutherans, 4,501,510; Roman Catholics, 233,872; Reformists, 16,531; other Christians, 36,750; Jews, 17,587; unclassified, 411. Of the Lutheran Church, the chief governing body is the 'Landes-Consistorium' or National Consistory at Dresden; and it also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 35 clerical and 42 lay members (1901).

Instruction.—On December 31, 1919, there were 2,233 common schools, and 1,950 continuation schools (*Fortbildungsschulen*), or altogether 4,183, with a total attendance of 857,610, besides 50 private and chapter schools. In addition there were 1 technical high school at Dresden (winter term, 1922, 2,451 students), 1 mining academy at Freiberg (1920–21, 447 students), 1 forestry academy at Tharandt (91 students, summer term, 1919), further, 19 Gymnasias, 21 Realgymnasias, 9 'Oberrealschulen,' 36 other high schools, 25 seminaries, 11 higher girls' schools and 'Studienanstalten' (1919), altogether 124 educational establishments, exclusive of the University and a large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, musical, and art institutes. The University of Leipzig is one of the largest in Germany. *See under Germany.*

Justice and Crime.—Saxony has one 'Oberlandesgericht,' at Dresden, 7 'Landgerichte,' and 112 'Amtsgerichte.' The 'Reichsgericht' has its seat at Leipzig.

Finance.—The following table shows the estimates for five financial budget periods (£1 = 20·43 marks).

—	1918-19 ¹	1920 ²	1920-21 ³	1921-22 ³	1922-23 ³
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	44,337,540	17,502,820	58,951,937	127,141,283	156,137,850
Expenditure	44,337,540	17,502,820	58,951,937	127,141,283	156,137,850
Extraordinary budget	18,322,067	43,198	13,591,532	36,602,056	31,426,117

¹ Biennial periods.

² January to March only.

³ Year ending March 31.

Public debt, 1919, 859,881,200 marks, incurred almost entirely on railways and telegraphs, and other works of public utility.

Production and Industry.—Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the Empire, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry, but mining and metal working are also important.

In 1921, of the total area, 2,331,012 acres were under cultivation, viz. :—1,846,540 acres (79·04 per cent.) arable; 457,631 acres (19·63 per cent.) meadow; 30,473 acres (1·31 per cent.) pasture and the rest vineyards.

Areas under the chief crops in acres and the yield in metric tons (of 2,204 lb.) in 1921 :—wheat, 170,652 acres (185,591 tons); rye, 431,021 acres (358,440 tons); barley, 72,023 acres (64,399 tons); oats, 375,169 acres (333,940 tons); potatoes, 262,487 acres (1,314,917 tons). The census of live-stock taken in December, 1921, showed 165,303 horses, 721,836 cattle, and 562,760 pigs.

The following shows the mining statistics for five years :—

Year	Coal Mines					Other Mines			Total		
	No. of Mines	Hands	Production in metric tons		Value in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks	No. of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks
			Coal	Lignite							
1916	88	23,648	4,180,538	6,534,079	87,860	25	819	4,234	113	21,467	92,094
1917	86	29,477	4,794,519	6,330,057	125,676	34	1,169	6,222	120	80,646	131,898
1918	82	32,148	4,625,218	6,741,233	163,689	39	1,680	8,899	121	33,828	172,518
1919	81	42,627	3,932,304	6,712,010	321,169	36	1,577	9,151	117	44,204	330,320
1920	84	49,662	4,050,722	7,654,851	1,083,870	31	1,132	18,905	115	50,794	1,102,775

¹ Exclusive of mines not worked.

In 1920–21, 225 breweries produced 28,987,960 gallons of beer.

In 1919 there were 369 savings banks having to the credit of their depositors at the end of the year, 154,684,590*l*.

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SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FREISTAAT SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Schaumburg-Lippe was proclaimed a Republic in November, 1918. The Constitution bears date February 24, 1922. The Landtag consists of 15 members.

Area, 131 sq. miles; population (1919), 46,357 (22,148 males and 24,209 females).

For the financial year 1922 the revenue and expenditure were 35,610,687 marks. Public debt, 8,000,000 marks.

Except 715 Catholics and 230 Jews, the inhabitants are Protestant. Bückeburg, the capital, had, in 1910, 5,747 inhabitants.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

Schaumburg-Lippische Landesanzeigen bezw. Landesverordnungen.

THURINGIA.

(EINHEITSSTAAT THÜRINGEN.)

The seven Thuringian States after much negotiation, which commenced in May, 1919, and ended on December 24, 1919, decided to combine into one State. The two Republics of Reuss had by a law of April 4, 1919, already been merged into the one People's State of Reuss, and Coburg had elected to merge with Bavaria.

The elections to the first Diet of Thuringia were held in June, 1920, and the Diet adopted the Constitution on March 11, 1921.

President of the State Council.—Dr. A. Paulsen (Democrat).

Area and Population.—The following table shows the area and population of the separate political entities which have been united into the greater whole :—

District	Area in sq. miles	Population Census October 8, 1919			Population per sq. mile 1919
		Males	Females	Total	
Weimar	1,897	205,356	228,608	433,959	198
Meiningen	953	126,944	143,071	270,015	200
Gera-Greiz	441	98,431	114,512	212,943	480
Altenburg	511	101,360	110,278	211,638	414
Gotha	548	92,190	99,301	191,491	791
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	46,993	52,340	99,333	273
Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen	333	44,465	48,962	93,427	280
Total	4,546	715,739	797,067	1,512,806	332

Principal towns with population in 1919 :—Weimar, the capital, 41,403 ; Gera, 74,993 ; Gotha, 48,543 ; Jena, 53,906 ; Eisenach, 41,375 ; Greiz, 34,120 ; Arnstadt, 20,573 ; Rudolstadt, 12,172 ; and Sonderhausen 13,322.

In 1920 there were 43,184 births (22,499 boys), 22,511 deaths (11,107 males), and 24,932 marriages.

Religion and Instruction.—In 1910 there were 1,456,074 (96 per cent.) Protestants ; 42,831 (2 per cent.) Catholics ; and 3,822 (0·3 per cent.) Jews.

On March 1, 1922, there were in Thuringia 1561 elementary schools with 5,180 teachers (561 females) and 242,002 pupils ; 48 high schools for boys with 927 teachers and 12,343 pupils, and 13 high schools for girls with 317 teachers and 4,769 pupils ; 1231 continuation schools with 224 teachers and 56,368 (14,608 girls) pupils. For the University of Jena, see under GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

Finance.—The budget for the year 1921 provided for a revenue of 680,176,407 marks, and an expenditure of 889,474,225 marks.

Production and Industry.—Of the total area 1,447,947 acres (49 per cent.) are arable land, 982,007 acres (33 per cent.) forest, and 279,090 acres (9 per cent.) pasture land. In 1921 there were 145,540 acres under wheat, producing 108,635 tons, 184,475 acres under rye, producing 110,168 tons,

195,517 acres under oats, producing 118,703 tons, and 157,262 acres under potatoes, producing 523,209 tons.

On December 31, 1921, Thuringia had 75,885 horses, 402,807 head of cattle, 446,741 pigs, and 181,065 goats.

In 1921 there were 22 salt mines producing 1,688,173 tons of salt, and 18 works producing 1,620,721 tons of potash.

On December 31, 1919, the savings banks had 1,182,040 depositors who had to their credit 1,047,495,700 marks.

Books of Reference.

Statistisches Handbuch für das Land Thüringen. (Issued by the Thuringian Statistical Bureau.) First Issue 1922. Weimar, 1922.

Berträge zur Statistik des Landes Thüringen (2 Fascicules). Weimar, 1921.

Vierteljahresberichte des Thüringischen Landesamts. First Year, 1922. Weimar.

WALDECK.

(FREISTAAT WALDECK.)

Waldeck was proclaimed a Republic in November, 1918. The provisional Constitution bears date April 15, 1919. The Diet consists of 17 members. The Republic is governed by Prussia, in accordance with the arrangement of July 18, 1867.

The revenue and expenditure for 1922 was 2,142,166 marks.

The debt on July 1, 1921, was 1,016,100 marks.

Area, 433 sq. miles; population (census of October 8, 1919), 66,432 (31,065 males and 35,367 females). Protestants (1910), 57,817; Catholics, 2,858; other Christians, 393; Jews, 590; unclassified, 49. Arolsen, the capital, had 2,442 inhabitants in 1919.

Reference.

Waldeckischer Landes-Kalender. Meugeringhausen. Annual.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

(VOLKSSTAAT WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Württemberg was proclaimed a People's Republic in November, 1918.

State President and Minister of Education.—Dr. Johannes Hieber. (Born June 25, 1862. Elected June 23, 1920.)

Constitution and Government.—The constitution of the Republic of Württemberg bears date September 25, 1919. The supreme power in the State is vested in the Landtag composed of 101 members elected by universal suffrage for 4 years, on the basis of 1 member for every 20,000 inhabitants. The Landtag appoints the State Ministry, the President of which is styled 'State President.'

The Diet which was elected on June 6, 1920, is composed as follows:—Württemberg National Party, 28; Centre, 23; Social Democrats, 17; German Democratic Party, 15; Independent Socialists, 8; Communists, 6; German Popular Party, 4.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 circles (*Kreise*), 64 districts (*Oberämter*), and 1,890 communes (*Gemeinden*).

Area and Population:—

Circles	Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Population per Sq. Mile 1919
		1910	1919	
Neckar	1,286	882,569	930,114	723·2
Black Forest (Schwarz- wald)	1,844	570,820	583,524	316·2
Jagst	1,985	414,969	421,391	212·3
Danube (Donau)	2,419	569,216	591,142	244·3
Total	7,534	2,437,574	2,526,171	335·3

In 1919, there were 1,202,542 males and 1,323,629 females.

In 1919, 936,583, or 37·1 per cent., lived in communes of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,589,583, or 62·9 per cent., in other communes. Foreigners, 25,818 in 1910.

The movement of the population for four years was:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1918	11,150	38,128	1,119	4,670	46,223	—8,095
1919	31,984	51,145	1,306	5,613	36,807	14,338
1920	32,027	65,006	1,737	6,429	37,202	27,804
1921	24,785	60,914	1,717	—	36,585	24,329

The population in 1919 of the largest towns was as follows:—

Stuttgart ¹	323,572	Göppingen	21,629	Feuerbach	16,729
Ulm	59,040	Tübingen	20,481	Tuttlingen	15,719
Heilbronn	44,015	Gmünd	20,294	Zuffenhausen	14,480
Esslingen	37,814	Heidenheim	18,412	Geislingen	13,521
Reutlingen ¹	28,897	Schwenningen	17,175	Aalen	11,982
Ludwigsburg ¹	23,306	Ravensburg	16,779	Ebingen	11,168

¹ Including extensions.

Religion.—The various creeds were distributed as follows at the census of 1910:—

Kreise	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Other Christians	Jews	Others
Neckar	762,178	105,617	7,404	6,276	1,094
Black Forest	418,409	147,507	3,381	1,359	164
Jagst	275,976	135,475	1,048	2,412	58
Danube	214,620	351,396	1,030	1,935	235
Total	1,671,183	739,995	12,863	11,982	1,551

The administration of the Evangelical Church is in the hands of a consistorium of a president, and councillors, and four general superintendents, at Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, and Ulm. The representative body of the Evangelical ecclesiastical communes is the Evangelical Landeskirchenversammlung consisting of 26 clerical and 55 lay representatives of the dioceses and 1 of the evangelical theological faculty of the university. It meets at least every six years, oftener if necessary. The Roman Catholics are under a bishop, who has his see at Rottenburg, and is suffragan to the archbishop of Freiburg in Baden. The Jews likewise are under a special council (Oberkirchenbehörde).

Instruction.—Education is compulsory, and there must be one public school or more in every commune. According to official returns, there is not an individual above the age of ten unable to read and write. In 1918 there were 2,232 places with elementary schools with 6,776 teachers, attended by 382,284 pupils; in 1921 there were 110 Realschulen with 19,885 pupils; 21 grammar schools (Elementarschulen) with 4,234 pupils; 17 gymnasia, of which 4 are training colleges for the Protestant clergy, 13 Realgymnasias, 5 Progymnasias and 6 Real Progymnasias, 41 Latin schools, having together 10,424 scholars; 6 city schools with 5,018 scholars. For girls there are 24 high schools with 9,892 pupils and 1 gymnasium with 196 pupils. There are, besides, the Technical High School at Stuttgart, the Agricultural High School at Hohenheim, and several agricultural and other special institutes. The State funds appropriated to education amounted in 1920 to 188,249,645 marks. For Tübingen University, *see* under *Germany*.

Justice.—In addition to other tribunals there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart.

Finance.—The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1923, was 1,598,000,000 marks, and the expenditure 2,369,875,000 marks. Public debt (March 31, 1922), 821,175,000 marks, divided into the general debt and the railway debt.

Production.—Württemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 3,007,510 acres, or 64 per cent. of the entire area, are under cultivation, and 1,510,727 acres, or 31 per cent., under forest.

Areas under the principal crops and yield in metric tons in 1921 :—

—	Acres	Yield, tons	—	Acres	Yield, tons
Wheat . . .	200,875	139,202	Oats . . .	259,857	139,858
Rye . . .	73,495	42,690	Potatoes . . .	187,695	724,516
Barley . . .	220,715	186,32	Hay . . .	1,312,940	2,247,120
Spelt. . .	482,550	93,056	Hops. . .	3,007	500

Vines in 1921, 27,037 acres, yielded 4,256,560 gallons of wine. In 1920 there were produced 18,981,622 gallons of beer. The total value of the minerals raised in 1920 was about 1,200,000 $\frac{1}{2}$. There are active iron foundries and salt works.

Books of Reference concerning Württemberg.

The following publications of the Statistical Landesamt, Stuttgart: *Württembergische Jahrbücher für Statistik und Landeskunde*. Statistisches Handbuch für Württemberg Mitteilungen des Statistischen Landesamts. Das Königreich Württemberg: Eine Beschreibung von Land, Volk, und Staat; 3 Bände, Stuttgart, 1882-1886. Das Königreich Württemberg: Eine Beschreibung nach Kreisen, Oberämtern, und Gemeinden: 4 Bände, Stuttgart, 1904. Oberamtsbeschreibungen, neue Folge. Kartenwerke des Königreichs Württemberg. The "Württembergische Jahrbücher" contains Chronicle and Necrology for the past year, and copious lists of publications, official and other, relating to Württemberg, in addition to much historical and statistical information concerning the population and products of Württemberg.

Baedeker's Southern Germany. 10th ed. Leipzig, 1907.

Schütz (A.), Urgeschichte Württembergs. Stuttgart, 1909.

GREECE

(KINGDOM OF HELLAS.)

Reigning King.

Georgios II born July 19, 1890, married February 27, 1921, to *Elizabeth*, elder daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania, succeeded on September 27, 1922, on the abdication of his father, Konstantinos (died January 11, 1923).

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

I. *Alexandros*, born August 1, 1893, King of Greece from his father's abandonment of the throne, June 11, 1917, till his death on October 25, 1920. II. Princess *Helene*, born May 2, 1896; married on March 10, 1921, to Prince Carol, Crown Prince of Rumania. III. Prince *Paulos*, born December 14, 1901. IV. Princess *Irene*, born February 14, 1904. V. Princess *Catherine*, born May 4, 1913.

Greece, a province of the Turkish Empire since the latter part of the 15th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-29, and by the Protocol of London, of February 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the guarantee of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The crown was accepted by Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the Kingdom, after a reign of 29 years, in October, 1862, which event was followed by the election, in 1863, under the directing guidance of the three guaranteeing Powers, of King George I., the grandfather of the present sovereign. George I., who was assassinated on March 18, 1913, was succeeded by his son Constantine, who reigned until June 11, 1917. Alexandros, second son of King Constantine, then reigned till his death on October 25, 1920. Constantine then returned to Greece on December 19, 1920, reigned until September 27, 1922, and died in exile on January 11, 1923.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Within two months at the most the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council, until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The sovereign and his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Greece, adopted October 29, 1864, vested the whole legislative power in a single chamber, called the *Bulé*, consisting of 184 representatives, elected by manhood suffrage (in the proportion of 1 for every 16,000 inhabitants) for the term of four years. In 1911 the Constitution was modified and a substitute for a second chamber was adopted in the re-establishment of the Council of State. The functions of the Council will be the examination of *Projets de Loi* and the annulling of official decisions and acts which may be contrary to law. The new Constitution came in force on June 1, 1911. The deputies must be at least 25 years of age. The elections take place by ballot. The *Bulé* must meet annually for not less than three months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-third of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members attending. Every measure before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, once in principle and twice article by article, on three separate days. A revision of any non-fundamental provisions of the new Constitution may be demanded, after the lapse of ten years, by an ordinary Parliament by means of two votes passed by a two-thirds majority, provided that the second vote shall not be taken until at least one month after the first, and provided also that such revision shall be carried out by a newly-elected Chamber. The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, must meet on October 1 (old style) of every year. The deputies are paid 4,000 drachmai a year, except those living in Athens or in Piræus, who receive only 3,200 drachmai. In case of absence extending over more than five sittings every month, the deputy has 20 drachmai per sitting taken from the total amount due to him. The number of Deputies, including those for the new territories, is 369.

The Chamber, elected November 1, 1920, is composed of the following parties:—Gounaris Party, 182; Stratos' Party, 31; Liberals (Venizelists), 89; Independents, 52; Independent Mussulmans 15.

The Ministry, appointed on November 26, 1922, is composed as follows:—*Premier*.—Colonel *Gonatas*.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—M. *Apostolos Alexandris*.

Minister of War.—General *Pierrakos Mavromichalis*.

Minister of Justice.—M. *Misios*.

Minister of the Interior.—M. *Papandreou*.

Minister of Communications.—Colonel *Sakellaropoulos*.

Minister of Education.—M. *Stotis*.

Minister (ad interim) of Finance and of Supplies.—M. *Kofinas*.

Minister of Marine.—Rear-Admiral *Voulgaris*.

Minister of Public Assistance.—M. *Doxiades*.

Minister of Agriculture.—M. *Sidcris*.

Minister of National Economy.—M. *Hadjikyriakos*.

Minister of Food.—M. *J. Embiricos*.

Area and Population.

Old Greece (before 1912) comprises continental Greece, the Peloponnesus to the south of the Gulf of Corinth, the Aegean Island of Eubœa, the Cyclades (about 220 islands, including Syra, Naxos, Andros, Tenos, Mikonos, Thermia, Seriphos, Paros, and Amorgos), the Sporades Islands (about 20), and the islands in the Ionian Sea, including Corfu, Zante, Santa Maura, and Cephalonia.

New Greece consists of Macedonia, Epirus, Crete, and the other Aegean Islands,

At the census of 1879 Greece had a population (including that of Thessaly in 1881) of 1,679,470 ; in 1889, 2,187,208 ; in 1896, 2,433,806 ; on October 27, 1907, 2,631,952. In 1896 the population consisted of 1,266,816 males and 1,166,990 females ; in 1907, 1,324,942 males and 1,307,010 females.

The acquisition of new territories by Greece, obtained as the result of the war with Turkey from October 17, 1912, to May 30, 1913, and with Bulgaria from June 30, to August 10, 1913, gave the country a total area of 41,933 square miles. The new territory is 16,919 square miles in extent. The population of the nomes or departments into which Greece is divided is, according to the Census of 1920, as follows :—

Divisions of Old Territory		Divisions of New Territory	
Departments	Population (Census 1920)	Departments	Population (Census 1920)
Attica and Boeotia . . .	623,399	<i>Macedonia :—</i>	
Phthiotis and Phocis . .	178,018	Salonica	407,238
Acarnania and Ætolia . .	190,339	Pellis	97,521
Achaia and Elis	276,526	Serres	112,135
Argolis and Corinthia . .	163,455	Drama	182,593
Arcadia	151,658	Kozani	163,004
Laconia	136,280	Florina	127,941
Messenia	217,285		1,000,432
Eubœa	133,317	<i>Epirus :—</i>	
Cyclades	122,347	Yanina	167,485
Corfu	122,492	Prevesa	46,290
Cephalonia	64,215		213,784
Zante	37,482	<i>Aegean Islands :—</i>	
Larissa	243,713	Mytilene	146,941
Trikkala	194,695	Chios	63,233
Arta	53,051	Samos	62,919
Total	2,908,272		273,095
		Canea	99,736
		Heraclion (Candia) . .	117,400
		Lasithion	62,324
		Rethymnos	67,124
			340,584
		<i>Thrace :—</i>	
		Adrianople	148,041
		Kirkkilisse	141,533
		Kallipoli	55,382
		Raidestos	147,881
		Euros	94,012
		Rodopi	116,879
			704,208
		Total new territories . .	2,628,103

The Powers, in accordance with the Treaties of London and of Athens, have decided that Greece shall retain all those Aegean islands which she occupied during the war, except Imbros, Tenedos, and Castellorizzo, which were to be restored to Turkey. In the meantime Greece is in occupation of all the islands. These include Crete, Samos, Chios, and Mytilene.

Mount Athos is inhabited by the monks of Greek (17), Russian (1), Bulgarian (1), Rumanian (1), and Serbian (1) monasteries and hermitages (*Sketai*). The monks and their servitors till the fields, tend the vineyard, take in the harvest, fish, weave, sell in shops, and, indeed, take upon themselves all the secular duties of the community as well as the sacred. Originally inhabited by one mediæval ascetic, Peter the Athonite, it has at last grown to a religious colony of thousands, contained in 20 monasteries with their

respective dependencies; and after having passed in the fifteenth century from the sovereignty of the Greek Emperors of Byzantium to that of the Sultans it fell again into the hands of the Greeks, who occupied it in November, 1912. Each of the 20 monasteries is a sort of little republic in itself, those of the 'coenobitic' category being ruled by abbots chosen for life, while the 'idiorrhhythmic' monasteries are administered by a board of overseers (*epitropoi*) elected for a certain term of years. Hitherto the peninsula has been administered by a Council of 4 members, and an Assembly of 20 members, the latter consisting of 1 deputy from each monastery.

In recent years there has been considerable emigration. According to United States statistics, the number of Greek immigrants into the States was in 1915-16, 26,792; in 1916-17, 25,919; in 1917-18, 2,602; in 1918-19, 813.

The principal towns are the following, with populations, 1920 (census):—

Athens	292,991	Calamata	20,905	Chalcis	13,466
Salonica	170,321	Raidestos	20,793	Pyrgos	13,246
Piræus	131,170	Trikkala	20,194	Verria	13,349
Patras	52,174	Yanina	20,765	Florina	12,513
Adrianopolis	50,201	Syra (Hermou-		Zante	11,109
Volo	30,046	polis)	18,663	Tripolitsa	11,062
Corfu	27,175	Xanthi	16,584	Kozani	10,334
Candia	24,848	Serres	14,486	Vodena	9,441
Canea	21,976	Gumultchina	21,294	Kallipoli	7,842
Cavalla	22,939	Kirkkilisse	16,416	Rethymno	7,297
Larissa	21,084	Drama	15,263	Laurium	4,851

Religion.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the Kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. A National Synod, held at Nauplia in 1833, vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the Kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens and 4 archbishops and bishops, who must during their year of office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has 3 archbishops and 29 bishops in the old territory and 59 archbishops and bishops in the new territories, including 1 metropolitan and 6 bishops in Crete. The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop at Athens, another at Corfu, and a third at Naxos; and 1 bishop at Syra, Tinos, and Santorin respectively.

Instruction.

All children between the ages of seven and twelve years must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in country districts.

There were (1917-18) 6,799 primary schools with 8,641 teachers (of whom 3,990 were of the female sex) and 476,695 pupils (174,805 females). For secondary education there were 76 high schools, 425 middle schools, having 55,408 pupils (50,097 boys and 5,311 girls). In 1921 there were 10,131 teachers in elementary schools, and 2,018 in secondary. There are 2 agricultural schools in Greece with, together, 150 pupils. There are two Universities of Athens, the National University (founded 1836) and the Capodistria University. The Polytechnic, with 22 professors and 170 students, provides instruction in painting, sculpture, mechanics, architecture, surveying, etc. In 1921 there were 17 commercial schools with 2,800 pupils (2,028 boys and 772 girls).

In 1921 the expenditure on education amounted to 72,717,821 drachmai, of which 45,188,085 drachmai was for elementary education and 27,529,736 for secondary.

The Ministry of Education is also charged with the Service of Antiquities, managed by an Archaeological Council, which is responsible for the conservation and reparation of ancient monuments of all periods (Prehistoric, Classical, Byzantine and Mediæval), the upkeep of museums and the conduct of excavations. The service is well organised and efficient: it has carried out the difficult and expensive work of repairing the Parthenon and other buildings on the Acropolis at Athens. There is an archaeological department of the Ministry to which the provincial inspectors (*ephors*) of antiquities report.

British Science is represented in Athens by the British School of Archaeology, which, by the aid of grants from the Government, universities, and private subscribers, is able to encourage and carry out scientific research of all kinds, but especially art, archaeology and history. Members of the school have in recent years been responsible for the excavations at Knossos, in Crete, in Melos, at Sparta, in Thessaly, at Mycenæ, and elsewhere. There are also similar French, American, Italian, Austrian and German institutions.

Finance.

The estimates of ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years are as follows (25 drachmai = 1*l.*) :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1916-17	12,530,043	14,528,288	1919-20 ¹	45,906,773	61,692,029
1917-18	17,867,963	17,611,555	1920-21	46,780,447	98,124,743
1918-19 ¹	40,960,942	32,951,548	1921-22 ¹	68,754,196	135,885,756

¹ Estimates.

The main items of the budget for 1921-22 are given as follows :—

Revenue	Drachmai	Expenditure	Drachmai
Ordinary	715,233,460	Public Debt	321,813,781
Extraordinary	85,696,443	Sinking Fund	85,342,923
Loans	917,925,000	Defence	377,814,472
	1,718,854,903	War Expenditure	1,712,402,407
Deficit	1,678,289,011		
	3,397,143,914	Total (all items)	3,397,143,914

The outstanding external debt of Greece amounted on December 31, 1921, to 40,885,200*l.*, the principal items in which were the five per cent loan of 1881, 3,212,700*l.*; the five per cent. loan of 1884, 2,797,040*l.*; the 2½ per cent. loan of 1898, 3,899,100*l.*; the five per cent. loan of 1914, 12,811,000*l.*

In accordance with the peace preliminaries between Greece and Turkey and the Greek Law of Control of March, 1898, the financial commission of delegates representing Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia (the mediating Powers) is established at Athens in direct relation

with the Greek Minister of Finance (Germany and Austria-Hungary are not now represented). The public debt of Greece is in large measure under the control of this commission. To this commission were assigned, for the payment of the interest on the external debt, the revenues from the salt, petroleum, matches and playing-cards monopolies, the duties on tobacco, cigarette paper, Naxos emery, the stamp duty, and the import duties at the port of Piræus. In their report for 1921 the Commissioners announce an income of 149,185,640 drachmai, of which the receipts from monopolies were 73,493,141 drachmai, and the Piræus customs 75,692,499 drachmai.

The collection of the assigned revenues and the administration of the monopolies is entrusted to a Greek Company, called the "Société de Régie des Revenues affectés au Service de la Dette Publique," which is under the control of the international commission.

Defence.

I. ARMY.

Military service in Greece is compulsory and universal (codified law of 1915, No. 425). It commences in the 20th year, and lasts up to the 51st. The normal term of service in the active army is 3 years for the cavalry and mounted artillery and 2 years for the infantry, &c., followed by 21 years in the first serie of the reserve (20 for the cavalry and mounted artillery) and 8 years in the second serie. The normal annual contingent of recruits is about 35,000.

On August 26, 1922, the Greek army in Asia Minor was attacked by the Kemalists and suffered a disastrous defeat, being driven out of Asia with very heavy losses in men and material. The Kemalists entered Smyrna on September 10. Consequent on this defeat, and on the subsequent revolution, the Greek army is being reorganised and somewhat reduced. In August, 1922, it consisted of 12 divisions, and its strength was 150,000 men.

The Greek cavalry is not organised in divisions, but is distributed by squadrons to the divisions of the army corps. The infantry is organised in regiments of three battalions, three regiments forming the infantry of each division. The field artillery is organised in brigades, each of two regiments. The regiment of artillery is composed of three groups, and each group of three batteries of four guns. The Greek infantry is armed with both the Mannlicher and the Mauser rifle, but some battalions are armed with the Martini. The artillery is armed with the French 75 field gun and the French light and medium howitzer.

II. NAVY.

The Greek Navy is not a force of any considerable importance. The principal vessels are as follows:—

—	Launched	Displacement Tons	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Horse Power	Max. Speed Knots
			Belt In.	Gun In.				
Averoff. . .	1910	10,118	8	6½	4 9·2; 8 7·5in. . .	3	19,000	24
Kilkis ¹ . .	1905	13,000	9	12	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 8 7in.	2	14,000	17
Lemnos . .		2,600	—	—	2 6in.; 4 4in. . .	2	6,500	20
Helle ² . .	1912							

¹ Purchased 1914 from the U.S. Navy.

² Cruiser purchased 1914 from China.

The old battleships, *Spetsai*, *Hydra*, and *Psara*, 5,000 tons, have latterly been used in the training service. There are 10 destroyers, 6 modern torpedo boats, 2 submarines, and a variety of miscellaneous craft. To these were added the ex-Austrian destroyer *Ulan*, and (for police duties only) 6 surrendered torpedo boats.

Preliminary work was done on the new arsenal intended to take the place of the establishment at Salamis. The cost of the new work was estimated at 2,800,000*l*. A British Naval Mission, under Rear-Admiral Aubrey Smith, was charged with the reorganisation of the Greek Navy.

Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the economic life is directly dependent on the products of the soil. Of the total area only one-fifth is cultivable. The total area (old Greece) is 6,429,610 hectares (15,881,136 acres), made up as follows: 1,286,583 hectares (3,177,860 acres) is cultivated land; 5,055,122 hectares (12,486,151 acres) is covered by mountains; and 87,905 hectares (217,125 acres) occupied by lakes and marshes.

The deforestation of Greece progresses steadily and in every part of the country. The pine woods in Attica steadily decrease by cutting and by fires, but great efforts for re-afforestation and proper forest administration are being made.

By the draining of Lake Copais, an area of about 53,000 acres has been acquired for agricultural purposes. Irrigation and drainage canals, farm roads and buildings are being constructed, tree planting is undertaken, and the breed of cattle is being improved.

While there are a few large proprietors in Greece, the land is to a large extent in the hands of peasant proprietors and *métayer* farmers, among whom the large estates, on which they live and work, are being divided. On the whole, agriculture is in a backward state, chiefly because of the dryness of the climate, the scarcity of rivers which may be utilised for irrigation, the system of payment of rent in kind, and by the lack of co-operative societies and agricultural banks. The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which covers vast districts. Patras is the great currant centre. The yield for 1920 was 95,000 tons. Thirty-three thousand *stremmata* (*streumma*=0.2471 acre) of currant plantations have been uprooted in accordance with a law to limit the production of currants.

The acreage and production of the chief crops for two years were as follows:—

	Area in Acres		Production in Metric Tons	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Wheat . . .	1,080,908	1,089,087	266,936	504,478
Barley . . .	414,442	390,792	118,374	135,108
Maize . . .	468,598	472,556	191,818	199,803
Oats . . .	214,784	161,769	55,548	60,781
Tobacco . . .	92,435	97,596	29,694	31,684
Cotton . . .	25,756	17,569	7,388	4,440
New wine . . .	445,602	350,881	266,650	239,234
Currants . . .	194,700	188,749	130,092	125,194

Olives are abundant, about 717,500 acres are under cultivation; olive oil production in 1922, 11,646,000 gallons. The nut crop in 1921 amounted to 6,376,590 lbs. The fig industry is centred in the port of Calamata. In 1919 the number of oranges grown was 206,412,000, of mandarins, 273,311,000, and of lemons, 163,874,000. Rice is cultivated in Greek Macedonia—Vodena, near Salonika, being the principal centre. Two kinds of cheese are produced in Greece—sliced cheese in brine (commercially known as Fetta cheese) and head cheese. Production in 1921, 14,812,875 lbs. (Fetta cheese, 4,937,625 lbs.)

There were in Greece (1920) 200,802 horses, 129,083 mules, 235,154 asses, 668,114 cattle, 5,811,418 sheep, and 416,221 pigs.

Greece has a great variety of mineral deposits, and there are now in force about 35 mining concessions embracing a total area of nearly 20,000 acres. The ore and other minerals worked include iron, copper, zinc, lead, silver, manganese, aluminium, antimony, tin, nickel, magnesite ore, cobalt, lignite, sulphur ochre, and various other earths. The Laurium district, Thessaly, Eubœa, the Ægean islands and other parts of Greece yield a large output of ores and earths.

The principal mineral output of all Greece for two years is given as follows (in metric tons):—

—	1920	1921	—	1920	1921
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Chromite	4,400	3,775	Lead	23,582	—
Emery	11,009	13,000	Magnesite	75,500	64,200
Iron	3,860	31,880	Nickel	—	—
Manganese iron	—	—	Zinc	2,591	2,100
Iron pyrites	3,240	44,853	Salt	57,285	63,500

Lignite production in 1915 was 39,745 tons; in 1916, 116,946 tons; in 1917, 157,956 tons; in 1918, 208,797 tons; in 1919, 182,006 tons; and 1920, 187,196 tons.

Industry is making considerable progress in Greece. The leading industrial products are olive oil, wine, textiles, leather, and soap. The industrial census of 1917 showed that the country had 2,213 factories, employing 36,124 hands, and valued at 260,363,647 drachmai. In the cotton mills of Greece there are 169,000 spindles and 2,245 looms, in 82 factories, employing 10,875 hands.

Commerce.

Value of the commerce of Greece (25 drachmai = 1l.):—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	8,923,019	29,356,283	62,332,957	85,241,532	69,024,194
Exports	4,505,063	11,874,410	29,074,410	26,564,505	37,906,140

Principal special imports and exports in 1920 and 1921 :—

CATEGORIES.	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
Living Animals	22,330,707	37,511,248	436,923	39,410
Animal Food Products	67,153,461	42,909,575	19,782,397	29,252,413
Products of the Fisheries	54,118,200	48,117,479	1,155,578	2,360,454
Agricultural Products	466,658,712	511,878,771	396,245,339	683,094,182
Oils	24,298,573	14,015,064	18,634,108	69,468,129
Forest Products	53,137,013	55,438,419	12,358,086	8,442,006
Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs	5,459,850	3,231,218	2,272,666	2,130,050
Crude Metals and Ores	154,122,236	151,236,338	75,716,558	19,307,164
Medicinal and Chemical Products	187,462,687	105,877,983	15,875,897	28,424,862
Hides, Skins, Leather, Bones, and Manufactures thereof	77,548,308	57,825,787	12,660,944	7,724,937
Furniture and Manufactures of Wood	6,978,183	5,351,185	504,458	1,228,576
Confectionery's Products, etc.	90,511,925	101,011,818	3,977,428	2,344,640
Wines, Spirits, and Beverages	6,165,965	8,285,404	30,500,013	31,080,061
Yarns and Textiles	544,408,844	351,061,094	51,623,423	45,276,366
Hemp Yarns and Goods, Hats, etc.	66,101,720	32,880,167	5,243,880	3,650,181
Earthenware and Glassware	39,407,695	19,199,403	1,041,347	691,307
Metals and Ores and Manufactures thereof	111,321,579	75,967,086	8,637,438	3,409,530
Musical and Scientific Instruments	30,728,435	14,486,843	339,567	1,973,315
Paper and Printed Matter, Engraving, etc.	31,614,674	29,722,145	659,655	716,443
Miscellaneous and Unclassified	91,473,544	59,597,850	10,705,942	7,660,177
Total	2,131,038,321	1,725,604,877	664,112,647	947,728,503

The trade was distributed, by principal countries, as follows :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
Great Britain	522,511,457	293,516,446	121,057,896	201,116,415
Egypt	63,765,716	54,656,872	54,327,696	66,847,096
United States	478,341,309	393,325,276	91,417,434	174,594,044
Austria-Hungary	5,633,521	5,406,595	387,005	8,562,153
Belgium	42,169,333	54,268,080	30,126,714	13,179,703
Bulgaria	2,993,388	16,20,154	22,149,002	7,559,672
France	212,503,110	134,930,692	31,662,068	29,660,670
Germany	26,014,551	83,836,928	56,704,488	139,902,853
Switzerland	16,553,516	7,614,076	3,447,928	1,175,097
Italy	217,800,378	155,533,007	50,723,513	52,727,016
Netherlands	52,669,892	44,744,871	42,401,247	64,098,467
Rumania	21,258,774	51,200,953	5,611,847	15,952,829
Russia	11,684,445	4,462,549	135,537	63,400
Serbia	29,750,342	64,564,874	3,447,948	49,631,778
Turkey	59,991,580	34,634,030	53,881,450	49,878,866
Spain	40,736,918	21,784,501	169,585	901,488
Sweden	16,754,692	10,325,979	9,694,617	352,689
Norway	1,258,069	2,392,012	543,329	3,081,910
All other countries	308,583,000	291,423,482	37,169,682	68,440,354
Total	2,131,038,321	1,725,604,877	664,112,647	947,728,503

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) is currants, the value of which amounted in 1921 to

3,059,120*l*. Other articles of import in 1921 were:—iron ore (including chrome), 56,031*l*.; raisins, 236,282*l*.; tobacco, 249,803*l*. Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1921, cotton piece goods were valued at 1,368,376*l*.; woollens, 571,151*l*.; coal, 492,094*l*.; iron and steel, 216,553*l*.; machinery, 220,271*l*.

The total trade between Greece and the United Kingdom for 5 years was as follows:—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Greece to U.K.	2,329,688	10,440,500	6,815,805	4,034,230	4,012,911
Exports to Greece from U.K.	1,048,804	6,914,713	12,783,304	5,876,761	3,795,658

Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece on January 1, 1922, had 1,093 sailing vessels of 119,000 tons and 440 steamers of 417,000 tons. In 1921, 3,289 steamers of 4,208,063 tons, and 674 sailing vessels of 66,852 tons entered the ports of Greece, while 3,265 steamers of 3,751,104 tons, and 633 sailing vessels of 54,008 tons cleared all the ports.

Internal Communications.

There are about 49,838 miles of roads in Old and New Greece. There is a canal (opened November 9, 1893) across the Isthmus of Corinth (about 4 miles). In 1920, 2,968 steamers of 1,571,571 tons and 2,502 sailing vessels of 60,953 tons passed through the canal.

Railways open for traffic in 1920 for a length of about 1,470 miles. Principal lines:—Hellenic Railway, 275 miles; Piræus-Athens-Peloponnesus railway, 456 miles; the Thessalian Railway, 142 miles; Athens-Piræus railway, 6 miles; Attica Railway, 51 miles; North-Western Railway, 46 miles; Salonica-Gevgheli, 49 miles; Salonica-Monastir, 136 miles; Salonica-Dedeagats, 215 miles. Before the war with Turkey (1912-13) Greece was completely isolated by land from the rest of Europe, but on May 8, 1916, the railway was completed between Gida, on the Salonica-Monastir line, and Papapul, on the Thessalian frontier, a distance of 56 miles, whereby Greece was linked up with the European railroads. The railway system has been extended by the inclusion of the lines in Western and Eastern Thrace. The Government has also purchased from England for two million francs the Salonika-Angista-Stavros line, 75 miles long, which was built by the British during the war. The lines are State-owned and State-controlled, except the Piræus-Athens, Attica, North-Western, and Thessalian Railways.

The telegraph lines in 1920 had a length of 10,565 miles, with 20,186 miles of wire and 3,973 miles of cable. The number of offices was 349. They despatched 3,906,000 inland telegrams, 1,216,000 international, and 845,000 official. Total, 5,967,000.

In 1920 there were 4,914 miles of telephone lines belonging to 6 urban systems, the number of subscribers 2,874.

Of post offices there existed at the end of 1920, 938, and there passed through the post in that year :—Service of the interior :—letters, 28,894,000 ; post-cards, 2,985,000 ; printed matter, journals and samples, 15,987,000 ; postal orders, 455,000 ; parcels, 367,000. Service of the exterior :—letters and post-cards, 22,576,000 ; printed matter and journals, 2,451,000 ; postal orders, 28,000 ; parcels, 168,000.

Banking and Credit.

The nominal value of the Greek coinage (minted in Paris) put in circulation since 1866 has been : gold, in 1876, 1,000,000 drachmai ; in 1884, 11,000,000 drachmai ; total gold, 12,000,000 drachmai ; silver, up to 1910, 26,262,865 drachmai, nearly all of which had disappeared from circulation during the period when the agio on gold made it profitable to export to other countries of the Latin Union ; bronze, up to 1883, 6,816,065 drachmai ; nickel, 1893-95, 3,000,000 drachmai. Since 1910 the silver currency has been restored by the repatriation from other countries of the Latin Union of 4,548,024 drachmai, in good condition, and by coin (at Paris) of 9,451,976 drachmai. Owing to the war 1 and 2 drachmai notes as well as 50 and 10 lepta notes have been issued to meet the scarcity of currency. There are also 20, 10, and 5 lepta coins made of a mixture of nickel and tin, and bronze coins of 10 and 5 lepta.

The National Bank (founded in 1841) was authorised to issue forced currency notes to the amount of 73,000,000 drachmai. This privilege was extended to December 31, 1930, and by an agreement with the Government made on December 6, 1914, these privileges were extended to the new territories as from January 1, 1915. On December 31, 1921, the notes of the National Bank amounted to 2,507,638,010 drachmai.

The Bank of Piræus, with a capital of a million sterling, was founded in October, 1916, by a number of shipowners for the purpose of financing maritime ventures. Other banks are the Commercial Bank (capital 15,000,000 drachmai), the Central Bank (capital 3,500,000 drachmai), the Bank of Athens (capital 48,000,000 drachmai), the Bank of the Orient (capital 25,000,000 drachmai), the Popular Bank (capital 1,600,000 drachmai), the Bank of National Economy (capital 10,000,000 drachmai), the Industrial Bank (capital 15,000,000 drachmai), the Maritime Bank (capital 10,000,000 drachmai), and the General Bank (capital 3,000,000 drachmai). Total deposits in all the banks in 1920, 2,298,881,814 drachmai.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Greece entered the Latin Monetary Union in 1868.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *leptá*, is equivalent to the French franc (25·225 francs = 1*l.* sterling). 100 new drachmai = 112 old drachmai.

By Royal decree of January 30, 1893, the gold coins of Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and the United States are accepted by the Treasury and by private persons as legal tender, one-fourth per cent. being deducted from their nominal value.

In September, 1898, it was announced that it had been decided to introduce the metric system as regards measures of length, weight, and capacity. In 1922 the metric system was made compulsory. The use of the Gregorian Calendar has been authorised as from February 1, 1923.

For old system of weights and measures, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1922, p. 998.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Demetrius Caclamanos (appointed October 10, 1922).

Minister Resident and Counsellor.—Constantin Collas.

First Secretary.—Georges V. Mélas, C.V.O.

Acting Secretary.—D. Sofianos.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Panas, C.M.G.

Acting Consul-General.—D. Inglessis.

There are consular officers of Greece at London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and various other towns.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

H.M. Representative at Athens.—Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B., C.B.E. (appointed November 25, 1921).

Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires.—C. H. Bentinck.

Secretaries.—C. W. E. Cradock Hartopp and Capt. J. H. F. McEwen.

Commercial Secretary.—E. C. D. Rawlins.

Naval Attaché.—Commander R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Colonel E. S. Hoare-Nairne, C.B., C.M.G.

Consul-General at Salonica.—R. A. Fontana.

There are also British Consular representatives at Athens, Candia, Canea, Cephalonia, Corfu, Mitylene, Patras, Samos, Santorin, Volo, and Zante.

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed part for twenty-six years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed December, 1879, and modified October, 1885, November, 1887, October, 1889, and July, 1903. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of representatives (one for every 20,000 inhabitants) chosen by universal suffrage for four years, and a Council of State of 13 members, partly elected by the National Assembly, partly appointed by the President of the Republic. The executive is vested in a President, elected for six years.

President of the Republic.—General José María Orellana (March, 1922, to March, 1928).

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of seven departments—of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Hacienda and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Fomento, War, and Agriculture.

Area and Population.

Area, estimated at 48,290 English square miles. • In 1903 the population was 1,842,134; and according to the 1920 census it was 2,004,900. About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments.

Capital of the Republic and seat of the government was Guatemala, with 91,380 inhabitants (1921), almost all *ladinos* or descendants of Europeans. Earthquakes from December 25, 1917, to January 24, 1918, completely destroyed the city. Other towns are Quezaltenango, 35,000, Coban, 30,770, and Totonicapan, 28,310. A boundary convention with Honduras of March, 1905, was extended to March 1, 1915, and a New Convention was signed and ratified in 1915.

Religion and Instruction.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion; but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship. Guatemala has an archbishopric.

Education is free, and obligatory for all children between 6 and 14 years of age. In 1922 there were 2,218 Government schools, including 921 public schools for boys, 1,084 for girls, 90 private schools for boys, and 123 private schools for girls. The number of pupils enrolled in 1922 was 76,970 and the average attendance was 66,282. On May 2, 1918, the Government promulgated a decree establishing the University of Guatemala, which is to be known as the "Universidad Nacional." The University was opened on September 15, 1918. The National Central Institute confers degrees which are recognised in all the Central American Republics. Among the other institutions are a School of Handicraft for Women, a National Conservatoire of Music, and a School of Art. Total estimated expenditure on education in 1922–23, 50,806,700 pesos. The national library contains 19,400 volumes. •

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered in a supreme court, 6 appeal courts, and 26 courts of first instance. In all the municipalities there are Justices of Peace.

Finance.

Ordinary revenue and expenditure in currency (186 paper dollars = £1 in 1917; 194 = £1 in 1916; 216 = £1 in 1921):—

—	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21 ¹	1921-22
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Revenue	135,471,585	110,937,325	127,249,490	168,482,214	256,261,970
Expenditure	131,413,218	77,666,023	101,028,476	195,714,577	387,365,234

¹ Estimates.

On December 31, 1921, the outstanding amount of the 4 per cent. External Debt of 1895 was 1,096,040*l.*; certificates in respect of unpaid interest, 844,603*l.*; total, 1,940,643*l.* The internal debt on December 31, 1921, amounted to 157,700,000 dollars currency and 1,381,570 dollars gold.

Defence.

The military force of Guatemala, as reorganised, numbers 85,535 officers and men when mobilised. The reserve army consists of 40,575, divided into 81 battalions. All male citizens are liable to conscription from 18 to 50.

Military budget 1922-23, 66,978,635 paper pesos.

Production and Industry.

The Cordilleras divide Guatemala into two unequal drainage areas, of which the Atlantic is much the greater. The Pacific slope, though comparatively narrow, is exceptionally well watered and fertile between the altitudes of 1,000 and 5,000 feet, and is the most densely settled part of the Republic. The Atlantic slope is sparsely populated and has little of commercial importance beyond the timber cutting of the Peten, coffee cultivation of Coban region, and banana raising of the Motagua Valley and Lake Izabal district.

By the National Land Law of 1894, the State lands (except those on the frontiers and the sea-shore) were divided into lots for sale, the maximum allotment permitted to one person being 15 caballarias (or about 1,687 acres); and these cannot be sold under ten years. In December, 1915, the state took over all the ore lands in the country, and such land may be exploited only under leasehold. The forest area has an extent of 1,316,482 acres.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. The most important crop is coffee, of which there are 1,500 plantations under cultivation, covering an area of 220,686 acres in 1921, and containing some 450,000,000 coffee trees. The quantity exported in 1921 was 92,208,340 pounds. Germans own and control between 30 and 40 per cent. of the coffee plantations of Guatemala. Next to coffee, sugar is the most important crop; the area in 1921 was 54,270 acres. The quantity exported in 1921 was 14,518,903 pounds. Other crops in 1921 were 6,318 acres of rice, 477,446 acres of maize, 19,150 acres of bananas. In 1921 3,988,575 bunches of bananas were exported. Of the smaller crops, area in 1921, beans, 31,114 acres, wheat, 33,188 acres, and potatoes, 2,690 acres.

The department of Petén is rich in mahogany and dye woods, for which there is a ready market in the United States. Petén is also the centre of the chicle (gum) industry; in 1921, 787,641 lbs. were exported. Cotton is grown in small quantities. On the high plateaux the area of the cattle-grounds (potreros) is about 758,640 acres. In 1921 there were estimated to be in the Republic 296,995 head of cattle, 62,648 horses and mules, 105,464 sheep, and 40,791 pigs.

There are silver, gold, copper, iron and lead mines, but owing to the lack of transport, mining is little developed. Chrome was discovered in 1916. In 1919-20 the ferro-chromium mines of the department of Jalapa produced 2,241,341 kilos; of Estrada Cabrera, 11,352 kilos. The mines of Santa Rosa produced 680,770 kilos of mineral ore; the lead mines of Huehuetenango produced 1,249 quintals.

Commerce.

Value of the commerce in pounds sterling for 5 years :—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	1,798,314	1,326,800	2,246,164	2,909,995	2,139,218
Exports . . .	1,561,946	2,263,800	4,483,827	3,620,559	2,428,165

The values of the principal imports and exports in U.S. dollars for 2 years were :—

Imports	1920	1921	Exports	1920	1921
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Cotton . . .	4,708,948	2,915,879	Coffee . . .	13,942,083	9,220,833
Foodstuffs . . .	784,156	463,173	Chicle . . .	259,571	252,045
Linen, hemp, and jute . . .	411,348	294,432	Timber . . .	451,011	526,442
Paper, etc. . .	416,924	338,555	Hides . . .	398,558	183,130
Iron and Steel . .	1,261,609	1,289,259	Bananas . . .	990,138	1,196,672
Leather . . .	428,230	139,713	Sugar . . .	1,070,373	290,378
			Honey . . .	32,849	48,906
Total (including all others). . .	14,549,977	10,696,089	Total (including all others) . . .	18,102,799	12,140,826

In 1921 imports from Great Britain amounted to 1,897,650 dollars; from the United States, 6,532,170 dollars; from France, 4,428,229 dollars; and from Germany, 1,109,951 dollars.

Total trade between Guatemala and the U.K. for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Guatemala to U.K.	—	315,291	270,189	104,425	141,192
Exports to Guatemala from U.K.	281,416	397,983	897,427	385,238	392,548

Shipping and Communications.

In 1921, 493 vessels of 709,517 tons (212 of 406,612 tons being American, and 85 of 106,394 tons British) entered and 495 vessels of 711,356 tons cleared the ports of the Republic. The chief ports on the Atlantic side are Puerto Barrios and Livingston; on the Pacific side, San José, Champerico, and Ocos.

The International Railway of Central America was incorporated in 1912 and represents a consolidation of the Guatemala Railway (195 miles), the Guatemala Central Railway (139 miles), the Occidental Railway (51 miles), and the Ocos Railway (22 miles). The company's main lines at present extend from Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City, a distance of 194.5 miles, thence to San José de Guatemala, on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 74 miles. The company receives subsidies from the Governments of Guatemala and Salvador, and controls a railway mileage of 652 miles. The Salvador division of 40 miles is operated separately. The Government of Guatemala may purchase the lines after the year 2002 at a price to be decided by arbitration. The lines located in Salvador may be purchased after June, 1978, by the Government of that country at an arbitrated price. After the year 2006 Salvador will receive the lines without indemnity. In 1914 the International Railways of Central America acquired by purchase a 60-mile railroad extending from Santa Maria, on the main line between Guatemala City and San José de Guatemala, to Las Cruces. The same year it built an extension from Las Cruces to Ayutla, a distance of 45 miles. Ayutla is on the border of Mexico; Suchiate, in Mexico, being on the other side of the river Suchiate, which forms the boundary between the two countries. Although the road was constructed in 1914, through freight and passenger traffic between Guatemala City and Ayutla was not inaugurated until October 1, 1916. The International Railways of Central America has also projected a line to run south-east from Santa Maria to Santa Ana in Salvador. It is stated that when this and other lines in Central America, projected or under construction, are completed, a direct through route will be afforded between Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Panama and Colon, extending along the western portion of Central America through the five Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

There are few good roads, and many bridges have been recently built, but away from the railway most of the traffic is on mule-back. In November, 1916, a concession was granted to a company for the construction of an intra-coastal canal, to be known as the Chiquimulilla Canal, skirting the Pacific Coast of Guatemala and extending 80 miles from San José to the Esclaves River, but the work has not yet been started.

There were in 1917, 423 post-offices, through which passed 17,285,844 letters, &c. In 1920 the national telegraph lines had a length of 4,512 miles, and the telephones 416 miles. There were 262 telegraph and 252 telephone offices. Number of telegrams sent in 1920, 1,523,512.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On April 11, 1918, the National Assembly established a National Bank (Banco Nacional Privilegiado), with headquarters in the City of Guatemala. The principal functions of this bank is the making of agricultural loans, aiding in the reconstruction of the national capital and of other towns damaged by earthquakes, and co-operating in the settlement of economic questions. The funds of the bank are to consist of money subscribed by the Government and the proceeds of the sale of shares to national and foreign capitalists who

may desire to participate in the enterprise. The President of the Republic is authorised to negotiate and conclude such financial arrangements, either at home or abroad, as he may deem necessary or expedient in establishing and operating the bank.

On June 30, 1921, the position of the Banks of Guatemala was as follows:—(1) The Bank of Guatemala (1895), capital, 10,000,000 pesos; paid-up capital, 2,500,000 pesos; reserve, 20,967,495 pesos. (2) The International Bank of Guatemala (1877), subscribed capital, 2,000,000 pesos; reserve fund, 3,931,175 pesos. (3) The American Bank (1895), paid-up capital, 4,000,000 pesos; reserve fund, 8,400,000 pesos. (4) The Western Bank (Banco de Occidente) of Quezaltenango (1881), capital, 2,000,000 pesos; paid-up capital, 1,650,000 pesos; reserve fund, 35,188,742 pesos. (5) Banco Agrícola Hipeuario, capital, 5,000,000 pesos; reserve fund, 3,264,000 pesos. (6) Colombiano, capital, 4,250,000 pesos; reserve fund, 14,227,522 pesos. On June 30, 1922, there were in circulation 367,435,298 pesos in paper money issued by the banks.

The silver peso or dollar is not now current, the money in use being paper or fractional nickel and copper coin.

The *Dollar or Peso*, of 100 *Centavos*, weight, 25 grammes, '900 fine; nominal value, 4s. Nickel coins are the *real*, nominal value 6d., and the half and quarter real. Copper coins (introduced in 1915) are 25 and 12½ centavos. In 1917, 1,200,000 of the former and 2,468,000 of the latter were coined.

The Spanish <i>Libra</i> of 16 ounces . . .	= 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i> of 25 libras . . .	= 25·35 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i> of 4 arrobas . . .	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Tonclada</i> of 20 quintals . . .	= 18·10 cwt.
„ <i>Fanega</i> . . .	= 1½ imperial bushels.

The metric system has been officially adopted.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Don Manuel Arroyo. (Appointed 1920).

Secretary.—Don Jorge Garcia Granados.

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Grimsby.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister and Consul-General.—The Legation is closed (February, 1923).

There is a British Consul at Quezaltenango; Vice-Consuls at Livingston, Puerto Barrios, and San José.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, was proclaimed independent January 1, 1804, and is now governed under a Constitution ratified on June 12, 1918. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Deputies on the basis of one member for each 60,000 inhabitants, members being chosen for 2 years by direct popular vote, and in a Senate of 15 members chosen for 6 years likewise by direct vote of the people. Citizens over 21 enjoy the franchise. The President is elected for 4 years by the two Chambers in joint session. Members of both houses are paid a monthly salary of 150 dollars throughout the year.

President of the Republic.—Louis Borno; elected April 10, 1922; assumed office, May 15, 1922.

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President, by five Secretaries of State. The President receives an annual salary of 24,000 dollars.

In November, 1915, both Houses of the Haitian Congress ratified the treaty with the United States establishing a virtual protectorate by the United States over Haiti.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Republic of *Santo Domingo*—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles.

The inhabitants were estimated to number 960,000 in 1887; the ecclesiastical estimate, based on parish registers, in 1909 put the number at 2,029,700. In 1912 the estimated population was 2½ millions. The majority of them are negroes; there are also great numbers of Mulatto Haitians, the descendants of the former French settlers. There are about 5,000* foreigners, of whom about 10 per cent. are white. Capital; Port-au-Prince, with 120,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. Cape Haiti has an estimated population of about 15,000; Jacmel, 20,000; Cayes about 15,000; Gonaïves, 8,000; Port de Paix, 5,000. The official language of the country is French, though most of the common people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion is Roman Catholicism. There is an archbishop with 4 suffragan bishops. The Catholic clergy are French. Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 15 inspectors' districts. The sum allotted for public instruction amounts to nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually, but the educational system is still very imperfect, especially in rural districts. In 1910 education was made compulsory. In the 6 national lycées in 1920-21 there were 650 pupils, and in 10 private secondary schools 2,792 pupils. There were in the 11 national primary schools in charge of friars 3,260 pupils divided among 66 classes, and in 32 in charge of nuns there were 4,782 pupils. There were also 29 school-teachers who are laymen and are visited by the friars as supervisors. During the 1920-21 school year 15 private rural primary schools had 530 pupils, and 38 private city primary schools 2,951; 563 national rural primary schools, 18,187 pupils; 105 religious schools, 5,857 pupils; 118 girls' primary schools, 10,481 pupils; 100 boys' schools, 8,331 pupils; and 10 half-time schools, 963 pupils. In 1921 there was created the University of Haiti.

Justice.

Justice is administered by a Court of Cassation and by lower courts. All the judges are nominated by the President and are irremovable.

Finance.

The revenue of Haiti is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold on exports and imports. The largest portion of the expenditure is for debt charges.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for two years:—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	U.S. Gold dollars	Currency gourdes	U.S. Gold dollars	Currency gourdes
1918-19	5,115,930	3,013,958	2,349,880	4,534,121
1919-20	5,608,414	5,011,703	3,748,498	4,602,494

The budget for 1919-20 has also been adopted for the fiscal year 1920-21.

On December 31, 1921, the total debt of Haiti amounted to 17,871,470 dollars, made up of the 87,023,425 francs debt, equivalent to 6,971,874 dollars, 1 971,029 dollars internal bonds; 3,275,379 dollars interior debt; and 5,668,188 dollars floating debt.

Defence.

An armed constabulary (Gendarmerie d'Haiti), both urban and rural, was instituted in 1916. The officers are drawn from the United States Marine Corps. The establishment consists of 110 officers and 2,688 non-commissioned officers and men. A coastguard service of one armed auxiliary schooner is attached to the constabulary.

Production.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, and the most important product is coffee of excellent quality, but the export duty (3 cents gold per lb.) is so considerable as to hamper the development of its cultivation. Cocoa is grown extensively and cotton is exported in increasing quantities. The cultivation of tobacco is extending, and a cigar and cigarette factory is successful. Sugar is likewise grown, and there are 4 sugar-making establishments. An extensive sugar central, founded with American capital, has been constructed near Port-au Prince. Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported: the rum is of a superior quality. Logwood is an important product, and other valuable woods are now exported. Cattle breeding is neglected.

Haiti possesses considerable mineral resources quite undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone and porphyry are found but are little worked. Some effort has been made to work copper mines in the last few years, and concessions have been granted for mining coal, iron, and copper.

Commerce.

Imports and Exports for 4 years:—

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1916-17	1,661,369	1,692,968	1919-20	27,398,411	18,990,032
1918-19	17,117,608	21,400,044	1920-21	11,957,205	4,953,570

The values of imports into Haiti from various countries for the year 1920-21 were as follows:—From the United States, 9,543,010 dollars (79.81 per cent.); from Great Britain, 818,756 dollars (6.84 per cent.); from France, 1,137,589 dollars (9.51 per cent.). Of the exports, 1,603,652 dollars went to the United States (32.37 per cent.); 2,511,586 dollars to France (50.70 per cent.); and 179,300 dollars to the United Kingdom (3.61 per cent.).

Total trade between Haiti and the U.K. for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	18,074	161,981	158,292	135,359	213,636
Exports . . .	71,812	216,868	437,323	102,406	188,927

Shipping and Communications.

In 1919 there entered and cleared at the ports of the Republic 988 steam vessels of 90,566 tons, and 481 sailing ships of 923 tons. Several lines of steamers (French, Dutch, and Norwegian) connect the ports of Haiti with New York.

Port-au-Prince is connected with Cape Haiti by a road 169 miles long, and with Mirebalais and Lascahobas by a road 33 miles long. A light railway has been constructed from Port-au-Prince to Lake Assuéi (28 miles), and to Léogane (22 miles), but the traffic is small. A concession has been granted the 'National Railroad Company of Hayti' for a railroad from Cape Haiti to Port-au-Prince, now in construction. Total length of line, 64 miles. Port-au-Prince has 5 miles of tramway.

The principal towns are connected by the Government telegraph system. A cable runs from the Mole St. Nicholas to Santiago de Cuba and from the Mole to Port-au-Prince, and also to Cape Haiti, whence it runs to Puerto Plata (Santo Domingo) and to South America.

There are 31 post offices. Haiti joined the Postal Union in 1880. Length of telegraph lines, 124 miles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti, established October 21, 1910, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs, undertakes to render services to the Government in respect of loans and other matters. In 1916, the National City Bank of New York purchased control over this bank. In 1919 the Royal Bank of Canada established a branch at Port-au-Prince.

The *Gourde*, or dollar, nominal value, 4s. Nickel coins are 50-, 20-, 10- and 5-centime pieces, and bronze 3-, 2-, and 1-centime pieces. The money in circulation consists of paper money, 7,394,972 gourdes; nickel coins, 7,000,000 gourdes; bronze coins, 245,000 gourdes; treasury bonds, 1,468,437 gourdes; total, 16,108,409 gourdes. It is estimated there are also 2,100,000 dollars in American gold in circulation. The bank notes are to be issued by the Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti under the control of the Haitian Government. In 1917 the premium on gold as against Haitian gourdes was stationary at 400 per cent., at which rate the local currency has been stabilised.

The metric system of weights and measures came into use officially on October 1, 1920, and by a presidential decree of May 9, 1922, was made obligatory in all operations after July 1, 1922.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Secretary of Legation.—Abel Théard, Chargé d'Affaires.

Consul.—Maurice Erdmann.

There are Consuls at Belfast, Cardiff, Cork, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Southampton, Grimsby, Dundee, Glasgow.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

Consul and Chargé d'Affaires.—J. E. M. Carvell.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

On September 15, 1821, the State of Honduras declared its independence of Spain and set up as a Republic which is governed under a charter proclaimed October, 1894. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies consisting of 42 members, chosen for 4 years directly by popular vote, in the ratio of one per 10,000 inhabitants. It meets for 60 days on January 1 each year. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for 4 years, and holding office from February 1st.

President.—General Rafael Lopez Gutierrez (1920-1924).

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of six ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Relations, Government and Justice, War, Treasury and Public Credit, Public Works and Agriculture, and Instruction.

Area and Population.

Area about 44,275 English square miles, with a population, on January 1, 1922, of 662,422, according to official figures, or 14.9 inhabitants to the square mile. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians with an admixture of Spanish blood. On the north coast there is a considerable proportion of negroes. The Republic is divided into 17 departments. La Mosquitia is still practically unexplored and is inhabited by native races who speak no Spanish. The capital of Honduras is Tegucigalpa, with 38,950 inhabitants in 1920. Other towns are

Pespire, 7,132 ; Nacaome, 8,152 ; La Esperanza, 11,453 ; Santa Rosa, 10,574 ; Choluteca, 8,065 ; San Pedro Sula, 7,820. The main ports are Amapala on the Pacific, and, on the Atlantic, Puerto Cortez (2,500), Omoa (1,000), La Ceiba, Trujillo, Puerto Castilla, Roatan, and Tela. Amapala, on Tiger Island, is 3 hours by gasoline launch from San Lorenzo on the mainland, where an automobile road starts for Tegucigalpa 81½ miles (130 kilometres) distant.

Vital statistics in 1920 :—Births, 17,435 (9,038 boys and 8,397 girls) ; deaths, 11,531 (5,953 males and 5,578 females) ; surplus of births, 5,904.

Religion, Instruction, Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom to all creeds, and the State does not contribute to the support of any. Instruction is free, compulsory (from 7 to 15 years of age), and entirely secular. In 1921 there were 922 schools, with 1,241 teachers. In 1921 there were 88,453 children of school age, of whom 39,000 attended school. The percentage of children who could neither read nor write was 56 per cent. The expenditure for education in 1921 was 509,840 pesos. At Tegucigalpa there is a National University with 98 students in 1921, also a military school, and at Comayagua there is a school of jurisprudence. For secondary instruction the Government maintains a Central Institute at Tegucigalpa, and subsidised colleges in the departments. To these colleges nine normal schools are annexed.

The Judicial power resides in the Supreme Court with five judges chosen directly by the people for 4 years ; four Appeal Courts, and departmental and local judges.

Finance.

The revenue is mainly derived from customs, and from spirit, explosives, and tobacco monopolies. For the years stated, ending July 31, the revenue and expenditure are given as follows (the silver peso is legally fixed at one-half the value of an American dollar).

—	1918-19 ¹	1919-20 ¹	1920-21 ²	1921-22 ²	1922-23 ³
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	794,114	1,003,346	951,491	834,350 ³	912,379 ³
Expenditure . . .	823,775	1,165,587	960,546	834,350 ³	912,379 ³

¹ Peso converted at 3s.

² Peso converted at 2s. 6d.

³ Estimates.

On December 31, 1921, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans contracted as follows : 1867, 78,800*l.* and 900,700*l.* ; 1869, 2,176,570*l.* ; 1870, 2,242,500*l.* ; amounting to 5,398,570*l.* The arrears of interest to January¹ 1, 1921, amount to 22,326,112*l.* ; total, 27,724,682*l.* No interest has been paid since 1872. The bonds of this debt were floated to build a Trans-oceanic railway, but the scheme ended in a complete failure. Afterwards the Government took over the railway.

The internal debt on July 31, 1921, amounted to 3,777,000 silver dollars, an increase of 222,018 silver dollars over the preceding year.

Defence.

Every citizen of Honduras belongs to the regular army from the age of 21 to 35 ; to the reserves from the age of 35 to 40. Foreigners are exempt from service, naturalised citizens being exempt for 10 years.

Production and Industry.

The chief culture is that of bananas, mostly on the Atlantic coast, where coconuts are also grown. For the year ended July 31, 1922, there were exported 13,516,397 bunches of bananas, Tela being the principal banana-exporting port. The coconut groves of Puerto Sal extend from the Uluá River to the Cuero River, a distance of about 60 miles, and are said to contain over 28,000 fruit-bearing trees. The export of coconuts in 1921 was 10,056,977. Rubber is produced in decreasing quantity ; coffee of fine quality is grown, and the industry is increasing. Tobacco too is grown. While the Department of El Paraíso has become noted for its fine quality of tobacco, the Department of Copan still leads in quantity, producing 75 per cent. of the total amount raised in the Republic (about 2,000,000 pounds annually). This finds a market in the neighbouring Republics and also in Peru. Henequen is being widely planted, the Government having offered a subsidy.

Honduras is essentially a cattle producing country. The total number of farms was 3,658 ; of cattle ranches, 1,561. Cattle breeding is carried on extensively, and dairy farming on a small scale. In 1920 there were within the Republic approximately 500,000 head of cattle, horses, mules, donkeys and pigs, etc.

The mineral resources of Honduras are—gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, some of them being found in almost every department. Gold, bar silver, some copper and lead, and various ores are exported. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found. The production of silver for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1922, was 780,970 ounces, and of gold 2,432 ounces. The chief requisites for the development of the mining industries are capital and facilities for transport.

Straw hats and cigars are manufactured for local consumption. A very good quality of Panama hat is manufactured in the Departments of Copan and Santa Barbara. There is a large number of small factories of all classes in the Republic.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years :—

—	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-2
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	1,435,334	2,079,412	3,858,228	4,180,675	3,201,065
Exports . . .	1,376,079	1,799,322	2,083,418	1,357,147	1,346,601

The exports from Honduras in 1921-22 were : live stock (45,985 U.S. dollars), foodstuffs (4,533,587 dollars), raw materials (33,319 dollars), manufactured articles (37,520 dollars).

COMMUNICATIONS—MONEY, WEIGHTS, MEASURES 1011

The United States takes practically all the exports of Honduras (4,696,253 dollars in 1921-22), and furnishes practically all its imports (10,857,419 dollars).

In February, 1916, Congress agreed to the establishment of a free port, called Puerto Herrera, and built at the point where the Cruta River joins the Bay of Caratasca.

Total trade between Honduras and United Kingdom for 5 years was (according to Board of Trade returns) as follows :—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Honduras . . .	—	540	12,302	38,768	461,688
Exports to Honduras . . .	64,259	72,278	331,816	126,287	147,586

The transport of fruit, &c., to the United States is effected largely by steamships, some of them built for the purpose.

Communications.

In general, travelling and transport are accomplished by means of mules and ox-carts. Slow improvements in road-making and repairing continue to be made. There is a good mail service by automobiles. The two principal roads are the Carretera del Sur from San Lorenzo, on the Pacific Coast, to Tegucigalpa, 84 miles; and the Carretera del Norte, from Tegucigalpa to Comayagua, 63 miles. A third road is being built from Lake Yojoa to Signatepeque, and thence to Comayagua; and a fourth from Tegucigalpa to Juticalpa.

There is a railway of 60 miles (95 kilometres) from Puerto Cortez to Potrerillos; the line, which was taken over by the Government in 1912, has been almost completely overhauled and repaired, and is now in a condition to meet the heavy demands made upon it by the banana crop. The other four railroads are owned and operated by the various fruit companies on the north coast. The Trujillo Railway, which will eventually reach Juticalpa, has about 87 miles completed; the Tela Railway has about 155 miles completed; the Cuyamel Fruit Co. Railway (Department of Cortes) has an extension of 49 miles; and the Vaccaro Brothers' Railway, which is being built towards the town of Yoro, has 160 miles. Total length of line (1921) 556 miles.

In 1920 the country had 877 miles of telephone lines and 4,663 miles of telegraph lines. Number of telephone offices, 664; number of telegraph offices, 277. Number of pieces of mail matter handled in 1920, 4,337,917.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *peso* or *dollar*, of 100 cents, weighing 25 grammes, 900 fine, is the monetary unit. The fractional silver money consists of 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces. The *real* is also in popular use. It is equivalent to 12½ cents. There are 1-cent and 2-cent copper coins. But the currency is at present almost entirely American paper money. The value of the silver peso is legally fixed at one-half the value of an American dollar.

On May 30, 1922, the Government signed a contract for 25 years with the Banco de Honduras (founded in 1889), whereby the Bank becomes the Bank of the Republic, with a capital of 2,000,000 silver pesos, of which the

Government will provide one-fifth. Present and future notes of the Bank will be recognized as currency. The Banco Atlantida (founded in 1913), which belongs mainly to American interests, also operates in the Republic. Its capital is 500,000 gold dollars.

The metric system of weights and measures has been legal since April 1, 1897, but English pounds and yards and the old Spanish system are still in general use :

1 <i>Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 32 inches.
1 <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 25 lb.
1 <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 100 lb.
1 <i>Tonelada</i>	.	.	.	.	.	= 2,000 lb.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Arthur Breen Ryde, London.

There are Consuls at Manchester, Cardiff, Grimsby, Liverpool, Birmingham and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

Minister.—Hugh William Gaisford (resident at Guatemala).

Consul and Chargé d'Affaires at Tegucigalpa.—George Lyall.

There are Consuls at Trujillo and Puerto Cortez.

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HUNGARY.

(KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.)

Constitution and Government.

On October 31, 1918, a revolution broke out in Hungary with the object of establishing a Republic and making the country independent of Austria. On November 13 King Charles issued a letter of abdication, and on November 16, 1918, Hungary was proclaimed an independent Republic (Hungarian People's Republic), of which Count Michael Karolyi became Provisional President. The two Houses of the Legislature were abolished, and their place taken by a Provisional National Assembly. The Karolyi régime continued until March 22, 1919, when the Count resigned in consequence of an Entente note in reference to the boundary between Hungary and Rumania. Count Karolyi's Cabinet was succeeded by a Soviet Government, which proclaimed the dictatorship of the proletariat. An opposition Government was, however, soon set up at Arad and Szeged, which with the assistance of the Rumanian army swept away the Soviet Government, and on August 7, 1919, a National Government was again in the Capital. Elections were held on the basis of universal suffrage in January and February 1920, and as a result a *bloc* composed of parties of the Right was returned to power. The new Parliament proceeded to elect a Regent who as long as the throne is not occupied has to exercise the rights of the King.

Regent.—Admiral Nicholas Horthy de Nagybánya. (Elected March 1, 1920).

At the elections held in May and June, 1922, the following parties were returned :—Government Party, 140 ; Ernész Group, 15 ; Heinrich Group, 2 ; Independents, 9. These form the 166 supporters of the Government. The Opposition is made up of 78 members, including 25 Socialists. Total Members of Parliament, 245.

The Ministry was formed on June 17, 1922, as follows :—

Prime Minister.—Count Stephen Bethlen.

Minister (ad interim) of Foreign Affairs.—Geza Daruvary.

Minister of the Interior.—Ivan Rakovsky.

Minister of Finance.—Tibor Kallay.

Minister of Agriculture.—Stephen Szabó.

Minister of Commerce.—Louis Walko.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Dr. Count Kuno Klebelsberg.

Minister of Justice.—Dr. Geza Daruvary.

Minister of National Defence.—General Alexander Belitska.

Minister of Social Welfare.—Dr. Joseph Vass.

On March 23, 1920, a Government Order was issued that Hungary is a Monarchy, that the official style of the Ministry is 'Royal Hungarian Ministry,' that Hungary should be described as a Monarchy in all official documents, and that the Royal Arms were to be adopted again.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities, which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The communal electoral right is possessed by every male inhabitant over twenty

years of age who for two years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes. The committee consists of members appointed, in the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The counties and cities invested with similar rights are independent municipalities. Each has its council constituted similarly to the representative body of the communes; and the members are elected also for six years. All electors for the Parliament are qualified to vote. In Budapest they must be able to read and write. The executive is in the hands of the official body of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council.

Area and Population.

The Treaty of Trianon, signed on June 4, 1920, and ratified by Hungary on November 13, 1920, mentions in general terms the boundaries of the new State with Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugo-Slavia and Rumania. The exact boundaries with Yugo-Slavia and Rumania are to be determined by a mixed commission. As a result of negotiations with Austria and of the consequent plebiscite, Hungary has obtained Sopron (Oedenburg) in Western Hungary.

The population of Hungary according to the census of 1921 is 7,945,878, and its area 35,790 square miles.

Vital statistics for 1920:—Births, 211,697; marriages, 88,089; deaths, 146,408.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, WITH POPULATION IN 1920.

Budapest (Census Jan. 1, 1921)	1,184,616	Hódmezővásárhely . . .	60,854	Győr . . .	50,035
Szeged . . .	109,896	Miskolcz . . .	57,384	Békéscsaba . . .	46,679
Debreczen . . .	103,228	Újpest . . .	55,825	Nyiregyháza . . .	41,112
Kecskemét . . .	72,768	Kispest . . .	50,244	Erzsébetfalva . . .	40,325

Religion.

Religious toleration is one of the fundamental principles of the Hungarian State. There is perfect equality among all legally recognised religions, which include the Roman and Greek Catholic, the Evangelical (Augsburg and Helvetian), the Unitarian, the Greek-Oriental, the Gregorian-Armenian, the Baptist (since 1905), the Jewish, and the Mohammedan (since 1916). Each has the independent administration of its own affairs.

Instruction.

Public education in Hungary comprises the following grades:—(1) Infant schools; (2) elementary schools; (3) industrial and commercial apprentice schools; (4) higher primary and primary schools; (5) training colleges for teachers; (6) middle or secondary schools: gymnasias and realschools, secondary schools for girls; (7) academies (high schools) of law; (8) institutions for religious education; (9) universities; (10) technical high schools, economic, mining, industrial, and commercial special schools.

School attendance is compulsory for children of six to twelve years. There were in the school year 1918 altogether 1,962 infants' schools and permanent foster-homes with 171,867 infants, and 9 training colleges for female teachers of infant schools.

In Old Hungary there were in the school-year 1917-18, 15,390 elementary

schools with 1,737,860 pupils and 28,893 teachers. The number of primary schools was 553, with 138,068 pupils and 4,425 professors. The number of training colleges for teachers and female teachers for elementary schools was 89, and for primary schools 9.

In the middle schools the curriculum extends over eight years. They are maintained by the State, by the larger communes, or (in the case of the denominational schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, with sometimes a subvention from the State. There were in 1917-1918, 186 gymnasia, with 2,949 teachers and 68,236 pupils; 34 realschools, with 615 teachers and 13,394 pupils, and 47 secondary schools for girls, with 855 teachers and 10,442 pupils.

Hungary has four universities and (since 1919) an independent Faculty of Economics at Budapest (19 professors, about 2,400 students in 1922), all maintained by the State. In the winter semester of the year 1917-18 the University of Budapest had 390 professors and 10,732 students; the University of Kolozsvár, 110 professors and 1,730 students; the Universities of Pozsony (Pressburg) 36 professors and 413 students, and Debreczen 40 professors and 638 students—the last two having been founded in 1912. There are also 42 theological colleges, viz., 26 Roman Catholic, 4 Greek Catholic, 3 Greek Oriental, 7 Protestant, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 140 professors and 1,093 students; and 8 law schools with 61 professors and 1,292 students. The technical high school (polytechnicum) in Budapest has 88 professors and 3,115 students. In the school-year 1917-18 there were 68 high commercial schools separately for boys and girls, 1 industrial school of art, 4 high industrial schools. There were 53 industrial schools.

Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court in Budapest is the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters. As courts of first instance, there are county courts (törvényszékek) with collegiate judgeships; district courts (járásbíróságok) with single judges; and jury courts, (sajtóbíróságok) for press offences, besides an army special court.

Pauperism.

In Hungary poor relief is in the main left to communal administration. In the smaller communes orphans and the indigent are cared for by official guardians and overseers, while in the larger there are poor-houses, the funds being mostly derived from fines and taxes. The number of asylums for paupers and orphans is about 300. The Church and charitable societies also render assistance, and several millions of crowns are annually bestowed in legacies and gifts towards benevolent purposes.

Finance.

Budget estimates for 2 years :—

	1920-21	1921-22
	Korona	Korona
Revenue . . .	10,520,555,804	20,296,193,738
Expenditure . . .	20,210,748,615	26,764,508,209
Deficit . . .	9,690,192,811	6,468,314,471

The ordinary revenue in 1921-22 was given at 18,595,223,070 korona, and the extraordinary revenue at 1,700,970,668 korona, making a total of 20,296,193,738 korona.

Principal items of expenditure (in korona):—Regent's Civil List, 32,230,695; Public debt, 2,825,546,562; Pensions, 517,875,180; Defence, 3,600,000,000; Education, 1,113,770,600.

The public debt of Hungary on December 31, 1920, was given at 54,453,041,000 korona, of which 8,287,835,000 korona are pre-war debt, 32,631,056,000 korona debt incurred during the war, and 13,534,150,000 korona incurred since the armistice.

Defence.

The armed forces of Hungary consist of the National Army, the Police, the Gendarmerie and the Customs Guards.

According to the Treaty of Trianon, Hungary is authorised to maintain an army of 35,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The Treaty laid down that conscription was to be abolished, and consequently recruiting on a voluntary basis has been substituted. All recruits have to undertake to serve in the Army for a minimum period of 12 consecutive years, at least 6 of which are to be with the colours. Officers now serving will continue to do so until they attain the age of 40 years at least. Officers newly appointed must undertake to serve on the active list for a minimum of 20 consecutive years. No reserves or measures for mobilisation are permitted.

Hungary is divided into the following seven military districts:—Budapest, Szombathely, Szekesfehar, Kaposvar, Szeged, Miskolcz, and Debreczen. To each of these districts is allotted a mixed brigade each composed of 1 brigade staff, 1 cavalry squadron, 2 infantry regiments, 1 trench mortar company, 1 field artillery group, 1 cyclist battalion. In addition to the 7 mixed brigades there are the following army troops: 4 hussar regiments, 1 field artillery group, and 3 pioneer battalions.

Hungary has a force of 12,000 gendarmerie and 12,000 police, as well as 4,500 customs guards. The members of this force are under the obligation to serve for a minimum of 6 consecutive years. The authorised armament is as follows:—Gendarmerie: 1 rifle or 1 carbine per man; Police: 1 sword or revolver per man (automatic pistols for 5% of the establishment, *i.e.* 600); Customs Guards: 1 rifle per man.

A force of 3,000 finance guards is also maintained. These are armed with revolvers.

Hungary has no navy or air force, but only eight patrol vessels and ten motor launches on the Danube.

Production and Industry.

The cultivation of the soil is the chief industry of Hungary. The oil is noted for its fertility and the variety of its products. The area and reduction of crops in Hungary in 1920-21 was as follows:—

Crop	Area	Yield	Crop	Area	Yield
	Acres	Quintals		Acres	Quintals
Wheat . . .	2,886,652	14,346,914	Maize . . .	2,166,126	8,052,950
Rye . . .	1,340,425	5,879,867	Tobacco . .	49,200	184,470
Burley . . .	1,183,901	4,661,103	Sugar . . .	102,876	5,429,445
Oats . . .	884,544	3,188,058	Grapes . . .	600,084	—

In Hungary there were in 1920 746,423 horses, 2,221,988 cattle, 1,817,405 sheep, and 3,729,190 pigs.

The total area under forest in Hungary (1920) was 1,357,438 acres.

The production of coal in Hungary was in 1900, 6,575,000 tons; in 1910, 9,036,000 tons; in 1913, 10,274,000 tons; in 1920, 4,956,000 tons; in 1921, 6,119,660 tons. The best quality coal is found in the Mecsek Mountain, in the district of Pecs. Bituminous coal is found at Ajk. Hungary has a considerable number of brown-coal and lignite mines.

Hungary retains important fishery preserves in the Danube and Theiss rivers and in lake Balaton. The latter, situated in the west, is the largest lake in central Europe, being 50 miles long and from 2 to 7 miles broad. Its waters contain plentiful supplies of perch, carp, pike, sheat-fish, shad and other fish. The north shore of Lake Balaton is an important wine-producing district. The best known Hungarian wines come from the hilly country, "Tokay," in the northeast section of New Hungary. Rock salt and the precious metals are also found in the foothill spurs of the Carpathians in this section of Hungary.

The industries of Hungary are based on agriculture. They include milling, distilling, the manufacture of sugar, hemp and flax, and also iron and steel works.

Commerce.

Trade for 2 years is shown as follows :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Million Quintals.	Million Korona.	Million Quintals.	Million Korona.
1920 . .	5.4	24,355	5.2	9,502
1921 . .	23.3	43,024	8.4	22,289

For 1921 imports and exports were as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Million Korona.	Million Korona.
Vegetable products	2,000.3	9,894.5
Animal „	538.8	1,450.9
Mineral „	260.0	45.1
Live animals	512.7	1,339.8
Raw materials for industry and agriculture	3,725.9	1,251.1
Manufactured articles	25,986.3	8,301.6
Total	43,024.0	22,289.0

In 1921, 52 per cent. of the imports came from Czechoslovakia, and 8 per cent. from Austria; of the exports, 57 per cent. went to Austria, and 27 per cent. to Czechoslovakia.

Total trade between Hungary and the United Kingdom in 1922, according to Board of Trade returns :—Imports, 409,535*l.*; Exports, 204,982*l.*

Internal Communications.

The length of railways in Hungary in March, 1922, was 7,230 kilometres

or 4,493 miles, of which 1,858 are owned by the State. Of the total 965 kilometres or 598 miles are double track.

Number of Hungarian post-offices, 2,156.

Money and Credit.

The korona is the unit of currency. Pre-war value, 24 korona = 1*l*.

Notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank circulating in Hungary on December 31, 1922, amounted to 25,174,941,187 korona. The Hungarian Government in a decree issued on March 18, 1920, ordered the stamping of Austro-Hungarian bank notes circulating in Hungarian territory. This order was issued in conformity with a clause in the draft of the peace treaty and is effective with regard to all currency circulating in Hungary except the following: Notes of 1 and 2 korona issued by the Austro-Hungarian Bank; notes of 5, 10, and 20 korona issued by the Hungarian Postal Savings Bank; falsifications of 25 and 200 korona notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank printed by the Bolshevik Government; and certain old notes which have been recalled by the Austro-Hungarian Bank, some of which are still in circulation.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Count Ladislas Szápáry. Appointed March, 1922.

Counsellor.—William de Ruttkay.

Attaché.—Antoine de Balásy.

Secretary of Chancery.—E. Joseph Bolgár.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HUNGARY.

Envoy and Minister.—Thomas Beaumont Hobler, C.B., C.M.G. Appointed January 5, 1920.

Secretaries.—John Balfour and D. J. Cowan.

Commercial Secretary.—R. J. E. Humphreys.

Consul at Budapest.—B. P. Sullivan.

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ITALY.

(REGNO D'ITALIA.)

Reigning King.

Vittorio Emanuele III., born November 11, 1869, the only son of King Umberto I. of Italy and of Queen Margherita; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, July 29, 1900; married October 24, 1896, to *Elena*, born January 8, 1873, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro; offspring, Princess *Jolanda*, born June 1, 1901; Princess *Mafalda*, born November 19, 1902; Prince *Umberto*, Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont and Heir Apparent, born Sept. 15, 1904; Princess *Giovanna*, born November 13, 1907; Princess *Maria*, born December 26, 1914.

Mother of the King.

Queen *Margherita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, married, April 22, 1868, to Umberto of Savoy, Prince of Piemonte (King of Italy, 1878), widow July 29, 1900.

Uncle of the King.

Prince *Tomaso Alberto Vittorio*, of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, born February 6, 1854.

Cousins of the King.

Prince *Emanuele Filiberto*, of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, born January 13, 1869, married, June 25, 1895, to Princess *Elena*, d'Orleans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris; offspring, Prince *Amedeo Umberto*, Duke of Apulia, born October 21, 1898, and Prince *Aimone*, Duke of Spoleto, born March 9, 1900; Prince *Vittorio Emanuele*, of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870; Prince *Luigi Amedeo*, of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of the Abruzzi, born January 30, 1873—children of the late Prince Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, from his union with Maria Vittoria, Princess of Pozzo della Cisterna, who died November 8, 1876.

Most genealogists trace the origin of the reigning house to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman. In the end of the eleventh century the Count of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which led to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the Principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. The Genoese territory was added at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felice in 1831, and the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuele II., who, by the Peace of Zürich, November 10, 1859, obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua and a part of the surrounding territory. On March 11, 1860, annexation to Sardinia was voted by *plebiscites* in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany; on October 21, Sicily and Naples (including *Benevento* and *Pontecorvo*, part of the Papal States), and on November 4, the Marches and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared (March 17, 1861) Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy. The remaining part of the province of Mantua and Venetia were added in 1866. Finally, the remaining part of the Papal States (province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), after the

withdrawal of the French garrison, was annexed to the Kingdom by *plébiscite* on October 2.

The civil list has been settled at 16,050,000 lire.¹ From this amount the children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, receive jointly allowance of 400,000 lire; Prince Tomaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 400,000 lire; and Queen Margherita, an allowance of 1,000,000 lire.

The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senate, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are twenty-one years of age (with the right to vote when twenty-five years of age), and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. On January 1, 1922, there were 393 senators and 9 members of the royal family. The electoral law of December 1920, made the suffrage universal for men and women 21 years of age, and also for men aged less than 21 years who have performed military service during the war. The Electoral Reform Act of 1919 introduced the principle of proportional representation and *scrutin de liste*. The number of deputies is 535, or 1 to every 71,000 of the population (census 1911). In 1921 the number of enrolled electors was 11,821,168 (34 per 100 inhabitants without distinction of sex or age) inclusive of the electors temporarily disfranchised on account of military service. For electoral purposes the whole of the Kingdom is divided into 508 electoral colleges or districts, and these again into several sections (19,508). A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law. Incapable of being elected are all salaried Government officials, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the State. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of State, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty, not including the ministers and the under-secretaries of State. All deputies receive 15,000 lire (600*l*.) annually, and all deputies and senators travel gratis on the railways.

Lower House, elected May, 1921: Constitutionalists, 275; Socialists, 122; Catholics, 107; Communists, 16; Republicans, 7; Germans, 4; and Slavs, 4.

The duration of a Parliament is five years, and it must meet annually; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House

¹ The amount of the civil list is, in fact, 15,050,000 lire, because the King repays to the State the annuity settled on Queen Margherita by law of December 6, 1900.

of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House; but they have no vote unless they are members. No sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry. The ministry, constituted October 30, 1922, is as follows:—

President of the Council, Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs (ad interim).—Signor Benito Mussolini (Fascista).

Minister for the Colonies.—Signor Luigi Federzoni (Nationalist).

Minister of Justice.—Signor Aldo Oviglio (Fascista).

Minister of Finance and (interim) of the Treasury.—Signor Alberto De Stefani (Fascista).

Minister of War.—General Armando Diaz duca della Vittoria.

Minister of Marine.—Admiral Thaon de Revel.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Signor Giovanni Gentile (Democrat).

Minister of Public Works.—Signor Gabriele Carnazza (Nationalist).

Minister of Agriculture.—Signor Giuseppe de Capitani (Fascista).

Minister of Industry and Commerce.—Signor Teofilo Rossi (Nationalist).

Minister of Labour.—Signor Stefano Cavazzoni (Popular Party).

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Signor Giovanni Colonna di Cesaro (Nationalist).

Minister of the Liberated Provinces.—Signor Giovanni Giuriali (Fascista).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The administrative divisions of Italy are provinces (69), territories or circondari (214), districts or mandamenti (1805), and communes.

In 1923 (January 1) there were 8,366 communes. The two principal elective local administrative bodies are the communal councils and the provincial councils. According to the law of February 4, 1915, each commune has a communal council, a municipal council, and a syndic. Both the communal councils and the municipal councils vary according to population, the members of the latter being selected by the former from among themselves. The syndic is the head of the communal administration, and is a Government official; he is elected by the communal council from among its own members, by secret vote. Each province has a provincial council and a provincial commission, the numbers varying according to population. The council elects its president and other officials. The provincial commission is elected by the council from its own members. It conducts the business of the province when the latter is not sitting. Both communal and provincial councillors are elected for 4 years. The communal council meets twice and the provincial once a year in ordinary session, though they may be convened for extraordinary purposes. All communal electors are eligible to the council except those having an official or pecuniary interest in the commune. Electors must be Italian citizens, resident in the kingdom, or belonging to Italian provinces outside Italy, and be on the Parliamentary electoral list.

In 1920 the number of enrolled *administrative* electors was 11,950,756 (33·1 per cent. of population).

Area and Population.

The following figures show the increase of the population of the present territory of the Kingdom of Italy.

Year (1 Jan.)	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Year (1 Jan.)	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1816	18,383,000	—	1917	36,755,764	0·24
1872 ³	26,801,154	0·720	1918	36,557,615	0·54
1882 ³	28,459,628	0·619	1919	35,970,464	1·61
19011 ³	32,475,253	0·738	1920	36,099,657	0·36
19112 ³	34,671,877	0·658	1921 ^{3,4}	38,835,941	—

¹ February 10.

² June 10.

³ Census Figures.

⁴ December.

As a result of the Treaty of St. Germain there has been a considerable rearrangement of the Italo-Austrian frontier, and Italy has obtained large tracts of what were formerly Austrian lands. (See below, p. 1055.)

In the following table areas of 19 provinces marked with an asterisk are definitely ascertained by the Government Survey Department; the others are estimated by the General Statistical Department:—

Provinces and Departments.	Area in square miles	Population Present				Population per square mile, 1921
		Census 1882, Jan. 1	Census 1901, Feb. 10	Census 1911, June 10	Census 1921, Dec. 1	
Alessandria *	1,960	729,710	811,833	807,696	779,712	397·8
Cuneo *	2,870	635,400	638,235	646,719	623,976	217·4
Novara .	2,548	675,926	743,115	756,326	726,272	285·0
Torino *	3,953	1,029,214	1,124,218	1,213,709	1,254,851	317·4
Piedmont .	11,331	3,070,250	3,317,401	3,424,450	3,384,811	298·7
Genova .	1,582	760,122	934,627	1,050,052	1,159,835	733·1
Porto Maurizio .	456	132,251	142,846	147,179	150,553	330·2
Liguria .	2,038	892,373	1,077,473	1,197,231	1,310,388	643·0
Bergamo *	1,076	390,775	459,594	511,237	555,323	516·1
Brescia *	1,823	471,563	538,427	596,411	660,198	362·1
Como *	1,105	515,050	580,214	616,212	630,393	570·5
Cremona *	685	302,138	327,838	348,749	357,799	522·3
Mantova *	903	295,728	311,942	349,048	376,373	416·8
Milano *	1,221	1,114,991	1,442,179	1,726,548	1,905,430	1,560·5
Pavia *	1,287	469,831	496,969	512,340	493,596	383·4
Sondrio .	1,233	120,534	125,565	129,928	131,408	106·6
Lombardy .	9,333	3,680,615	4,282,728	4,790,473	5,110,320	547·6
Belluno .	1,276	174,140	192,800	192,793	228,714	179·2
Padova *	826	397,762	443,227	519,358	588,021	711·9
Rovigo .	684	217,706	221,904	257,723	286,683	419·1
Treviso *	956	375,704	412,267	491,166	548,688	573·9
Udine .	2,536	501,745	592,592	628,081	721,804	284·6
Venezia .	944	356,708	401,241	466,752	513,954	544·4
Verona *	1,185	394,065	422,437	475,049	517,468	436·7
Vicenza *	1,066	396,349	447,999	496,438	548,142	519·1
Venetia .	9,463	2,814,173	3,134,467	3,527,360	3,953,474	417·8

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq. miles	Population Present				Population per sq. mile 1921
		Census 1882, Jan. 1	Census 1901, Feb. 10	Census 1911, June 10	Census 1921, Dec. 1	
Bologna . . .	1,465	457,474	527,367	577,729	642,200	438.4
Ferrara . . .	1,019	230,807	271,776	307,924	345,523	339.1
Forlì . . .	730	251,110	280,823	301,408	331,318	453.9
Modena * . .	1,003	279,254	315,804	353,051	394,815	393.6
Parma . . .	1,258	267,306	294,159	326,163	353,283	280.8
Piacenza . . .	967	226,717	245,126	256,233	281,399	291.0
Ravenna . . .	715	225,764	235,485	248,356	257,450	360.1
Reggio Emilia *	885	244,959	274,495	310,337	347,162	392.3
Emilia . . .	8,042	2,183,391	2,445,035	2,681,201	2,953,150	367.2
Arezzo . . .	1,274	238,744	271,676	283,663	299,088	234.8
Firenze . . .	2,261	790,776	939,054	999,423	1,041,307	460.6
Grosseto . . .	1,735	114,295	144,722	146,634	165,418	95.3
Livorno . . .	133	121,612	123,877	135,765	143,583	1,079.6
Lucca . . .	555	234,484	319,523	333,011	346,743	624.8
Massa e Carrara *	688	169,469	195,631	212,430	227,572	330.8
Pisa . . .	1,185	283,563	320,829	342,250	359,368	303.3
Siena . . .	1,471	205,926	233,830	241,530	247,668	168.4
Tuscany . . .	9,302	2,208,869	2,549,142	2,694,706	2,830,747	304.3
Ancona * . .	748	267,338	302,172	319,709	335,166	448.1
Ascoli Piceno .	805	209,185	245,172	253,635	266,031	330.5
Macerata . . .	1,070	239,713	259,429	258,393	267,640	250.1
Pesaro e Urbino	1,118	223,043	253,982	261,516	280,835	251.2
Marches . . .	3,741	939,279	1,060,755	1,093,253	1,149,672	307.3
Perugia(Umbria)	3,770	572,060	667,210	686,596	736,771	195.4
Roma (Latium). .	4,664	903,472	1,196,909	1,302,423	1,519,743	325.8
Aquila degli Abruzzi .	2,493	353,027	396,629	407,005	397,509	159.5
Campobasso . .	1,692	365,434	366,571	349,618	343,638	203.1
Chieti . . .	1,142	343,948	370,907	366,593	376,202	329.4
Teramo . . .	1,060	254,806	307,444	307,490	319,188	301.1
Abruzzi e Molise .	6,387	1,317,215	1,441,551	1,430,706	1,436,537	224.9
Avellino . . .	1,165	392,619	402,425	396,581	406,973	349.3
Benevento . . .	819	238,425	256,504	254,726	266,980	326.0
Caserta . . .	2,034	714,131	785,357	791,616	823,985	405.1
Napoli * . . .	351	1,001,245	1,151,834	1,310,785	1,494,289	4,257.2
Salerno . . .	1,908	550,157	564,328	558,282	584,734	306.5
Campania . . .	6,277	2,896,577	3,160,448	3,311,990	3,576,961	569.9

Provinces and Departments	Area in square miles	Population Present				Population per square mile, 1921
		Census 1882, Jan. 1	Census 1901, Feb. 10	Census 1911, June 10	Census 1921, Dec. 1	
Bari delle Puglie	2,048	679,499	827,698	891,624	970,770	474.0
Foggia	2,683	356,267	425,450	467,020	480,402	179.1
Lecce	2,645	553,298	706,520	771,507	893,142	337.7
Apulia	7,376	1,589,064	1,959,668	2,130,151	2,344,314	317.8
Potenza (Basilicata)	3,855	524,504	490,705	474,021	467,812	121.4
Catanzaro	2,034	433,975	476,227	483,235	513,326	252.4
Cosenza	2,566	451,185	465,267	474,001	487,997	190.2
Reggio di Calabria	1,219	372,723	428,714	444,915	501,878	411.7
Calabria	5,819	1,257,883	1,370,208	1,402,151	1,503,201	258.3
Caltanissetta	1,271	246,379	327,977	342,557	391,482	308.0
Catania	1,907	563,457	705,412	789,147	892,032	467.8
Girgenti	1,175	312,487	371,638	393,804	427,646	364.0
Messina*	1,254	460,924	543,809	517,248	589,755	470.3
Palermo	1,927	699,151	785,357	797,631	868,937	450.9
Siracusa	1,433	341,526	427,507	476,765	553,603	386.3
Trapani	968	283,977	368,099	357,106	408,701	422.2
Sicily	9,935	2,927,901	3,529,799	3,672,258	4,132,156	415.9
Cagliari	5,179	420,635	483,548	520,213	531,168	102.6
Sassari	4,120	261,367	308,206	332,194	335,513	81.4
Sardinia	9,299	682,002	791,754	852,407	866,681	93.2
Total	110,632	23,459,625	32,475,253	34,671,377	37,276,738	336.9

Annexed Provinces.	Area in sq. miles	Census population 1921	Population per sq. mile
Venezia Tridentina	4,027	648,208	160.9
Gorizia and Gradisca and districts	1,138	310,642	272.9
Trieste	37	238,655	6,450.1
Istria	2,035	342,979	168.5
Zara and islands annexed from Dalmatia	113	18,719	165.6
Total	7,350	1,559,203	212.1
Total for Kingdom	117,982	38,835,941	329.1

The resident population (*i.e.* having habitual residence in Italy, including persons temporarily absent) on December 1, 1921, numbered 40,123,006.

The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Births, deaths, and marriages :—

Year	Marriages	Births Living			Stillborn	Deaths exclusive of the Stillborn	Surplus of Births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and Exposed	Total			
1919	314,113	719,738	34,947	754,685	36,140	677,040	77,645
1920	492,499	1,071,082	52,122	1,123,204	50,978	663,278	459,926
1921	417,925	1,033,123	53,026	1,086,149	52,612	625,136	461,013

Emigrants.—Total number in 1921, 255,166, of whom 60,846 went to other European countries or those bordering on the Mediterranean, and 194,320 to countries overseas.

The number of Italians who returned to Italy was :—In 1921, 92,212 (of whom 71,974 were from the United States).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The numbers of inhabitants at the different centres do not in Italian statistics afford a sufficient basis for distinguishing between the urban and rural population. In Northern Italy the population is scattered over the country and there are few centres. In Southern Italy and in the islands the country people live in the towns, coming and going to cultivate their own plots of land ; consequently there are many populous centres where, if numbers alone were considered, the population would be regarded as urban, though it is, in truth, almost exclusively rural. The following statement gives the classification of communes according to resident population on December 31, 1920, on the basis of the 1911 census :—

	Number	Population	Per 1,000
Communes with population over 100,000	13	3,913,958	109·2
From 50,001 to 100,000	30	1,976,361	55·2
From 30,001 to 50,000	50	1,909,536	53·2
From 20,001 to 30,000	99	2,336,556	65·2
From 15,001 to 20,000	96	1,632,038	45·5
Others	8,070	24,676,599	671·7
Total	8,358	35,845,048	1,000·0

According to Census of December 1, 1921, the communal population of the capitals of provinces was as follows :—

Communes	Population	Communes	Population	Communes	Population
Napoli	780,220	Messina	176,794	Reggio Emilia	82,908
Milano	718,304	Venezia	171,665	Modena	82,487
Roma	691,314	Bari	131,143	Lucca	78,475
Torino	562,274	Livorno	114,813	Alessandria	78,270
Palermo	400,348	Padova	112,021	Perugia	72,995
Genova	300,784	Ferrara	107,618	Ravenna	72,023
Catania	255,394	Brescia	96,424	Trapani	71,200
Firenze	253,565	Verona	92,413	Pisa	67,752
Bologna	210,969	Foggia	80,305	Ancona	65,628

Communes	Popula- tion	Communes	Popula- tion	Communes	Popula- tion
Siracusa . . .	64,849	Como . . .	47,970	Chieti . . .	29,436
Bergamo . . .	62,303	Siena . . .	43,889	Benevento . . .	27,449
Cagliari . . .	61,653	Lecce . . .	43,882	Belluno . . .	26,770
Vicenza . . .	60,296	Piacenza . . .	43,717	Cosenza . . .	25,754
Caltanissetta . . .	60,000	Sassari . . .	42,912	Avellino . . .	25,694
Reggio Calabria . . .	59,516	Pavia . . .	42,042	Teramo . . .	25,084
Cremona . . .	59,054	Mantova . . .	36,623	Macerata . . .	24,366
Parma . . .	58,255	Catanzaro . . .	36,076	Aquila . . .	23,779
Novara . . .	56,183	Caserta . . .	35,052	Grosseto . . .	18,053
Udine . . .	56,039	Massa . . .	33,989	Potenza . . .	18,604
Salerno . . .	52,125	Ascoli Piceno . . .	32,108	Campobasso . . .	16,340
Forlì . . .	51,889	Cuneo . . .	31,271	Rovigo . . .	14,681
Arezzo . . .	51,852	Pesaro . . .	29,919	Sondrio . . .	9,576
Treviso . . .	49,843	Girgenti . . .	29,633	Porto Maurizio . . .	8,837

Principal cities in the annexed territories—

Communes	Popula- tion	Communes	Popula- tion	Communes	Popula- tion
Trieste . . .	238,655	Gorizia . . .	25,576	Rovereto . . .	16,681
Pola . . .	49,960	Bolzano . . .	25,425	Larenzo . . .	12,274
Trento . . .	35,125	Zara . . .	17,170	Rovigno . . .	10,033

Religion.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but the power of the Church and clergy is subordinated to the civil government, and there is freedom of worship to the adherents of all recognised religions. The census returns of 1911 were as follows:—

Profession	Total	Per cent.
Roman Catholics	32,983,664 ¹	95.13
Evangelical Protestants	123,253	0.36
Jews	34,324	0.11
Other professions	2,200	—
Not professing any religion	874,532	2.52
Not known	653,404	1.88
Total	34,671,377	100.00

¹ See also Rome, See and Church of.

Of the Protestants, 22,500 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 10,000 to the other Evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 to foreign Protestant bodies.

Italy is divided into 13 apostolical provinces, comprising 272 episcopal jurisdictions, viz., 1 patriarchate (Venice), 49 archbishoprics, 6 cardinal bishoprics, and 216 bishoprics, 11 abbeys, and a number of prelates without dioceses. Every archbishop or bishop is appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a committee of Cardinals; but the royal *exequatur* is necessary for his installation. In 1911, the number of parishes was 20,707. According

to the census, 1911, the secular clergy numbered 67,147: the regulars (monks, lay-brothers, nuns, &c.), 45,253; sacristans, &c., 10,761; persons employed at the Pontifical and Episcopal Courts, &c., 284¹. There were in 1911, 358 Evangelical pastors and ministers, and 54 Jewish Rabbis.

The suppression of the religious corporations began for the old provinces in 1855, and was continued for the whole of the country by a law of July 7, 1866, and completed by the law of June 19, 1873, which extended the measure to the city and province of Rome. Of the monastic edifices some were occupied by the State, others assigned to communes or provinces. The corporations of Lombardy were privileged by the treaty of Zürich, and their lands and houses were left to the disposal of their individual members. The administration of the revenue from the proceeds of land destined for charity or instruction now belongs to the communes; that from monastic parish church property in Rome, to the parish churches; that from property of foreign religious orders in Rome (400,000 lire) to the Holy See; while the remainder is administered by two institutes which pay the pensions and other dues, and provide (1) for beneficent work and for worship in Rome; and (2) for worship in the rest of Italy.

Instruction.

The State regulates public instruction, and maintains, either entirely or in conjunction with the communes and provinces, public schools of every grade.

Schools in Italy may be classified under four heads, according as they provide: (1) elementary instruction; (2) secondary instruction—classical; (3) secondary instruction—technical; (4) higher education.

(1) Schools providing elementary instruction are of two grades. Religious instruction is given to those whose parents request it. Only the *lower-grade* instruction is compulsory. Every commune must have at least one lower-grade school for boys and one for girls; and no school with only one master should have more than seventy pupils. Higher-grade elementary schools are required in communes having normal and secondary schools, and in those with over 4,000 inhabitants. In both grades the instruction is free. The age-limit of 6 to 9 exists for communes where there is no higher elementary school, but where there is such higher school, children are required to attend till they have completed the course of instruction, the compulsory age being thus raised to 12 years. This law provides that illiterate persons shall be under various disabilities.

(2) Secondary instruction—classical—is provided in the *ginnasi* and *licei*, the latter leading to the universities.

(3) Secondary instruction—technical. This is supplied by the technical schools, technical institutes, and institutes for the mercantile marine.

(4) Higher education is supplied by the universities, by other higher institutes, and by special higher schools.

According to the census of 1911 the smallest percentage of illiterates above six years was in Piedmont, male 9·1, female 12·8 (male and female 11·0); and the largest in Calabria, male 59·5, female 78·1 (male and female 69·6). Since then there has been much improvement, and now there are *circondari* (arrondissements), e.g. Domodossola Pallanza, and Varallo in the province of Novara, and others in the provinces of Turin, Como, Cuneo, &c., where all young people twenty years of age can read and write.

¹ If this total are not comprised the priests, monks, nuns, etc., engaged in education (males, 1,343, females, 3,860), or as nurses (males, 450, females, 3,147).

Statistics of various classes of schools :—

	No.	Teachers	Pupils		
			Males	Females	Total
Elementary Schools					
Asili for infants (1915-16) .	5,455	12,320	—	—	500,705
Public schools { lower classes	100,105	75,993	1,655,733	1,511,512	3,167,245
(1916) { higher " .	20,091				
Private do. (1907-08) .	6,531	8,130	—	—	148,081
Evening, do. (1907-08) .	4,783	—	148,233	34,140	182,373
Secondary Schools					
(Government Schools (1919-1920) :—		Men Women			
Supplementary schools (for girls only)	125	440	1,514	213	28,868
Normal schools.	169	1,287	1,816	2,165	33,413
Ginnasi	301	3,111	635	41,509	17,106
Licei	168	1,549	111	13,031	2,697
Technical schools	415	4,571	2,690	84,702	52,456
Tech. institutes	90	2,175	354	29,206	6,932
Private (1919-20) :—					
Supplementary schools	91	—	—	6	3,407
Normal schools	40	—	—	61	886
Ginnasi	268	—	—	11,798	759
Licei	87	—	—	1,536	11
Technical schools	180	—	—	10,434	2,365
Technical institutes	33	—	—	2,541	116

¹ Exclusive of 156 auditors.² Exclusive of 294 auditors.

Statistics of Italian universities, 1919-20 :—

	Date of Foundation	Students		Date of Foundation	Students
State Universities :—					
Bologna	1200	3,550	Rome	1303	6,120
Cagliari	1626	333	Sassari	1677	257
Catania	1434	2,352	Siena	1300	413
Genoa	1243	1,854	Turin	1404	2,753
Macerata	1290	147	Free Universities :—		
Messina	1549	1,060	Camerino	1727	242
Modena	1678	811	Ferrara	1391	449
Naples	1224	9,965	Perugia	1276	365
Padua	1222	2,426	Urbino	1564	175
Palermo	1805	3,327	University Courses		
Parma	1502	601	(Licei of Aquila, Bari, Catanzaro) .	—	211
Pavia	1300	1,912			
Pisa	1338	1,853	Total		41,176

Besides the universities there are also three institutions of university rank—the Institute of Higher Education in Florence ; the Royal Scientific and Literary Academy in Milan ; and the Higher Technical Institute of Milan.

There were, also, six higher institutes for commercial education (Turin,

Genoa, Milan, Venice, Rome, and Bari), with 4,916 students in 1919-20; three higher schools of agriculture (Milan, Perugia, and Portici) with 905 students; five engineering colleges (Turin, Milan, Bologna, Rome and Naples) with 8,426 students; the higher naval college at Genoa with 437 students; the high school of forestry in Florence, with 20 students (1914-15); the school of social science in Florence, with 131 students (1919-20); the school for Oriental languages in Naples, with 167 students; 3 veterinary colleges (Turin, Milan, and Naples) with 351 students; 3 women's training colleges (Florence, Rome, and Naples), with 1,165 students.

In 1919 there was set up a national institute for the instruction of illiterate adults.

Justice and Crime.

Italy has 5 Courts of Cassation (4 of which have jurisdiction exclusively in civil matters), and is divided for the administration of justice into 20 appeal court districts, subdivided into 162 tribunal districts, and these again into mandamenti, each with its own magistracy (*Pretura*), 1,535 in all. In 12 of the principal towns there are also *Pretori urbani* (15), who have jurisdiction exclusively in penal matters. For civil business, besides the magistracy above-mentioned, *Conciliatori* have jurisdiction in petty plaints.

The *Pretori* have jurisdiction concerning all misdemeanours (*contravvenzioni*) and offences (*delitti*) punishable by imprisonment (reclusion and detention) not exceeding six months, or banishment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding 2,000 lire. The penal Tribunals have jurisdiction in the first instance in offences (*delitti*) for which the Code establishes a *minimum* penalty not exceeding five years of imprisonment and a *maximum* not exceeding ten years, or in offences punishable by a fine, exceeding 2,000 lire.

The Courts of Assize, which in all cases have juries, have jurisdiction in all proceedings concerning serious offences punishable by imprisonment for life (*ergastolo*), or by imprisonment (reclusion and detention) exceeding in the *minimum* five years, and in the *maximum* ten years. They have exclusive jurisdiction (save that the Senate is, on occasion, a high Court of Justice) concerning offences against the internal and external security of the State, and all press offences. Appeal is allowed to the penal Tribunals from the sentences of the *Pretori*, and to the Courts of Appeal from those of the penal Tribunals. There is no appeal from sentences of the Courts of Assize. The Court of Cassation in Rome has power to annul, for illegality, sentences passed by the inferior magistracy and to decide questions of jurisdiction or competency.

Statistics of persons convicted of offences of all kinds:—

Year	Convictions			
	Total	Before the Pretori	Before the Tribunali (first instance)	Before the Corti d'Assise
1917	423,707	382,838	39,616	1,253
1918	337,398	297,312	38,942	1,144
1919	265,493	220,844	43,434	1,215
1920	357,080	303,674	51,694	1,712

In 1919 (January 1) there were 28,492 males and 2,839 female prisoners; and 8,091 males and 1,341 females were placed in reformatories. At that

date there were 167 central and arrondissement prisons, 70 penal establishments, 32 reformatories, and 8 colonies for persons under domiciliary restraint. There were, besides, 1,239 cantonal prisons.

Pauperism.

In Italy legal charity, in the sense of a right in the poor to be supported by the parish or commune, or of an obligation on the commune to relieve the poor, does not exist. Public charity in general is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called 'Istituzioni pubbliche di beneficenza' (Opere pie), regulated by the law of July 17, 1890. The general results of an inquiry in 1900 were:—Leaving out of account institutions intended for lending, or for the encouragement of saving (that is, monti di pietà, monti frumentari, casse di prestanze agrarie), there were 27,078 opere pie, with a gross capital of about 2,205,000,000 lire. Their net income amounted to 52,559,000 lire. Added to this net income were casual legacies, contributions from private benefactors, subsidies from communes (for hospitals), &c., all of which receipts are spent annually, and thus the sum at the disposal of the opere pie in 1900 (last available data) amounted to 120,765,000 lire. Between 1901 and 1917 the capital of all the benevolent institutions was increased by 385 million lire. On December 31, 1920, the charitable foundations numbered 33,117, and their capital was 2,742,887,315 lire.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Direct taxes are those on lands, on houses, and on incomes derived from movable capital and labour. The tax on houses is at the rate of 12·5 per cent. (with three-tenths additional) of the amount taxable, which is two-thirds of the real annual value in the case of factories, and three-fourths in the case of dwelling houses. The tax on incomes from movable wealth was raised to 20 per cent. of the amount taxable. The communes and provinces also tax lands and buildings. The State grants to the communes one-tenth of the proceeds of the tax on incomes as compensation for other communal revenues made over to the State by various laws.

The principal indirect taxes are:—the customs duties, the octroi, the taxes on manufactures, the salt and tobacco monopolies, lotto.

Total revenue and expenditure for five years (25 lire = 1*l.*):—

Years ending June 30	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1919-20	37,251,018,053	28,171,296,284	+ 9,079,721,769
1920-21	23,052,053,743	37,689,951,732	- 14,637,897,989
1921-22 ¹	17,497,409,130	21,759,255,746	- 4,261,846,616
1922-23 ¹	17,767,087,000	20,618,938,000	- 2,851,851,000
1923-24 ¹	17,767,086,147	20,618,937,765	- 2,851,851,618

¹ Estimates.

Estimates for year ending June 30, 1923 :—

Sources of Revenue	Lire	Branches of Expenditure	Lire.
ORDINARY		ORDINARY	
State Property :		Treasury	5,482,124,877
Real Property	15,458,175	Finance	1,518,096,558
Railways	316,000	Justice	141,573,828
Direct Taxes :		Foreign Affairs	32,246,222
Land Tax	120,000,000	Instruction	658,871,582
Income Tax (personality)	973,600,000	Interior	463,199,897
House Tax	160,000,000	Public Works	172,602,837
Taxes on Transactions		Posts and Telegraphs	634,373,674
Succession Duties	200,000,000	War	1,434,793,460
Registration	400,000,000	Marine	549,074,272
Stamps	300,000,000	Agriculture	56,564,661
Taxes on Railway Traffic	139,000,000	Industry and Commerce	94,092,884
Indirect Taxes :		Colonies	160,765,400
Excise and Customs	575,000,000	Liberated territories	3,285,000
Monopolies :		Labour and Social Insurance	54,069,691
Tobacco	2,701,200,000	Total of all Ordinary	11,456,634,347
Salt	171,000,000		
Lotteries	329,000,000	EXTRAORDINARY	
Quinine	17,250,000	Treasury	5,435,199,487
Public Services :		Finance	91,980,006
Post	356,240,000	Justice	33,200,432
Telegraphs and Telephones	194,000,000	Foreign Affairs	12,849,188
Repayments	228,780,355	Instruction	242,471,728
Total (including various receipts)	12,780,049,379	Interior	179,632,958
Virements ¹	164,128,596	Public Works	127,663,990
Total Ordinary	12,944,177,975	Posts and Telegraphs	272,130,148
EXTRAORDINARY		War	452,773,946
Various Receipts	2,983,561,314	Marine	759,128,000
Movement of Capital :	1,556,996,858	Agriculture	76,777,388
Railway Construction	282,350,000	Industry, Commerce, and Labour	5,775,293
Total Extraordinary	4,822,908,172	Colonies	72,553,450
Grand Total	17,767,086,147	Liberated territories	154,000,000
		Labour and Social Insurance	102,167,400
		Total Extraordinary	9,162,303,418
		Grand Total	20,618,937,765

¹ *Virements* indicate money received and expended for special purposes. Though expenditure of this nature is here shown only for the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance, it is distributed among all the ministries to the total amount stated in the next table.

In the Budget statement the revenue and expenditure are distributed over four categories, summarised as follows :—

1922-23	1st Category (effective)	2nd Category (Construction of railways)	3rd Category (Movement of capital)	4th Category (<i>Virements</i>)	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Revenue	15,763,610,692	282,350,000	1,556,996,858	164,128,597	17,767,086,147
Expenditure	18,525,806,211	300,150,000	1,629,352,957	164,128,597	20,618,937,765
Difference	- 2,761,695,519	- 17,800,000	- 72,356,099	—	- 2,851,851,618

Public Debt.

Interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt on July 1, 1922 :—

Debts	Per Cent.	Rentes, Interests, &c.	Sinking Fund	Year of Extinction
I. Consolidated debt ¹ :		Lire	Lire	
Rentes at 3½ pr. ct. (ex. 3½)	3½	283,420,158	8,097,718,800	—
„ 3 „	3	4,802,126	160,070,865	—
„ 3½ „	3½	33,025,983	943,599,516	—
„ 4½ „	4½	32,445,275	721,006,125	—
„ 5 „	5	1,726,278,925	34,525,578,500	—
Total consolidated debt .	—	2,079,972,467	44,447,973,806	—
II. Obligations	{ 3 to 5 }	87,663,302	1,942,331,400	1940-60
III. Permanent annuity due to the Holy See	{ 3 to 3½ }	3,225,000	64,500,000	—
IV. Debts separately inscribed	3 to 5	6,173,506	164,639,125	{ 1940-1961
V. Various debts		1,531,238,012	31,596,285,283	{ 1926-1985
Total debt		3,708,272,287	78,215,729,614	
Floating debt :				
Treasury ordinary bonds (interest)	—	1,500,000,000	—	—
Current accounts (interest)	—	44,000,000	—	—
Advances by the Bank	—	21,400,000	—	—
Total		1,565,400,000	—	—

¹ By-law of May 1, 1912, the interest on the 5 p.c. (gross) and 4 p.c. (net) consolidated debts is reduced from 3½ p.c. (net) to 3½ p.c.

The capital (nominal) of the consolidated and redeemable debt amounted to 72,574,300,000 lire on July 1, 1920, and the interest to 3,542,000,000 lire. On June 30, 1920, the property of the State was as follows :—

	Estimated Value, Lire.
Financial assets (Treasury)	36,003,122,315
Property, immovable, movable, loans, and various titles	5,025,829,673
Property of industrial nature	5,725,399,003
Material in use in army and navy	4,200,257,459
Property used in the service of the State	1,205,815,206
Scientific and artistic material	275,352,600
Gold in dépôt	3,263,405
Total	52,439,039,661

In the financial year 1917-18 the revenue from State property was :— Ecclesiastical, 284,169 lire ; from fixed capital, 8,687,369 lire ; from the Cavour Canals, 3,614,550 lire ; from railways, 4,242 lire ; various, 8,187,445 lire ; total, 20,777,775.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows :—French frontier 300 miles ; Swiss 418 ; Austrian 566 ; frontier of San Marino 24 ; in all (exclusive of San Marino) 1,284 miles. The coast line of the peninsula measures 2,052 miles ; of Sicily, 630 ; of Sardinia, 830 ; of Elba and the small islands, 648 ; the total length of coast is thus 4,160 miles.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places ; the chief strong places in the region are the following :—Casale, Piacenza, Verona, Mantua (these two belong to the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Venice, Alessandria. On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places :—Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Monte Argentaro, Gaeta ; works in the Straits of Messina, Taranto. To the north of Sardinia a group of fortified islands form the naval station of Maddalena. Rome is protected by a circle of forts.

II. ARMY.

Service in the army (or navy) is compulsory and universal. The total period is 19 years, beginning at the age of twenty. The young men of the year are divided into 3 categories ; the first being posted to the permanent army ; the second also to the permanent army but with 'unlimited leave' ; and the third, that is those exempted from active service, to the territorial militia. The second category men form what is called the 'complementary force.'

The term of service in the ranks of the permanent army is 2 years for all arms. After passing through the ranks, the men are placed on 'unlimited leave,' i.e., they are transferred to the reserve, in which they remain until they have completed a total of 8 years' service. From the reserve the soldier passes to the mobile militia, the term of service in which is 4 years. After completing his time in the mobile militia he is transferred to the territorial militia, in which he remains 7 years ; thus finishing his military service at the age of 39.

The second category recruits are regarded as belonging to the permanent army for the first 8 years of their service. During this period they receive from 2 to 6 months' training, which may be spread over several years. They then pass to the mobile militia, and afterwards to the territorial militia, the periods of service in each being the same as in the case of the first category soldiers. The men allotted to the third category, who are posted at once to the territorial militia, receive 30 days' training.

In Italy each regiment receives recruits from all parts of the country, and the troops change their stations by brigades every four years. On

mobilisation regiments would be filled up by reservists from the districts in which they are quartered at the time. Reliefs are so arranged that at least half the reservists shall have previously served in the unit which they would join on mobilisation.

The field army is organized into 10 Territorial Army Corps, sub-divided into 30 divisions and 2 cavalry divisions, and includes—the General Staff and Commands of the larger units, the Royal Carabinieri, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Aerial Corps, the Military Districts, Invalid and Veteran Corps, Mechanical Transport, Railway Transport, Medical Corps, Supply Corps, Administrative Services, Veterinary Corps, the Military Schools, Institutes and various Technical establishments, the Army and Navy Supreme Tribunal and the Military Penal Establishments.

Besides the above-mentioned units permanently maintained on service, other units and corps that are generally formed at time of mobilisation for instructional duties of a temporary nature, or for internal duties, will form part of the Royal Army. The establishment of the active army in 1922 was 210,000 men. It is proposed to increase this in 1923 to 250,000.

The army corps consists of 2 divisions, the divisions of 2 brigades of infantry each of 3 battalions, and of artillery, engineers and auxiliary services. A regiment of Bersaglieri and a proportion of heavy artillery will be attached to each army corps.

Each regiment of Bersaglieri (light infantry) consists of 3 battalions of infantry and 1 battalion of cyclists, the cyclists being intended to supplement the cavalry in the field. The Alpini are frontier troops, specially organised to defend the mountain passes leading into Italy; they consist of 8 regiments (26 battalions) of Alpine infantry, and 2 regiments of 36 mountain artillery batteries.

Cavalry divisions each consist of 2 brigades of 2 regiments and of a horse artillery regiment. Each cavalry regiment comprises regimental headquarters, 2 squadron groups and 1 depot squadron.

The regiments of field artillery, heavy field artillery, heavy and coast artillery each comprise 1 headquarters, 4 groups and a depot. The mechanically transported artillery is composed of a headquarters, 5 groups and a depot. The regiment of horse artillery comprises 1 headquarters, 2 groups and a depot.

The Carabinieri are a force of military police. They are recruited by selection from the army, and remain in the force for 3 years. They then serve in the reserve of the Carabinieri for 4 years, after which they are transferred to the territorial militia for the remainder of their service, and are reckoned as a part of the army. In 1923 the Carabinieri numbered 60,000; the public safety police 30,000 and the Customs Guards 30,000.

The garrison of Libya consists of 3 infantry battalions, 4 companies mounted infantry, 2 field batteries and 2 mountain batteries as colonial troops recruited voluntarily in Italy for 3 years' service. The native army is to consist of 12 battalions, 6 squadrons, 6 mountain batteries, 3 camel squadrons, etc.

The Italians have a special African corps in Erythrea, consisting of 3 companies of white infantry and 10 native battalions; also 1 squadron of native cavalry, a local company of artillery (Italians), and a native mountain battery. Its total strength is about 8,600 of all ranks.

In Italian Somaliland there is a native corps of 15 infantry companies, 1 camel company and 1 artillery company, with Italian officers, and a body of military police. Total strength about 4,700 of all ranks.

III. NAVY.

The future of the Italian Navy is quite uncertain, but no great developments are possible. The Treaty of Washington, which makes Italy the equal of France in capital ship tonnage, has now been ratified, and the Government contemplates naval re-organization. The replacement tonnage is fixed at 175,000 tons (177,800 metric), and the existing ships are returned at a total of 182,800 metric tons, but this is brought about by including the four ships of the *Roma* class, which are in no sense capital ships, and had been condemned. The *Leonardo da Vinci*, which having been sunk, has been repaired and restored to the list. Italy may begin to build capital ships, if she should so desire, in 1927, but there will be no compulsory scrapping until 1931.

The Navy underwent complete revision and much reduction after the Armistice. The armoured cruisers are of little value. The list of light cruisers has been expanded by the accession of five enemy vessels. No large shipbuilding is contemplated, and all attention is directed to the flotillas, and to the naval air service. In the 1923-24 programme are 2 light cruisers, 4 destroyers and 4 submarines, and the same programme is to be repeated in 1924-25. Mine-layers and other vessels are also in the programme. There have been considerable reductions in the *personnel*. The expenditure in 1921-22 was estimated at about 34,000,000*l.* at pre-war rates, and in 1922-23 there is a reduction to 24,600,000*l.*

The naval administration is under the Minister of Marine, with an assistant secretary; a Chief of the Staff; a Superior Board which controls the general administration and advises on policy. Under its direction are the heads of the various services of the *personnel*, naval constructors (*Genio Navale*), ordnance, equipment, engineering, and civil administration. A civil officer administers the department of the merchant marine, which is under the direction of the assistant secretary for the navy. For purposes of local naval administration and defence the Italian littoral is divided into the following commands: Spezia, Taranto, and Pola. Venice and Naples have been reduced. There are torpedo stations all round the Italian coasts. Summary of the Italian navy:—

	Completed at end of		
	1920	1921	1922
Dreadnoughts	5	5	6
Pre-Dreadnoughts	4	4	4
Armoured cruisers	5	3	3
Light cruisers, scouts and flotilla leaders	20	18	17
Flotilla leaders and destroyers	49	65	62
Torpedo boats	86	91	81
Submarines	50	46	43

The four pre-Dreadnoughts included in the summary and in the following table are to be sold, also the two older armoured cruisers.

The tables which follow of the Italian fleet are arranged after the manner of other similar tables in this book.

BATTLE FLEET.

First of class laid down	Name	Displace- ment.	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max. speed
			Belt	Big guns				

Dreadnoughts.

1909	Dante Alighieri	19,000	9½	9½	12 12in. ; 20 4.7in.	3	34,000	knots 23
1910	{ Leonardo da Vinci . . . Conte di Cavour . . . Giulio Cesare . . . }	22,023	9½	9½	13 12in. ; 18 4.7in.	3	24,000	22
1912	{ Duilio Andrea Doria }	22,562	9½	9½	13 12in. 16 6in.	3	25,000	22

Pre-Dreadnoughts.

1901	{ Napoli Vittorio Emanuele . . . Regina Elena Roma }	12,625	10	8	2 12in. ; 12 8in.	2	{ 19,000 19,298 20,000 }	22
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Armoured Cruisers.

1904	{ S. Giorgio S. Marco Pisa }	{ 9,882 9,956 }	8	6½	4 10in. ; 8 7.5in	3	{ 18,000 20,000 19,000 }	22.5
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Light Cruisers.

1911	Libia	4,394	—	—	2 6in. ; 8 4.7in.	2	12,500	22
1912	CampANIA	2,444	—	—	6 6in. ; 5 2in.	2	5,000	16.5
1911	Marsala	3,500	—	—	6 4.7in.	2	25,000	28
1911	Nino Bixio							
1912	Quarto	4,842	—	—	7 5.9in. ; 3 4in.	2	26,000	27.5
1912	Ancona							
1912	Taranto	4,480	—	2	7 5.9in. ; 2 3.4in.	2	34,000	28
1913	Bari	4,320	—	—	8 5.9in. ; 2 3in.	5	27,400	27.5
1911	Brindisi	3,444	—	—	8 3.9in.	3	25,000	27
1911	Venezia							

The five cruisers last named are ex-enemy vessels. Older Italian cruisers are the *Lipuria* and *Puglia*. There are 8 modern scouts or flotilla leaders, ranging upward from 1,000 tons to 2,500 tons, and a speed from 28 to 32 knots. One of them is the *Premuda*, ex-German V. 116. Twelve of the light cruisers and other smaller vessels are equipped as mine-layers and carry large supplies.

The large flotillas of destroyers are composed of 30 and 35 knot vessels, very effective in character, and there are flotillas of quite modern torpedo-boats. Considerable additions are being made. The destroyers include 2 ex-German and 7 ex-Austrian. The naval flying service is being developed.

Monitors and armed pontoons: *Faà Di Bruno*, *Carso*, *Cucco*, and *Vodice*, 1,650 tons.

The *personnel* normally consists of over 1,000 officers and 40,000 men, but the numbers have been greatly reduced.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The systems of cultivation in Italy may be reduced to three:—1. The system of peasant proprietorship (*coltivazione per economia o a mano propria*); 2. That of partnership (*colonia parziaria*); 3. That of rent (*affitto*). Peasant proprietorship is most common in Piedmont and Liguria, but is found in many other parts of Italy. The system of partnership or *colonia parziaria*, more especially in the form of *mezzadria*, consists in a form of partnership between the proprietor and the cultivator. This system is general in Tuscany, the Marches, and Umbria. Large farms (*la grande coltura*) exist in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, Pavia, Milan, Cremona, Chioggia, Ferrara, Grosseto, Rome, Caserta, and in Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and at Girgenti and Trapani in Sicily. In Italy generally the land is much subdivided.

The area of Italy comprises 71,652,592 acres. Of this area 65,995,000 acres are under crops and 5,662,500 acres are waste.

Number of proprietors in Italy, 1911:—Proprietors of lands, 1,326,736; of buildings, 732,484; of lands and buildings, 1,737,341; total, 3,796,561. Proprietors of lands and buildings (3,796,561) per 100 of population, 11; proprietors of lands (3,064,077) per square mile, 27.

The principal crops for 3 years were as follows:—

	Acreage			Produce in cwt.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Wheat . . .	11,362,000	11,927,000	11,403,665	76,932,000	102,400,000	87,400,000
Barley . . .	500,000	550,000	538,678	2,556,000	4,800,000	3,350,000
Oats . . .	1,172,500	1,200,000	1,191,022	7,032,000	11,000,000	8,660,000
Rye . . .	285,750	290,000	281,694	2,306,000	2,600,000	2,420,000
Maize . . .	3,753,250	3,750,000	3,706,500	45,366,000	48,000,000	36,000,000
Rice . . .	279,750	325,000	294,049	9,024,000	9,400,000	9,300,000
Beans . . .	1,068,000	1,125,000	1,102,066	5,190,000	8,000,000	5,260,000
Potatoes . .	725,500	750,000	778,365	28,446,000	28,446,000	25,300,000
Sugar Beet- root . . .	115,000	125,000	148,260	24,000,000	30,000,000	34,000,000
Vines ¹ . . .	11,338,500	10,590,000	12,107,900	930,468	726,000	726,000
Olives ¹ . . .	5,735,500	—	7,042,350	418,000	352,000	528,000

¹ Produce in thousand gallons.

In 1918 Italy had 989,786 horses, 949,162 asses, 496,743 mules, 6,239,741 cattle, 24,026 buffaloes, 2,338,926 pigs, 11,753,910 sheep, and 3,082,558 goats.

Silk culture, though flourishing most extensively in Lombardy, Piedmont and Venetia, is carried on all over Italy. In 1922 the silk cocoon crop was 31,100 tons. On June 30, 1920, there were 670 silk spinning mills and 164 weaving mills, the latter employing 23,759 operatives (21,851 women).

In the year 1898-99 there were only 4 sugar factories, with an output of 5,972 metric tons; in 1920-21 there were 34 their output being 124,391 tons.

The value of the output of industrial chemical products in 1915 was 215,093,928 lire (in 1893, 26,134,000 lire).

II. FORESTRY.

The forest area (belonging to the State) on June 30, 1921, was 115,629 hectares (289,072 acres). The yield from these forests was valued as follows in 1920-21:—Timber, 26,933 cubic metres; firewood, 248,960 cubic metres, of a total value of 3,724,282 lire.

This total is exclusive of secondary produce valued at about 55 millions of lire annually. The forest produce thus amounts to 225 millions of lire. From 1867 to June 30, 1915, 33,555 hectares were replanted by or with assistance from the Government.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The Italian mining industry is most developed in Sicily (Caltanissetta), in Tuscany (Arezzo, Florence, and Grosseto), in Sardinia (Cagliari, Sassari, and Iglesias), in Lombardy (particularly near Bergamo and Brescia), and in Piedmont.

Production in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs., or 1,016 metric tons = 1,000 English tons) of metallic ores and other minerals in 1920:—

Ores, &c.	Productive mines	Metric tons	Lire	Workers
Iron	59	339,876	17,434,330	2,660
Manganese	25	36,158	3,880,540	618
Copper	4	14,450	1,529,496	552
Zinc	111	95,985	46,720,102	10,769
Lead		40,634	40,718,330	
Gold ¹	—	—	—	—
Antimony	7	882	189,057	290
Mercury	9	1,401	43,776,000	2,605
Iron and cuprous pyrites	13	321,589	27,938,055	2,690
Mineral fuel	201	1,739,922	244,306,997	19,637
Sulphur ore	453	296,099	172,700,720	23,088
Asphaltic and bituminous substances	10	106,642	6,046,485	1,054
Boric acid	8	1,719	2,320,650	791
Totals (including graphite, petroleum and other minerals)	1,018	—	644,798,281	67,456

¹ No mine was productive in 1918.

The quarries of Italy employed in 1916, 46,820 persons (1,257 females), the output of building and decorative stone being valued at 61,739,320 lire.

IV. FISHERIES.

On December 31, 1915, the number of vessels and boats employed in fishing was 26,725, with an aggregate tonnage of 70,443. These numbers include 48 boats of 419 tons engaged in coral fishing. There were 162,755 fishermen, of whom 6,902 were engaged in deep-sea or foreign fishing.* The value of the fish caught in 1916 (excluding foreign fishing) was estimated

at 17,473,503 lire; the value obtained from tunny-fishing was in 1915 221,331 lire, and from coral-fishing 350,340 lire, the quantity being estimated at 327 kilogrammes.

V. MANUFACTURES.

The Italian industrial census of June 10, 1911, showed that there were 243,926 industrial establishments in the country, having 2,304,438 employees, and possessing 1,620,404 horse-power. The particulars as to the kind of industries were as follows:—

Industries	Establishments	Employees	Horse-power
Industries connected with products of agriculture, hunting, and fishing	135,461	640,856	293,942
Mining and metal-working industries (except the chemical industry) and construction work (buildings, roads, water power, &c.)	58,836	695,737	268,763
Textile industry	32,691	656,733	177,610
Chemical industry	5,661	100,924	85,152
Public services	5,309	76,788	791,855

Commerce.

Year	Special trade (in sterling) (exclusive of precious metals)		Precious Metals (in sterling)	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1916	335,611,043	123,533,191	23,978	61,498
1917	559,608,380	132,340,609	15,492	17,280
1918	641,517,036	133,788,269	28,215	1,266
1919	664,933,498	242,629,683	251,030	41,478
1920	634,485,437	312,151,668	335,781	8,011
1921	802,755,868	369,032,918	454,860	87,234

The values of imports and exports by groups of commodities are given in the following table in thousands of lire:—

Group.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913	1919	1920	1913	1919	1920
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
Raw materials	1,387,600	5,302,000	5,014,000	360,000	758,000	989,000
Semi-manufactured materials	705,000	2,842,000	3,249,000	591,000	2,153,000	2,269,000
Manufactured articles	1,510,000	2,616,000	3,365,000	798,000	2,191,000	3,292,000
Foodstuffs and live animals	703,000	5,864,000	4,233,000	762,000	963,000	1,253,000
Total	3,646,000	16,624,000	15,861,000	2,511,000	6,065,000	7,808,000

The value in thousands of lire of the leading imports and exports for 2 years was as follows:—

Imports	1919	1920	Exports	1919	1920
	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire		1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire
Wheat	2,525,732	5,084,083	Raw silk	1,130,460	1,787,885
Coal and coke	1,486,325	2,779,783	Cotton manufactures	924,389	1,903,309
Raw cotton	1,655,030	2,816,479	Silk manufactures	307,081	609,310
Boilers and machinery	385,163	723,940	Olive oil	40,502	66,426
Timber	146,955	416,885	Wines	191,583	299,873
Wrought iron and steel	936,329	1,159,495	Cheese	8,811	17,324
Wool and woollen goods	722,359	1,756,100	Fruits	241,129	68,860
Coffee	211,541	241,374	Heap (raw)	168,410	558,532
Scientific and electrical instruments	45,910	147,675	Hides	70,166	100,818
Hides (fresh or dried)	560,140	413,274	Eggs	9,301	2,025
Silk manufactures	117,307	325,912	Sulphur	73,591	120,164
Fish (dried) (or in oil)	386,535	405,576	Pulp of wheat	2,578	7,075
Scrap iron, filings, &c.	33,686	71,428	Spun cotton, yarn, &c.	231,035	363,871
Petroleum and benzine	223,018	498,119	Automobiles	43,577	307,388
Oil seed	71,456	271,416	Fresh vegetables	19,507	60,559
Tobacco	166,272	840,214	India rubber and gutta-percha	79,295	298,598
Rubber and gutta-percha	155,482	225,791	Flour	18,665	57,450
Copper, brass, bronze, scrap, filings, &c.	322,796	190,554	Rice (cleaned)	3,761	898
Silk, raw and spun	181,840	385,021	Works in marble and alabaster	47,129	98,470
Silk cocoons	62,825	128,686	Tomato conserves	86,369	117,171
			Worked coral	10,644	8,309
			Hats	88,380	260,269

Special trade (excluding the precious metals) with the leading countries:—

	Imports from (1919)	Imports from (1920)	Exports to (1919)	Exports to (1920)
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
France	759,687	1,903,499	1,403,941	1,695,592
United Kingdom	2,444,150	4,606,910	772,692	1,378,670
Austria	106,430	650,614	319,505	621,268
Germany	88,435	1,096,610	85,225	573,586
Russia	2,267	50,306	52,571	—
Switzerland	370,303	574,240	786,299	1,504,414
United States	7,350,376	8,687,867	629,715	936,182
Turkey in Europe, Albania, Montenegro, Servia, Rumania and Bulgaria	85,545	385,063	630,713	1,189,162
Belgium	56,932	419,403	93,000	404,314
Argentine Republic	1,540,260	3,004,855	149,062	604,122
British Possessions in Asia (excluding Aden)	624,767	1,021,711	57,768	226,504
Egypt	335,671	219,586	131,782	356,560
Spain	197,387	197,160	54,076	193,599
Brazil	366,923	364,008	45,538	228,178
China	245,763	310,636	2,370	10,315
Japan	145,534	311,978	7,367	11,330*

For the determination of Customs' values, &c., in Italy there is a permanent central commission, comprising official members, representatives of commercial corporations, &c. The values recorded are those of the goods at the frontier, exclusive of import or export duties. For imports and exports the parties interested declare the value of the goods, their quantity, and the country of origin or destination. For imports there is recorded the

gross weight in the case of goods subject to a duty of 20 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. per cwt.) or less; the net legal weight (*i.e.* with deduction of an official tare) in the case of goods subject to duty of 20 or 40 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. to 16s. 3d. per cwt.); the actual net weight in the case of goods taxed at over 40 francs per quintal (16s. 3d. per cwt.). For exports the gross weight is usually given. Inaccurate declarations are punishable by fine if the inaccuracies are prejudicial to the Treasury.

The trade of Italy is regarded either as general or special. The general trade comprehends all imports from abroad, whether intended for consumption within the kingdom or merely for transit, and all exports to foreign countries, whether national, nationalised or only issuing after transit. The special trade is restricted to imports for consumption and exports of national or nationalised merchandise. National merchandise consists of the produce and manufactures of the kingdom, while foreign imports on which the duties have been paid at the frontier are said to be nationalised. Transit trade denotes merchandise merely passing through the kingdom whether directly or after having been temporarily warehoused.

The treaty of 1883 provides for 'the most-favoured-nation' treatment in matters of commerce and navigation between Italy and the United Kingdom, and Italy is a party to the International Sugar Convention.

The principal articles of import into Great Britain from Italy, and British exports to Italy (according to the Board of Trade returns) in 2 years were:—

Imports into U.K.	1920	1921	Exports to Italy	1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
Olive oil	187,753	52,258	Coal	11,759,464	6,998,404
Hemp	4,112,643	178,014	Iron and Steel	3,152,453	550,939
Canned vegetables	689,483	466,238	Machinery	1,343,125	1,094,038
Lemons	477,503	701,607	Fish	428,303	577,747
Silk manufactures	812,113	930,548	Woollen goods	5,030,073	639,350
Stone and slate	417,473	260,868	Cottons	3,473,892	969,026

Total trade between Italy and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years (in thousands of pounds sterling):—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Italy to United Kingdom	18,364	14,635	17,880	8,891	11,282
Exports to Italy from United Kingdom	29,208	27,750	39,701	16,938	19,257

Navigation and Shipping.

On January 1, 1921, the mercantile marine consisted of 603 vessels, of 1,754,508 gross tons; on January 1, 1922, of 856 vessels, of 2,484,182 tons.

In 1919 the vessels entered and cleared at Italian ports were as follows:—

—	Entered Italian Ports		Cleared from Italian Ports	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Italian	98,397	15,164,409	93,850	15,176,981
Foreign	4,792	8,929,230	4,794	8,967,556
Total	98,169	24,093,639	98,144	24,143,487

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS—MONEY AND CREDIT 1073

Vessels entering and clearing in 1919 at the principal Italian ports :—

Port	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Genoa	3,043	3,844,260	3,054	3,899,087
Leghorn	2,153	1,237,019	2,166	1,239,106
Naples	4,629	3,346,908	4,617	3,316,477
Messina	1,058	785,787	1,058	787,021
Catania	1,701	707,474	1,689	710,259
Palermo	2,458	1,417,287	2,404	1,430,162
Venice	1,581	1,215,330	1,568	1,268,297

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

Railway history in Italy began in 1839, with a short line between Naples and Portici (5 miles). Length of State railways 10,290 miles (June 30, 1921). Receipts from State railways in 1920-21, 3,021,272,425 lire; expenditure, 4,066,798,686 lire.

The Government proposes to electrify nearly 4,000 miles of State railways. By June 30, 1921, 639 miles had already been electrified.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In the year 1921 (June 30) there were 11,228 post offices. The postal traffic was as follows :—

	1920-21		
	Internal	External and Transit	Total
Letters	387,000,000	96,890,000	483,890,000
Post cards	141,000,000	22,267,000	163,267,000
Newspapers, Printed matter, &c.	822,000,000	40,021,000	862,021,000
Post Office orders, &c.	21,895,000	49,000	21,944,000
Total	1,371,895,000	159,227,000	1,531,122,000

On June 30, 1920, the telegraph lines had a length of 35,205 miles, and the wires 239,517 miles. There were 10,017 telegraph offices, of which 7,353 were State offices and 2,664 railway offices. There were, in that year, 19,501,640 private telegrams sent inland; and 1,710,013 private international telegrams.

The telephone service in 1919-20 had 111,719 subscribers. There were 324 urban systems; and 855 inter-urban systems with 19,374 miles of line and 239,354 miles of wire. Total number of conversations in the year, 7,232,826 (excluding international conversations). In 1907 the telephone service passed to the direct working of the State.

Money and Credit.

State notes and bank notes in circulation in lire :—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
State notes	1,747,849,125	2,123,991,725	2,271,300,255	2,268,864,000	2,267,000,000
Bank notes	8,424,997,250	11,750,263,050	16,281,342,600	19,731,640,700	19,208,893,975

The total coinage from 1862 to the end of 1919 was : gold, 430,840,430 lire ; silver, 694,028,777 lire ; nickel, 66,295,678 lire ; bronze, 85,474,017 lire ; total, 1,276,638,902 lire, exclusive of recoinage.

The nominal value of the money coined (including recoinage) in each year :—

—	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1912	2,323,460	10,197,050	4,208,000	93,900	16,822,410
1916	—	23,681,004	—	129,250	23,810,254
1917	—	21,979,328	—	96,710	22,076,038
1918	—	—	8,619,400	239,200	8,858,600
1919	—	—	9,213,345	759,000	9,972,345

On June 30, 1922, the paper currency consisted of 17,822,962,575 lire of Bank notes, and 2,267,000,000 lire of State notes.

There is no national bank in Italy. According to the law of August 10, 1893, there are only three banks of issue : the Banca d'Italia, the Banco di Napoli, and the Banco di Sicilia. Assets and liabilities of these banks on December 31, 1921 :—

—	Assets	—	Liabilities
	Lire		Lire
Cash	2,001,527,252	Capital	302,000,000
Bills	5,248,742,078	Notes in circulation . .	19,208,893,975
Anticipations	5,324,231,844	Accounts current, &c. .	3,108,003,984
Credits	1,570,944,849	Titles and valuables	
Deposits	41,451,209,153	deposited	41,451,209,153
Various securities . .	11,428,626,450	Various	2,955,174,514
Total	67,025,281,626	Total	67,025,281,626

On December 31, 1921, the gold reserve amounted to 1,091,912,260 lire ; the silver reserve to 100,027,072 lire ; and the note circulation to 19,208,893,975 lire.

On June 30, 1918, there were 747 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, 1,904 rural banks, 221 ordinary credit companies, and 10 agrarian credit institutions, and (January, 1920) 11 *crédit foncier* companies, of which 4 were in liquidation, with 739,198,250 lire of '*cartelle fondiariae*' in circulation, and with 705,586,789 lire of '*mutui con ammortamento*.'

The following table gives statistics of the savings-banks on December 31, 1921 :—

—	Depositors	Total Deposits
		Lire
Post Office savings banks	—	7,943,894,343
Ordinary savings banks	—	7,426,441,549

On June 30, 1921, the savings deposited with the co-operative credit and ordinary credit companies amounted to 3,409,577,737 lire, and *Monti di pietà*, 372,032,572 lire, and with *Casse rurali* 444,850,164.

On August 12, 1912, a Law came into operation establishing life assurance as a State monopoly. The existing insurance companies were allowed

to continue their operations for 10 years under certain conditions. The National Insurance Institute carries out the Government business. It started operations on January 1, 1913, and has already assumed large proportions, having absorbed the business of 24 insurance companies (15 foreign and 9 Italian). According to the law, the companies which at the end of 1911 were engaged in life insurance in the Kingdom which did not cede their business to the Government were given the privilege of continuing their business for not more than 10 years, with the obligation of turning over to the Government Institute 40 per cent. of the business done after the beginning of the new régime. Only 3 Italian and 9 foreign companies continued business in Italy under these conditions and later one of these also ceded its business to the Institute. Branches of the National Institute of Insurance were established in every Province of Italy, 2,386 branches in all.

The insurance effected by the Institute in the years 1920 and 1921 was as follows :—

	1920		1921	
	No. of Contracts	Amount	No. of Contracts	Amount
Insurance paid	82,607	Lire 911,722,936	35,837	Lire 636,066,000

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered to the Italian form.

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi* ; intrinsic value, 25·22½ to 1*l.* sterling.

The coin in circulation consists of gold 10-lire, 20-lire, 50-lire and 100-lire pieces ; of silver 50 cent, 1-lira, 2-lire, and 5-lire pieces ; nickel 20 cent pieces, and bronze 1, 2, 5 and 10 cent pieces. Nickel coin is being substituted for bronze to a large amount. Bank notes of 25, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 lire are in circulation ; also small notes, issued by the State (*biglietti di Stato*), for 5 and 10 lire. During the war there were issued cash notes (*buoni di cassa*) of 1 and 2 lire, in substitution for silver pieces of corresponding value.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ITALY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Marchese Pietro Tomasi della Torretta dei principi di Lampedusa (appointed November 15, 1922).

Counsellor.—Gabriele Preziosi.

Secretaries.—Francesco M. Taliani, C.B.E., Giovanni Balsamo, and Mario Porta

Military Attaché.—Col. Virginio Riggi, C.M.G.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Luigi Bianchi.

Air Attaché.—Major Carlo Graziani, M.C.

Commercial Attaché.—Francesco Giannini, C.B.E.

Chanceller.—Giuseppe L. de Grossi.

Archivist.—Cavaliere Ugo Catani.

Consul in London.—Marquis A. Faà di Bruno.

There are also Consular representatives at Dublin (C.), Glasgow, Liverpool (C.G.), &c.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed November 25, 1921.

Counsellor.—H. W. Kennard, C.M.G.

Secretaries.—E. H. J. Leslie, C.M.G., C. J. W. Torr, and O. C. Harvey.

Commercial Secretaries.—J. H. Henderson, O.B.E., and H. C. A. Carpenter.

Naval Attaché.—Commander R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Major-General J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Consuls-General.—P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G. (at Naples), H. L. Churchill (at Genoa), and G. B. Michell (at Milan).

There are also Consular representatives at Brindisi, Cagliari, Florence, Leghorn, Messina, Palermo, Spezia, Turin, and other towns.

FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES.

Colony of Eritrea.

The dominion of Italy on the coast of the Red Sea extends from Cape Kasar (18° 2' N.) to Cape Dumeirah on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (12° 30' N.). The length of coast is about 670 miles. The area is about 45,435 square miles, and the whole population is estimated at 402,793, exclusive of 4,681 European, of whom 4,283 are Italian (exclusive of the military forces) and 338 of other nationalities. Massawah has 2,645 inhabitants, of whom about 260 are European, mainly Italian. The seat of the Government is Asmara, a modern town 7,765 feet above the sea-level, with 14,711 inhabitants (2,500 European). The religions of the native population are the Christian (Coptic rite) and the Mohammedan. There are some Roman Catholics and a few Pagans. Tigrean (an Abyssinian dialect) is spoken in the plateau, and Arabic in the lowlands.

The Italian possessions on the Red Sea are constituted as the Colony of Eritrea, with the management of its own finances and an autonomous administration in 8 commissariats, as follows :—

Commissariat	Area in square miles	Total Native Population (Census 1920)	Capital
Hamassen	1,160	60,234	Asmara
Massowah	5,000	47,910	Massowah
Assab	5,500	3,926	Assab
Acchele Guzai	3,475	62,169	Adi Caieh
Serae	3,300	69,311	Adi Ugri
Cheren	8,800	73,737	Cheren
Parca	12,700	58,540	Agordat
Gasc and Setit	5,500	26,966	Barentu

Military force : 138 commissioned and non-commissioned officers and 5,457 men (5,164 natives and 293 Italians, exclusive of the police force of the colony).

In the Italian dependencies the central government is represented by a civil governor, who is nominated by the King and is under the direction of the Minister for the Colonies.

Governor.—Marquis G. Cerrina Feroni (1919).

For the financial year 1922-23 the revenue and expenditure of the Colony of Eritrea were estimated at: Colonial revenue, 27,548,737 lire; expenditure, civil administration, 20,554,737 lire; military, 6,994,000 lire.

For climatic and agricultural purposes the country must be divided into two zones, the lowlands along the sea coasts and in the plains, where the tropical climate is very hot and the rains fall in winter; and the uplands, where the climate is cool and sometimes cold and the rains fall in summer. Both in the lowlands and the uplands the annual rain is sufficient for the successful raising of the crops. Irrigation works are being carried on in the lower zone in order to facilitate intensive production by Italian farmers. Pasture is abundant, but the pastoral population is partly nomadic. Camels, oxen, sheep, goats, are common, and the produce, consisting of meat, hides, butter, supplies articles of local trade. Pearl-fishing is carried on at Massawah and the Dahlak archipelago to the annual value of from 450,000 lire for pearls and 800,000 lire for mother-of-pearl. A very promising trade is being carried out in palm nuts. The exportation of these nuts in 1919 was 1,600,000 lire. There are gold mines worked successfully in several localities of Hamasién. Other minerals have recently been found, including petroleum.

At Massawah the imports by land and sea, the exports, and the tonnage entered were as follows:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Imports . Lire	47,591,643	103,811,379	80,000,000	145,000,000	110,000,000
Exports . „	21,660,428	84,844,958	41,000,000	47,000,000	28,000,000
Transit	2,498,293	5,415,030	—	—	—
Tonnage entd. Tons	157,237	166,078	214,471	427,330	354,256

Through the land frontier the imports in 1920 amounted to 39,969,504 lire, and the exports to 31,126,555 lire.

There are 75 miles of railway from Massawah to Asmara (end of 1912), and 65 miles from Asmara to Cheren (end of 1922); and now the line is being taken by Cheren to Agordat (54 miles). There are 12 post-offices. There is a telegraph line of 514 miles in length. There are 863 miles of telephone lines. Two wireless telegraph stations have been opened at Massawah and Assab. They communicate with the radiotelegraphic system of Italian Somaliland and also with Italy (St. Paola of Rome). There is, thus, through wireless communication between Italy and Italian Somaliland, via Massawah.

The legal currency consists of Italian coins and those of the Latin Union, but in actual circulation there are still Maria Theresa dollars. The Italian mint in 1918 issued a new silver coin, the *Tallero d'Italia*, the weight of which is 28.0668 grammes.

Italian Somaliland.

The Colony and Protectorates of Italian Somaliland have an area of 139,430 sq. miles and a population of about 450,000 (656 Italians). They extend along the east coast of Africa from British Somaliland to the course of the Juba. The inland boundaries are determined under the Treaty of May 16,

1908, between Italy and Abyssinia, by a line (only partially demarcated) from Dolo on the Juba to the confluence of the Juba with the Daua, thence to the Webi Shebéli (comprising in Benadir the territory of the Somali tribe Baddi Addo and dependent clans), and finally to the Anglo-Abyssinian frontier fixed by protocol of May 14 and June 4, 1897. As a result of the Treaty of 1915 and the Colonial rearrangements consequent on the war, Britain will grant Italy territories on the right bank of the Juba with the port of Kismayu. Italy thus controls the whole of the Juba.

Italian Somaliland comprises (I.) The Protectorates, viz.—(1) The Sultanate of the Mijertins (Sultan Osman Mahmud), from Bender Ziade, the most northerly point belonging to Italy on the Gulf of Aden, to Cape Gabbee on the Indian Ocean ($8^{\circ} 13' \text{ N. lat.}$), with an Italian Commissioner, resident at Alula, capital of the Sultanate; (2) the territory of the Nogal, from Cape Gabbee to Cape Garad ($6^{\circ} 47' \text{ N. lat.}$), formerly occupied by the Mad Mullah; (3) the Sultanate of Obbia (Sultan Ali Iusuf), from Cape Garad to the northern boundary of the colony of Benadir, determined by a line which ends at the sea near the wells of Fah (about $4^{\circ} 30' \text{ N. lat.}$), with an Italian Commissioner resident at Obbia, capital of the Sultanate. (II.) The Colony formerly called 'Benadir' but now officially known as 'Southern Italian Somaliland,' which extends from $4^{\circ} 30' \text{ N. lat.}$ to the mouth of the Juba, and comprises the following four administrative divisions:—(1) Medio Shebéli, with Afgoi (population 3,000) as capital, (2) Basso Shebéli and Gosha, with Brava (8,000) as capital, (3) Alto Shebéli, with Mahaddei (5,000) as capital, and (4) Alto Juba, with Baidoa (2,000) as capital. Mogadisho (population 16,000), capital of the Colony, with its territory, has been placed under the direct dependence of the Governor.

The Colony is administered by a civil governor who resides at Mogadisho. A royal decree of December 8, 1910, provides for the minting of silver coins of 1 rupee, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee for Italian Somaliland, of the value of 15 rupees to 1*l.* sterling. A royal decree of May 13, 1920, provides for the issuing of currency notes in rupees. These have been issued since November 1920 by the Banca d'Italia, a branch of which has been established at Mogadisho. The currency is fully covered by a corresponding reserve of silver rupees. Silver coins, however, are still largely circulating in the Colony and in the Protectorates.

The principal occupations of the people are cattle-rearing and agriculture. Formerly only the lower classes of the population cultivated the fields; but in Southern Somaliland, after the Italian occupation of the interior, the shepherds were turned into farmers, and now the whole country near the banks of the Webi Shebele is inhabited and cultivated by the higher classes also of the Somali tribes. The most productive districts are Gheledi, Mobilen and Bur Acaba. But in Northern Somaliland the Mijertins rear camels and sheep. Exports (1921) are 12,130,000 *lire*; imports, 71,112,001 *lire*. Imports are cottons, sugar, rice, petroleum, yarn, timber; exports, dura, maize, gum, hides, butter, cotton. Animal produce is exported to Italy, Aden and Zanzibar, whence it is shipped to Europe, America, or India. Length of roads 1,135 miles; steamship service on the Juba River from Kismayu to Bardera. A monthly service of steamers between Genoa and Port Durban, and the East African line of the Indian Steamship Company, Cowjee Dinshaw, from Aden to Zanzibar, connects the colony with Italy, the former directly, the latter through Aden and the India lines. Military force, 74 (Italian) officers and 2,738 (coloured) men. A detachment of the Flying Corps has recently been added.

Governor.—Carlo Riveri (1919).

The budget of Italian Somaliland for the year 1922-23 is as follows: Revenue proper of the colony, 2,242,000 lire; State contribution, 8,422,000 lire; extraordinary revenue, 9,000,000 lire; total, 19,664,000 lire. Civil expenditure, 6,567,246 lire; military, 3,281,700 lire; special expenditure, 429,000 lire; extraordinary expenditure, 9,386,054 lire; total, 19,664,000 lire.

Thirteen wireless telegraph stations are working in the Colony connecting the principal coast and inland towns. The wireless station at Mogadisho communicates with Italy, via Massawah.

There are in the Colony 6 principal post offices (Mogadisho, Merca, Brava, Jumbo, Baidoa, and Mahaddei), but postal business is carried out at every station. The construction of the railway line from Mogadisho to Baidoa has been started.

An agricultural company (initial capital 24,000,000 lire; Chairman, H. R. H. the Duke of the Abruzzi) has undertaken the agricultural colonisation of a stretch of land (12,000 hectares) on the Webi Seebeli, whose waters are used for irrigation. The agricultural work is already well advanced and the building of a powerful barrage across the river has been initiated. A navigation service on the Webi Seebeli from Afgoi to Buloburti (480 km.) with small steam traffic and lighters has been established.

In 1921, 706 steamers of 206,968 tons entered and cleared the ports of Italian Somaliland.

Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

(LIBIA ITALIANA.)

Italian Libia lies along the north coast of Africa between Tunis on the west and Egypt on the east, in longitude from about 9° to 25° east. The extreme northerly point of Libia is at about the parallel of latitude 33° north; the southernmost point is unknown, as the territory runs into the unmapped Sahara indefinitely. According to an arrangement with France (September 12, 1919) as a result of the Treaty of 1915, the western frontier extends in a curve from west of Ghadames to south of Tummo. On the Egyptian frontier Italy has obtained Jarabab from Britain.

Government.—Tripoli fell under Turkish domination in the sixteenth century, and though, in 1714, the Arab population secured some measure of independence, the country was in 1835 proclaimed a Turkish vilayet. In September, 1911, a quarrel broke out between Turkey and Italy, and the latter invaded Tripoli and established an army there. On November 5, 1911, a decree was issued annexing Tripoli, and on February 23, 1912, the Italian Chamber passed the Bill which ratified the decree of annexation. The war, nevertheless, continued until October 18, 1912, when the Treaty of Ouchy was signed, by which the sovereignty of Italy in Tripoli was established. This has been recognised by the Great Powers.

For administrative and military purposes the country is divided (decree of May 17, 1919) into two independent districts, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, with their respective capitals at Tripoli and Bengazi, both under the jurisdiction of the Italian minister of colonies. In both provinces natives have equal rights with Italians, and in each there is a small local parliament elected by all citizens.

Governor of Tripolitania.—Giuseppe Volpi (1921).

Governor Cyrenaica.—General Bongiovanni (1923).

Area and Population.—The entire area of the territory is estimated at about 406,000 square miles. According to a census taken on December 1, 1921, there were 569,093 natives. This census gave the European population of Cyrenaica as 9,293 (8,998 Italians). It is estimated that the total population is about 1 million, of whom some 30 per cent. are Arabs, 40 per cent. Negroes, 23 per cent. Jews, and about 7 per cent. Europeans. The civil European population numbers 28,364 (Census 1921), mostly Maltese and Italians. Arabic is generally spoken, and both Italian and Arabic are the official languages. The principal towns are on the coast, Tripoli, with 73,000 inhabitants, Benghazi with 35,000, Derna, with 11,182 inhabitants, and Homs; inland are the caravan halting places, Ghadames, Murzûk, and Ghat.

Justice.—In both districts justice, in so far as family or succession matters are concerned, is administered by Mahommedan or rabbinic tribunals, and by regional tribunals, presided over by civil magistrates who are assisted by Italian or Mussulman assessors according as the cases concern Italians or native subjects. In civil and commercial matters the laws of the Koran or the Talmud are in force for natives; and in penal matters, the judicial law of Italy holds good. The Court of second instance is the Assize Court, which deals with more serious cases. The Royal Court of Appeal for Libya held its first session in December, 1912.

Finance.—For the financial year 1922–23 the revenue and expenditure of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were estimated at: Colonial revenue, 43,029,000 lire; State contribution, 202,878,300 lire; extraordinary revenue, 14,050,000 lire; total revenue, 259,957,300 lire. Civil and military expenditure, 180,503,700 lire; extraordinary expenditure, 79,453,600 lire; total expenditure, 259,957,300 lire.

Defence.—The military force in Tripolitania consists of 299 officers and 13,023 men (9,383 natives and 3,640 Italians); that in Cyrenaica of 197 officers and 9,679 men (5,570 natives and 4,109 Italians).

Production and Industry.—Tripolitania has four zones, the first of which, along the sea, is covered with palm, olive, lemon, and fruit trees. The second is formed by the highlands of Gebel and Tarhuna; the former has olive groves and palm and fig trees, while cereals and saffron are also grown. The country, however, is rather barren. The Tarhuna land is rich in esparto grass. The rest of the second zone, which includes the hills of Mesellata and Bondara, as well as numerous valleys, is most fertile, and olive trees are abundant. The third zone consists chiefly of oases and is rich in palms. The oases (of which Ghadames is the most important) are some distance apart. The fourth zone is covered with palms, figs, vines, and almonds.

In Cyrenaica, olives and cypresses predominate. Pasturage is abundant and cattle could be bred on a vast scale. Bananas are grown at Derna. Barley is the chief food of the people.

Commerce.—There is a considerable caravan trade between Benghazi and Wadai and between Tripoli and Central Sudan when the routes are free from raiders. An important article of trade is ostrich feathers, which are brought overland from Central Africa, and exported to Paris and London from Tripoli to the value of 50,000*l.* annually, and 20,000*l.* from Benghazi.

In 1921, the trade of Tripolitania was:—Imports, 105,858,963 lire; exports, 10,641,487 lire; of Cyrenaica: imports, 5,180,700 lire; exports, 17,100,000 lire.

Sponge-fishing was started in 1885. In good years the returns from the industry amount to some 2,000,000 lire (£80,000) out of a total of 10,000,000 lire (£400,000) for the whole Mediterranean. The two fishing seasons in Libya are from November to February, and from March to October, the latter being the more important. During the summer season, 1922, 5 boats engaged in fishing from Tripolitania; the sponges collected totalled 6,218 kilos; 717,011 kilos of tunny fish were also caught in 1921, as compared with 784,649 kilos in 1920.

Communications.—The principal means of communication inland are the caravans which follow long-frequented routes. Tripoli (town) is connected by telegraph cable with Malta, and by land lines with Bengardane (Tunis). In 1912 two Italian cables were laid, one between Syracuse and Tripoli, and the other between Syracuse and Benghazi.

Total length of railways, 163 miles. The principal lines in Tripolitania are: a line 53 miles in length, running from the coast to Hencair el Abiad; another, 75 miles long, along the coast, from Tripoli to Zuara; a third, 12 miles long, from Tripoli to Tagiura, and a fourth, 6 miles long, from Tripoli to Ain-Zara. In Cyrenaica a line 20 miles long runs from Benghazi inland. In both districts some 600 miles of line are in operation.

In Tripolitania, during the year ending June 30, 1922, 175,576 registered letters were received and 201,837 despatched; 7,032 insured letters received and 9,129 despatched; 39,517 parcels received and 21,496 despatched. Deposits in savings bank, 8,349,598 lire; number of telegrams despatched, 104,643; number received, 97,377.

In Cyrenaica the telegraph and telephone lines have a length of about 372 miles; 50,854 registered letters were received and 52,507 letters despatched; 3,326 insured letters received and 4,074 despatched; 19,055 parcels received and 2,763 despatched. Deposits in savings bank, 4,929,839 lire; number of telegrams despatched, 156,412; number received, 150,303.

Banking and Currency.—The Banca d'Italia, the Banco di Sicilia, the Banco di Napoli, the Banco di Roma and other banks carry on financial operations.

There is a British Consul at Benghazi, and a Vice-Consul at Homs.

Concession of Tientsin.—The Italian concession of Tientsin, under the agreement with China of June 7, 1902, lies on the left bank of the Peiho and has an area of about half a square kilometer with a population of 10,017 (Chinese, 9,887; Italians, 51; other Europeans, 79) in 1915. It contains a village and salt-pits. Revenue 1915-16, 433,532 lire; expenditure, 513,002 lire.

Aegean Islands.—During the war with Turkey in 1912, Italy occupied as base, the islands of Egeo, Rhodes and the other small islands of the Sporadi group (Stampalia, Scarpanto, Caso, Piscopi, Nisiro, Calimno, Liro, Patimo, Cos, Simi, Calchi and Lipso—the Dodecanese). The total population in 1917 was 100,198.

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JAPAN.

(NIPPON.)

Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō, 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868 (the first year of the *Meiji*), when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shogun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in successive families, since the twelfth century; and in 1871 the feudal system (Hōken Seiji) was entirely suppressed. The Emperor bears title of Tennō; but the appellation by which he is called in relation to external affairs is 'Kōtei,' a word of Chinese origin. Only foreigners make use of the poetical title 'Mikado.'

Emperor of Japan.—*Yoshihito* (Harunopia), born at Tōkyō, August 31, 1879; succeeded his father, Mutsuhito, July 30, 1912; married, May 10, 1909, to Princess Sadako, born June 25, 1884, daughter of Prince Kujō.

Children of the Mikado.—I., Prince Hirohito, born April 29, 1901 (Crown Prince). II., Prince Yasuhito, born June 25, 1902. III., Prince Nobuhito, born January 3, 1905. IV., Prince Takahito, born December 2, 1915.

Sisters of the Mikado.—I., Princess Masako, born Sept. 30, 1888, married, April 27, 1908, to Prince Tsunehisa. II., Princess Fusako, born Jan. 29, 1890, married, April 29, 1909, to Prince Narihisa. III., Princess Nobuko, born August 7, 1891, married May 6, 1910, to Prince Yasuhiko. IV., Princess Toshiko, born May 11, 1896, married May 18, 1915, to Prince Naruhiko.

By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne devolves upon the nearest Prince and his descendants. The civil list is fixed at 4,500,000 yen.

On November 25, 1921, owing to the continued ill-health of the Emperor, the Crown Prince of Japan was constituted Regent.

Constitution and Government.

By the Constitution of February 11, 1889, the Emperor combines in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council, who are consulted by the Emperor on important matters of State. The Emperor can declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. It is his prerogative to give sanction to laws, to convoke the Imperial Diet, to open, close, and prorogue it, and to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet. Both Houses may respectively initiate projects of law, can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject, and may present addresses to the Emperor.

The House of Peers (373 members) is composed of (1) male members of the Imperial family of full age, sixteen in number; (2) princes and marquises of the age of 25 and upwards (14 princes and 34 marquises); (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 25 and upwards, who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one-fifth of each order (101 counts and 20 members, 381 viscounts and 73 members, 410 barons and 73 members); (4) persons above the age of 30 years, who have been nominated members by the Emperor for meritorious services to the State or for erudition (7 viscounts, 14 barons and 97 others); (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the 15 male inhabitants thereof, above the age of 30 years, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry, or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years; under (1), (2), and (4) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) must not exceed the number of other members.

The members of the House of Representatives number 463, a fixed number being returned from each electoral district. The proportion of the number of members to the population is one to about 120,610. Voting is by secret single ballot. Electors are (1) male Japanese subjects of not less than full 25 years of age, (2) permanent and actual residents in the electoral district for not less than a year; and (3) those paying land tax to the amount of not less than 3 yen in a year for more than one year, or direct taxes other than land tax to the amount of not less than 3 yen in a year for more than two years or of land tax together with other direct national taxes to the amount of not less than 3 yen in a year for more than two years. In general, male Japanese subjects of not less than 30 years of age are eligible to the House of Representatives, without any qualification arising from payment of taxes. Disqualified for membership are the Imperial Household officials, priests, students, teachers of elementary schools, government contractors, election officials. The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are nominated by the Emperor from among the members, and President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives are nominated by the Emperor from among three candidates, elected by the House. The Presidents of both Houses receive an annual salary of 7,500 yen; Vice-Presidents, 4,500 yen; elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 3,000 yen, besides travelling expenses. The Imperial Diet, which must meet annually, has control over the finances.

After the elections held in May, 1920, the following parties were returned

to the Diet :—Seiyūkai (Government Party), 283 ; Kenseikai, 108 ; Kokuminto (Popular Party), 26 ; Koshin Club, 25 ; and Independents, 21.

The Cabinet (formed on June 12, 1922) consists of the following members :—

Prime Minister and Minister of Marine.—Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato.

Home Affairs.—Mr. Rentarō Mizuno.

Foreign Affairs.—Count Yasuya Uchida

Finance.—Mr. Otohiko Ichiku.

War.—General Hanzo Yamanashi.

Minister of Justice.—Mr. Keijirō Okano.

Education.—Mr. Eikichi Kamada.

Agriculture and Commerce.—Mr. Kentarō Arai.

Communications.—Viscount Toshisada Mayeda.

Railways.—Count Enkichi Ohki.

Minister of the Imperial Household.—Viscount Shinken Makino.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.—Mr. Mitsuo Miyata.

Local Government.

For local administration Japan (except Hokkaidō or Yezo ; Chōsen, formerly Korea or Cháo-psien ; Karafuto or Japanese Sakhalin ; and Taiwan or Formosa) is divided into prefectures ('Fu' and 'Ken'). The prefectures are subdivided into municipalities ('Shi') and counties ('Gun') ; and the counties are again subdivided into towns ('Chō') and villages ('Son'). Okinawa Prefecture and some islands have, however, special organisations. Municipality, town, and village are the units of local government. These administrative divisions form at the same time local corporations of the same names, except Gun, the corporation of which was abolished in 1921. In each prefecture there are a governor ('Chiji'), a prefectural assembly ('Fu-kwai' or 'Ken-kwai'), and a prefectural council ('Fu-Sanji-kwai' or 'Ken-sanjikwai'), of which the governor is president ; in each county a sheriff, in each municipality a mayor, a municipal assembly, and a municipal council, of which the mayor is the president ; and in each town or village a chief magistrate and a town or village assembly. Prefectural, municipal, town and village assemblies give decisions mainly upon financial matters. The prefectural council gives decisions upon matters delegated by the prefectural assemblies and upon matters of pressing necessity when the assembly is not in actual session.

The qualifications of the prefectural electors are (1) citizenship and residence in the prefecture ; (2) payment of the direct national tax to the amount of not less than 3 yen for one year in the prefecture. Persons eligible for election must pay direct national tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen. Citizenship is shared by all male Japanese subjects not less than 25 years of age, who for two years (1) reside in the municipality, or town, or village ; (2) share its burden ; and (3) pay land tax or not less than 2 yen direct national tax annually in it. The governor and sheriff are appointed by Government ; the mayor is that one of three candidates elected by the municipal assembly who has obtained the Emperor's approval ; and chief magistrate of town or village is one who has been elected by the town or village assembly and has obtained the governor's approval.

Hokkaidō has a governor and a special organisation. Chōsen has a Governor-General. The peninsula is administered in 13 Do or provinces, these being sub-divided into 329 Tuand Yun or districts. Taiwan (Formosa) also has a governor-general, who is invested with very extensive powers. The island is divided into 5 provinces (Shū), each of which has a governor. Karafuto is divided into 5 local divisions (Chō).

Area and Population.

The Empire consists of the five principal islands of Honshiu (mainland), Kiushiu, Shikoku, Hokkaidō (Yezo), and Taiwan (Formosa); besides the Chishima (Kuriles), Sado, Oki, Awaji, Iki, Tsushima, Riukiu (Luchu Islands), Ogasawarajima (Bonin Islands), Hōkotō (Pescadores) islands, the peninsula Chosen (Korea), and the southern half of the island of Karafuto (Sakhalin). Total area is shown as follows:—

Principal Islands	Number of Adjacent Small Islands	Area in square miles			
		Principal Islands	Adjacent Small Islands	Total	Per cent.
Mainland	167	86,953	473	87,426	33.29
Shikoku	74	6,907	176	7,083	2.70
Kiushiu	150	13,870	1,833	15,703	5.98
Hokkaidō (excluding the Chishima)	13	30,340	162	30,502	11.61
Chishima or Kurile Islands (31 islands)	—	6,068	—	6,068	2.31
Sado	—	337	—	337	0.13
Oki	1	130	1	131	0.05
Awaji	1	219	1	220	0.08
Iki	1	51	1	52	0.02
Tsushima	5	263	3	266	0.10
Riukiu (55 Islands)	—	941	—	941	0.36
Ogasawarajima or Bonin Islands (20 islands)	—	27	—	27	0.01
Total	412	146,106	2,650	148,756	56.64
Chōsen (Korea)	—	—	—	84,733	32.60
Taiwan (Formosa)	7	13,911	33	13,944	5.81
Hōkotō (Pescadores)	12	25	22	47	0.02
Karafuto (Japanese Sakhalin)	—	—	—	13,253	5.34
Grand Total	431	160,042	2,705	260,738	100.00

Administratively there exists a division into 47 prefectures. There is also a division into 636 rural districts, 81 cities, 1,352 towns, and 10,804 villages (1919).

Taiwan (Formosa) and Hōkotō (the Pescadores) were ceded by China in accordance with the treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895, and Japanese Karafuto was ceded by Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth, N.H., in 1905. By the same Treaty of Peace the Russian Government ceded to Japan the lease of Port Arthur, Ta-lien, and adjacent territory and waters, and also the railway between Chan-Chun and Port Arthur, and the coal mines worked in connection therewith. In March, 1915, the Chinese Government agreed to extend the lease of the territory on Liaotung Peninsula, including Port Arthur and Dalny, to 99 years. The Chino-Japanese Treaty of December 22, 1905, provided for the interests of China and Japan with respect to

Manchuria. By a treaty between Japan and Korea on Aug. 23, 1910, the Korean Territory was annexed to the Empire of Japan.

By an agreement signed May 25, 1915, Japan obtained from China exclusive mining rights in Eastern Mongolia, and the right to settle in the province, and in Shantung the transference of all mining and railway privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Germans; also the extension of the lease of Port Arthur to 99 years, and a joint control over certain industrial works in which they have a large financial interest, besides other privileges. (For full details, see Introduction to THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916.)

The population of Japan on December 31 of the years shown :—

Year	Male	Female	Total	Annual Increase per 1,000
1913	26,964,586	26,398,093	53,362,682	15.99
1916	28,118,981	27,518,462	55,637,443	12.79
1917	28,472,320	27,863,663	56,335,983	12.79
1918	28,625,617	28,042,094	56,667,711	12.79
1920 ¹	28,044,341	27,918,712	55,963,053	—

¹ Census.

The estimated population of the Mainland on October 1, 1922, was 56,745,400.

In 1920 (Census) the population of Chōsen was 17,264,119; of Taiwan, 3,654,398; of Karafuto, 105,899. Total, 76,987,469.

Up to October 1, 1920, 581,421 Japanese emigrated, and of these 114,841 men and 87,519 women were living in the United States (including Hawaii); 139,888 men and 85,899 women in China; 4,998 men and 276 women in Australia; 19,885 men and 14,373 women in Brazil; and 2,724 men and 201 women in Europe. On October 31, 1920, the number of foreigners in Japan (exclusive of Formosa) was 35,380, of whom 22,240 were Chinese, 3,791 English, 3,786 American, 626 German, 664 French, 285 Portuguese, 283 Dutch, 1,701 Russian.

Movement of population for five years :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Still-births	Divorces	Excess of Births
1917	447,970	1,812,413	1,199,669	140,328	55,812	612,744
1918	500,580	1,791,992	1,493,162	142,507	56,474	298,830
1919	480,136	1,778,685	1,281,965	132,939	59,812	496,720
1920	549,279	2,061,981	1,444,193	—	—	617,788
1921	522,497	2,031,179	1,306,524	—	—	724,655

In 1920 the figures represented per 1,000 of the population, 9.8 for marriage, 36.8 for births, and 25.8 deaths.

The following is a list of large towns and cities on October 1, 1920 (census figures) :—

Tokyo . . .	2,173,201	Nagasaki . . .	176,534	Otarū . . .	108,113
Osaka . . .	1,252,983	Hiroshima . . .	160,510	Kagoshima . . .	103,180
Kōbe . . .	608,644	Hakodate . . .	144,749	Sapporo . . .	102,580
Kyoto . . .	591,323	Kurū . . .	130,862	Yahata . . .	100,235
Nagoya . . .	429,997	Kanazawa . . .	129,265	Fukuoka . . .	95,381
Yokohama . . .	422,938	Sendai . . .	118,984	Okayama . . .	94,585

Niigata . . .	92,130	Toyama . . .	61,812	Ōita . . .	43,150
Yokosuka . . .	89,879	Asahigawa . . .	61,319	Yonezawa . . .	43,007
Sasebo . . .	87,022	Fukui . . .	56,639	Morioka . . .	42,403
Sakai . . .	84,999	Kōfu . . .	56,207	Nagaoka . . .	41,627
Wakayama . . .	83,500	Muroran . . .	56,082	Nara . . .	40,301
Shizuoka . . .	74,093	Naha . . .	53,882	Mito . . .	39,363
Shimonoseki . . .	72,300	Matsuyama . . .	51,250	Uji-Yamada . . .	39,270
Moji . . .	72,111	Matsumoto . . .	49,999	Hachi-oji . . .	38,955
Kumamoto . . .	70,388	Wakamatsu . . .	49,336	Okazaki . . .	38,527
Tokushima . . .	68,457	Kōchi . . .	49,329	Wakamatsu . . .	37,549
Toyohashi . . .	65,163	Aomori . . .	48,941	Nagano . . .	37,308
Hamamatsu . . .	64,749	Yamagata . . .	48,399	Takasaki . . .	36,792
Ōmura . . .	64,317	Tsu . . .	47,741	Takaoka . . .	36,648
Utsunomiya . . .	63,771	Takamatsu . . .	46,550	Akita . . .	36,281
Gifu . . .	62,713	Himeji . . .	45,750	Saga . . .	33,528
Maebashi . . .	62,325	Kurume . . .	43,629	Ōtsu . . .	31,453

¹ Shimonoseki was formerly called Akamagasaki.

Religion (excluding Formosa).

There is absolute religious freedom. The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 13 sects; (2) Buddhism, with 12 sects (56 denominations). There is no State religion, and no State support. In 1919 Shinto shrines numbered 49,459 (besides 66,738 minor shrines), and the priests, 14,698. Buddhist temples, 71,626 (besides 36,036 minor temples); high priests and priestesses, 52,894. There were, besides, 2,695 licensed preachers and 1,482 churches and preaching stations of the Roman Catholic, Greek, Catholic, and Protestant Churches. Since 1891 the Roman Catholics have had an episcopate of one archbishop and three suffragan bishops. There are shrines dedicated to the eminent ancestors of the Imperial House, and to meritorious subjects; these are independent of any religious sect, and some of them are supported by State or local authorities.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory. The following are the educational statistics for 1919–20:—

Institutes	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils		
			Male	Female	Total
Kindergarten . . .	707	1,090	32,092	26,836	58,928
Elementary schools . . .	25,644	178,450	4,425,743	3,927,249	8,352,992
Middle " . . .	345	7,219	—	—	166,616
Girls' High " . . .	462	5,795	—	131,711	131,711
Normal " . . .	97	1,958	18,580	9,082	27,662
Schools for the Blind and for Deaf Mutes . . .	74	490	2,561	1,139	3,720
High schools . . .	12	456	—	—	7,497
Universities . . .	5	1,047	—	—	9,478
Technical schools . . .	13,971	9,816	859,668	176,875	1,036,538
Special schools (Law, Pharmacy, Music)	73	2,600	40,565	2,303	42,868

Japan has 5 Imperial universities, and 21 other institutions² have

been admitted to university rank, making 26 in all. Particulars of the Imperial universities are given as follows:—

University	Location	Established	1919-20	
			Teachers	Students
Tokyo Imperial University . . .	Tokyo . . .	1877	417	5,233
Kyoto Imperial University . . .	Kyoto . . .	1897	191	2,052
Tohoku Imperial University . . .	Sendai . . .	1907	197	1,781
Kyusou Imperial University . . .	Fukuoka . . .	1910	90	630
Hokkaido Imperial University . . .	Hokkaido . . .	1918	57	911

The remaining 21 institutions had 1,432 teachers and 30,057 students.

In 1919-20 there were 1,511 libraries in Japan, with 5,022,767 volumes (4,763,512 Japanese and Chinese, and 259,255 European). In 1919, 34,493 books of various kinds, and 3,423 periodicals, monthly, weekly, and daily, were published.

In Formosa there is a special educational system.

Justice and Crime.

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established. Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment. There are four classes of courts in Japan (exclusive of Formosa); namely, sub-district courts, district courts, courts of appeal, and court of cassation. In the court of cassation seven judges preside; in the courts of appeal eight judges; in the district courts three judges; in each case one of them being the chief judge. In the subdistrict courts a single judge presides. A court which deals with disputes respecting administrative affairs is under the direct supervision of the Emperor.

A few judges of high rank are directly appointed by the Emperor, and some are appointed by him on nomination by the Minister of Justice. The following are the criminal statistics for five years:—In 1916, 102,691 criminals were condemned; in 1917, 106,747; in 1918, 115,753; in 1919, 112,681; and in 1920, 92,876.

In 1920 there were 52 prisons, 1,224 detached prisons and houses of correction. Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in houses of correction at the close of 1920:—Men, 49,420; women, 1,735; total, 51,155.

For the trial of cases connected with the military and naval services there are courts-martial.

Pauperism.

In 1899 new legislation settled that the minimum amount of prefectural funds for the relief of sufferers from extreme calamity shall be 500,000 yen; that funds below that limit are to be made up by the Treasury; and that when the amount of relief exceeds 5 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the fiscal year, one-third of the amount thus granted is to be supplied from the Treasury.

The relief statistics for 3 years show expenditure as follows (in yen, exclusive of Formosa) :—

Year	Shelter	Food	Clothing	Medicine	Temporary lodgings	Providing with work	Total (including miscellaneous)
1917-18	18,963	319,835	10,895	2,898	100,349	43,770	498,618
1918-19	14,317	245,843	8,287	2,319	53,878	52,622	380,707
1919-20	4,719	119,425	17,376	224	61,412	20,107	229,613

In 1919 the Central Government relieved 6,619 persons to the amount of 42,155 yen (excluding Formosa). At the end of 1919, 1,392 foundlings (excluding Formosa) were being maintained, and the expense in that year was 84,683 yen. There are, besides, several workhouses established by local corporations and private persons. The number of hospitals in 1919 was 1,279 (7 state, 83 public and 1,189 private).

Finance.

I. IMPERIAL.

Revenue and expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary (excluding Formosa) (the yen = about 24½*d.*) :—

	1919-20	1920-21 ¹	1921-22 ¹	1922-23 ¹	1923-24 ¹
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue . . .	1,808,633,204	1,396,283,303	1,584,750,485	1,482,420,000	1,350,000,000
Expenditure . . .	1,172,326,305	1,396,283,303	1,584,224,790	1,482,420,000	1,350,000,000

¹ Estimates.

Summary of the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1923.

Revenue 1922-23	Yen	Expenditure 1922-23	Yen
Ordinary:—		Ordinary:—	
Land tax . . .	74,144,044	Civil List . . .	4,500,000
Income tax . . .	203,578,537	Foreign Affairs . . .	19,747,000
Business tax . . .	66,838,205	Home Affairs . . .	42,718,000
Liquor tax . . .	188,838,873	Finance . . .	220,856,000
Sugar excise . . .	43,089,992	Army . . .	199,990,000
Tax on Textile fabrics . . .	42,614,144	Navy . . .	135,170,000
Customs duties . . .	71,744,424	Justice . . .	28,625,000
		Instruction . . .	37,957,000
Total Taxes ¹ . . .	731,297,616	Agriculture and Com- merce . . .	27,742,000
Stamps . . .	89,656,123	Communications . . .	218,458,000
Public Undertakings and State Property . . .	348,448,612		
Total ordinary (including other receipts) . . .	1,245,457,634	Total ordinary . . .	941,763,000
Extraordinary Revenue . . .	236,962,327	Extraordinary expenditure . . .	540,657,200
Total Revenue . . .	1,482,419,961 (148,241,996 <i>d.</i>)	Total expenditure . . .	1,482,420,000 (148,242,000 <i>d.</i>)

¹ Including all items.

Public debt, April 30, 1922 :—Internal loans (4 and 5 per cent.), 2,234,000,000 yen; foreign loans (4 to 5 per cent.), 1,359,000,000 yen; total, 3,593,000,000 yen.

II. LOCAL.

The revenue of the Prefectures for the year 1921–1922 was 285,424,312 yen, and expenditure 285,677,882 yen. Of the revenue 195,026,076 yen was from rates. The revenue of the cities in 1920–21 was 266,061,771 yen (67,662,875 yen from rates), and the expenditure was 249,374,539 yen. The revenue of the towns and villages in 1920–21 was 322,143,481 yen (237,662,657 yen from rates), and the expenditure was 322,049,985 yen. The total local debt at the end of October 1921 was 475,816,826 yen (436,409,008 yen at end of 1920).

Defence.

I. ARMY.

Service in the army (or navy) is universal and compulsory. Liability commences at the age of 17 and extends to the age of 40, but actual service begins at 20. All those physically capable of bearing arms are divided into two classes, the 'fit,' and the 'absolutely fit.' The numbers necessary for the first line (or active army), called *Gen-eki*, are taken solely from the 'absolutely fit.' Service in the ranks is for 2 years in all arms; then for 5 (or 4) years and 4 months in the reserve (*Yōbi*). One year volunteers are admitted. Reservists are called out twice for training during their reserve service, for 60 days on each occasion. Having completed 7 years and 4 months in the first line, including its reserve, the men are transferred to the second line, called *Kōbi*. Service in the *Kōbi* is for 10 years, with two trainings of 60 days each in the whole period. At the end of their *Kōbi* service the men are in the 38th year of the age, and they are passed into the *Kokumin*, which is the territorial or home defence army. In this they serve for 2 years and 8 months, to complete their total service of 20 years.

The reserve for making good the waste of war, or *supplementary reserve*, is called *Hōjū*. It is composed of the balance of the 'absolutely fit' recruits not required for the first line, and of as many of those classed as "fit" as may be required to make up a certain fixed number. They all serve in the *Hōjū* for 7 years and 4 months, during which they have a first training of 90 days, and two subsequent trainings of 60 days each. After completion of this period of their service they are passed to the *Kōbi*, in which they serve for ten years, like the men who have passed through the first line. Like them also they are finally passed to the *Kokumin* for 2 years and 8 months to complete their army service.

The *Kokumin* is divided into two 'bans.' The first ban comprises all the men who have passed, as shown above, through the first line and landwehr, or through the supplementary reserve and landwehr, and who therefore have only 2 years and 8 months to spend in the *Kokumin*. The second ban is the levy *en masse* of all those capable of bearing arms. It includes (1) those who though 'fit' are not required for the *Hōjū*; (2) those who for various reasons have been exempted from military service; and (3) the

young men between 17 and 20 years of age who have not been called up. None of these classes receive any military training, but they can be drawn on in case of national emergency.

The partially trained men who have been passed into the Kōbi from the Hojū are not included in the fighting units of the Second Line. They supply the large number of men required for the transport service on mobilisation, and for the expansion of other departmental corps.

The field army of Japan consists of 21 divisions, including the guard, 4 independent cavalry brigades, 2 independent regiments of mountain guns, and 8 regiments of heavy field artillery.

Two infantry regiments form a brigade, and two brigades (12 battalions) a division. The divisional artillery consists of a regiment of field artillery (6 batteries of 4 guns). A regiment of cavalry of 2 squadrons, and a battalion of engineers, complete the division. Four infantry, and 4 artillery, ammunition columns, 6 field hospitals, 4 supply columns, and 1 remount depot accompany each division in the field. The war strength of a division is reckoned at 18,700 officers and men, 4,800 horses, 36 guns, and 1,674 vehicles.

The strength of an independent brigade of cavalry is 2 regiments, each of 4 squadrons and a battery of 8 machine guns; total about 1,650 men and 1,680 horses. The strength of an independent artillery brigade of 12 batteries is about 2,500 men and 1,000 horses. Divisions are grouped directly into armies, 3 to 5 divisions forming an army of from 80,000 to 130,000 men. The war strength of the army on mobilization may be taken at about 700,000 combatants, including Kōbi troops detailed for the lines of communication.

The active army consists at present of 86 regiments and 6 independent battalions (264 battalions in all) of infantry, 29 regiments of cavalry (58 squadrons), 1 battalion of cavalry artillery, 19 regiments (each of 24 guns) of field artillery, 4 regiments and 2 independent companies of mountain artillery, 8 regiments of heavy field artillery, 3 regiments and 8 independent battalions of heavy artillery, 21 battalions of engineers, 2 regiments of telegraph corps, 6 aero battalions, 1 balloon corps, 1 automobile corps, and 19 battalions of transport corps.

The Kōbi comprises 228 battalions, 57 squadrons, 114 field batteries, 12 battalions of garrison artillery, and 19 battalions of engineers, and would on mobilisation form independent divisions.

The Japanese Islands are divided into military districts, corresponding to the divisions of the army, and the district is the unit of administration as well as of territorial command. Each division is supplied with recruits from its own district, except the Guards, whose infantry recruits are selected from the whole country; the other arms of the Guard division are recruited from the large district of the 1st division. Abroad there are the separate units of Formosa, also some 25,000 to 30,000 men in Korea and Manchuria, and 4,500 in China.

During 1922 a reduction of the Japanese army was begun, and the establishment was reduced by 400 officers and 56,000 men.

The Emperor is the head and supreme commander of the army, and also of the navy. He nominates the War Minister (always a general officer of high rank), the Chief of the General Staff, the Director of Military Schools, and the Members of the Military Council.

The arm of the Japanese infantry is the improved rifle ; calibre, 6.5 mm. (.256"), a Mauser with an altered chamber. The cavalry are armed with a carbine of similar construction. The field gun is a q.-f. shielded Krupp of 7.5 cm. calibre, which fires a shrapnel of 14.3 lb. The mountain artillery has a gun of the same calibre firing a lighter shell. There are a certain number of field howitzer batteries, armed with 4.6" and 5.9" howitzers, firing shells of about 44 lb. and 80 lb. respectively. A 4" gun for heavy field batteries is being introduced.

The peace strength of the Japanese army amounts to about 250,000 of all ranks.

The military budget for 1922-23 amounted to 332,000,000 yen.

II. NAVY.

The direction of the Navy is in the charge of the Minister of Marine. The departments are those of the chief of the staff, with Operations, Mobilization, and Intelligence branches ; the Administrative division ; the Departments of Naval Construction and Material, Naval Engineering and Naval Works.

The coast of Japan is divided into five maritime districts having their headquarters at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, and Chinkai. The two last named have now been reduced to the position of second-class bases.

The Japanese Fleet is affected by the Washington Agreement, but Japan remains the third great naval power of the world. Her replacement tonnage has been fixed by the Treaty at 315,000 tons in capital ships, which is markedly superior to the strength allowed to France and Italy. At Washington Japan insisted on completing the post-Jutland battleship *Mutsu*, sister of the *Nagato*, which action affected the distribution under the agreement, enabling the United States to complete the *Colorado* and *West Virginia*, and Great Britain to build two additional ships. The obsolete vessels have been removed from the Japanese fleet ; there will be no scrapping until 1931. It was being expanded in pursuance of the programme of 1916-17, supplemented by a new programme which was sanctioned in 1920, but had not been put in hand. The plan was to provide a strength of 8 battleships and 8 battle-cruisers, not any one of which should be of greater age than 8 years, but of these vessels only the battleships *Nagato* and *Mutsu* were to be completed, the rest being cancelled. The 1920 programme included 12 light cruisers in addition to 8 of the 1916 programme, and destroyers and submarines, all to be completed by 1927-28. Of these programmes, 16 cruisers of the *Kuma* class, 5,570 tons, have been completed or are in hand. It is anticipated that in 1923 or 1924 Japan will possess 44 first-class destroyers, 50 second-class destroyers, and about 46 of a smaller class. Full information regarding the submarines is not accessible, but the Japan Year Book says there will be 80 of the first-class by 1927, and about 30 of these are now in hand, with a gross displacement of 22,165 tons.

The principal state dockyards are at Kure and Yokosuka, where capital ships have been built, and there is a dockyard also at Sasebo, where lighter vessels are constructed. The Kawasaki private shipbuilding yard at Kobe and the Mitsubishi establishment at Nagasaki received new plant, and there are lesser building yards at Maizuru, Uraga and elsewhere, as well as the government armour and armament factory at Kure. Japan has made herself practically independent of Europe for the building and arming and equipment of her warships.

A statement of the Japanese fleet follows, but there may be some doubt as to the actual number of destroyers and submarines to be completed in 1923 :—

	Completed at end of		
	1921	1922	1923
Dreadnoughts	11	10	10
Pre-Dreadnoughts	8	—	—
Armoured Cruisers	12	5	3
Light Cruisers	11	12	15
Torpedo Gunboats, etc.	4	4	4
Destroyers (including about 60 modern, 1923)	95	98	125
Torpedo Boats	20	12	19
Submarines	37	35	45

The following table includes all the battleships and battle-cruisers which are to be retained, and the armoured cruisers and principal protected cruisers. The *Aki*, *Mikasa*, *Satsuma*, *Settsu*, *Kashima*, *Katori*, *Hiizen*, and other older vessels have been removed from the lists (or are classed as coast-defence vessels), as well as some of the armoured cruisers and older destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines.

Year of intended scrapping	Name	Displace- ment	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Designed Speed
			Water-line	On Guns				
<i>Dreadnoughts</i>								
1934	Kongō*	27,500	10	10	8 14 in. ; 16 6 in.	8	64,000	27
1936	Kirishima*							
1935	Haruna*							
1935	Hiei-Yei *							
1937	Fusō	30,600	12	12	12 14 in. ; 16 6 in.	6	40,000	22½
1938	Yamashiro							
1939	Ise	30,600	12	12	12 14 in. ; 20 5·5 in.	6	40,000	23
1940	Hyuga							
1941	Nagato	33,800	—	—	8 16 in. 20 5·5 in.	8	46,000	23·0
1942	Mutsu							

* Battle-cruisers.

The battleships *Kaga* (launched November 17, 1921) and *Tosa*, and the battle-cruisers *Atagi*, *Amagi*, *Atago* and *Takao*, all of which were in hand,

will not be completed, but the two battle-cruisers first named are expected to join the fleet converted into aircraft carriers.

Laid Down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Designed Speed
			Water-line	On Guns				

Armoured Cruisers (to be scrapped).

		Tons	inches	inches			Knots
1905	Ikoma . . .	13,750	7	7	4 12in.; 12 6in.; 12 4 7in.	3	22
	Knrama . . .	14,600	7	7	4 12in.; 8 8in.; 14 4 7in.		22
	Ibuki . . .						

Light Cruisers.

1905	Tone . . .	4,100	—	—	2 6in.; 10 4 7in.	15,000	23
1910	Chikuma . . .	4,950	—	—	6in.	22,500	26
	Hirado . . .						
	Yabagi . . .						
1916	Tatsuta . . .	3,500	—	—	4 5 5in.	6	31
1916	Tenryu . . .						
1919	Kiso . . .						
1919	Kitakami . . .	5,570	—	—	7 5 5in.; 2 12pr. A.A.	8	23
1918	Kuma . . .						
1920	Nagara . . .						
1920	Isuzu . . .						
1920	Natori . . .						
1919	Oh-i . . .						
1918	Tama . . .						
1920	Yura . . .						
1920	Kinu . . .						

The *Naka*, *Abukama*, *Sendai*, *Jintsu* and *Yubari*, light cruisers of the 5,700 ton class, are in earlier stages of construction. There are the older light cruisers *Yodo*, *Suma*, *Akashi*, and *Chitose*, and several torpedo and river gunboats. The seaplane carrier *Hosho* has been completed, and another is being built. A large air service is attached to the Navy. Coastal motor-boats, each carrying 2 18in. torpedoes, have been built.

The new programme includes 4 light cruisers of 10,000 tons, 4 of 7,000 tons, 24 destroyers and about 28 submarines.

The budget estimate for 1921-22 for the cost of the Navy was approximately £51,076,000.

Production and Industry (exclusive of Formosa).

About three-fifths of the arable land is cultivated by peasant proprietors and the remaining portion of it by tenants. According to the official report of January 1, 1921, taxed land owned by private persons and local corporations was in chō (1 chō = 2 4507 acres) 15,422,879 : of which under rice, 2,929,889 ; other cereals, 2,551,068 ; forests, 8,090,433 ; plains, 1,359,003 ; pasturages, 62,075.

The forest area in 1918 was 18,628,280 chō, of which 7,228,027 belonged to the State, and 1,292,348 to the Imperial household.

The following are some agricultural statistics for three years :—

Crop	Acreage			Produce (quarters)		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
Rice	7,578,844	7,006,298	7,658,984	33,913,433	37,707,271	39,178,283
Wheat	1,389,448	1,343,842	1,299,007	3,987,512	3,943,725	3,636,728
Barley	1,298,607	1,308,983	1,326,260	3,188,380	6,897,746	5,139,712
Rye	1,562,169	1,533,586	1,659,571	4,822,006	4,724,830	5,144,195
Tobacco ¹	65,307	59,875	75,653	833,855	761,137	1,040,884
Tea ¹	121,676	119,665	117,957	794,234	767,753	712,278

¹ Produce in cwts.

The wheat crop in 1921 amounted to 3,564,418 quarters ; barley, 5,758,398 quarters ; rye, 4,518,931 quarters ; and rice, 33,750,000 quarters.

In 1919 the number of cattle was 1,314,865 ; horses, 1,479,682 ; sheep, 5,098 ; goats, 125,089 ; swine, 470,082

The mineral and metal products for 1920 with their values were :—

Minerals, &c.	Quantity	Value	Minerals, &c.	Quantity	Value
		Yen			Yen
Gold (monméi) ¹	2,060,537	10,352,701	Coal (metric tons)	29,245,384	418,073,754
Silver ²	40,577,090	9,865,435	Sulphur, refined (metric tons)	40,900	1,576,955
Copper (kin ²)	113,987,381	47,577,409	Sulphur, ore (metric tons)	27,696	284,585
Lead	6,945,357	1,384,172	Petroleum (koku ⁴)	1,970,172	35,356,355
Pig iron (kwan ³)	45,459,790	19,882,076			
Steel	81,520,499	68,603,370			
Iron pyrites ²	36,908,266	2,498,498	Total value (including others)	—	632,350,765

¹ 120 monméi = 1 lb. avoirdupois.

² kin = 1·323 lb. av.

³ kwan = 3·28 lbs.

⁴ koku = 39·7 gall.

In 1919 the number of mining workers was as follows :—in collieries, 348,240 ; in metal mines, 100,800 ; various, 16,118 ; total, 465,158.

In 1920, 5,719,988 cocoon egg-cards were hatched, and the total number of cocoons obtained was 6,333,152 koku ; (1 koku = 4·9 bushels).

The industrial census on December 31, 1919, showed that there were 23,831 factories (employing more than 10 hands). Number of employees, 1,390,942 (619,976 males and 770,966 females).

Principal manufactures in 1919 were woven goods, 2,000,743,498 yen (cotton, 1,033,831,737 yen ; silk, 673,937,366 yen ; woollen goods, 131,296,686 yen) ; Japanese paper worth 79,574,079 yen ; European paper, 112,714,137 yen ; matches, 45,952,876 yen ; earthenware, 64,659,835 yen ; lacquered ware, 24,150,237 yen ; matting, 31,611,893 yen ; leather, 28,499,383 yen ; oil, 61,839,209 yen ; knittings, 94,189,713 yen.

In April 1922 there were 60 cotton spinning companies operating in Japan, with 3,934,839 working spindles and employing 40,531 men and 125,722 women.

In 1920 the raw marine products amounted to the value of 270,294,228 yen ; the manufactured products to the value of 149,521,516 yen.

Commerce.¹

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	166,814,383	217,345,988	283,617,478	161,415,483	189,031,400
Exports	196,210,066	209,887,261	194,839,461	125,283,771	163,744,700

¹ Excluding bullion and specie.

Commerce by countries :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Australia	62,459,492	36,398,289	58,115,218	3,713,476
Belgium	3,964,876	8,110,595	4,311,226	601,047
Egypt	13,262,899	12,219,908	30,449,569	4,922,119
British America	5,051,478	8,946,591	21,669,786	13,415,987
British India	394,930,201	210,365,194	192,249,085	84,503,635
Straits Settlements	17,137,422	23,835,429	35,749,593	21,730,940
China	218,090,911	191,678,314	410,270,499	287,227,081
France	14,481,820	11,691,319	71,652,639	35,166,991
French Indo-China	20,618,843	19,063,862	3,444,853	1,023,423
Germany	11,974,686	47,713,086	1,064,632	2,216,871
Great Britain	235,352,505	184,306,793	97,797,246	32,772,308
Dutch Indies	68,628,794	70,427,030	107,225,428	54,210,504
Holland	6,281,304	3,446,142	7,900,318	929,076
Hawaii	263,024	131,742	13,254,205	7,450,292
Hongkong	2,231,586	1,017,171	74,066,243	59,304,066
Italy	2,116,981	1,762,779	6,376,564	2,317,504
Philippine Islands	16,404,811	18,160,635	34,376,388	17,921,481
Chile	24,679,320	2,713,098	2,222,326	345,697
Asiatic Russia	3,831,684	6,863,213	22,862,556	13,741,279
Sweden	17,382,667	12,827,861	414,866	191,737
Siam	3,245,115	11,258,295	4,200,736	2,652,215
Switzerland	9,194,985	9,596,185	135,836	43,790
U.S. of America	873,182,251	574,400,915	565,017,126	496,283,879
Total (all countries)	2,336,174,781	1,614,154,832	1,948,394,611	1,252,837,715

The recorded values are ascertained from shipping documents and invoices, in the case of exports being given as the market values in Japan, and of imports as the values in the countries of purchase, inclusive of the cost of transport, insurance, &c. The prime origin and ultimate destination, as far as they are known, are recorded as disclosed in the shipping documents.

Chief articles of the foreign commerce, excluding re-imports and re-exports :—

Imports	1921	1922	Exports	1921	1922
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Rice	28,812,913	61,328,000	Cotton yarn	80,568,002	114,725,000
Beans and Peas	24,691,076	39,605,060	Cotton tissues	203,673,379	222,145,000
Sugar	69,815,337	63,937,000	Raw silk	417,124,143	671,365,000
Raw cotton	488,172,816	427,836,000	Silk waste and Floss		
Crude India Rubber	15,724,019	11,311,000	Silk	10,367,000	14,514,000
Aniline Dyes	13,464,788	13,649,000	Silk tissue	89,935,952	107,930,000
Hides and Skins	8,377,801	7,518,000	Coal	37,814,960	23,520,000
Wool	32,202,653	55,360,000	Toys	7,003,838	7,408,000
Woollen tissues	31,088,973	50,044,000	Matches	16,239,383	15,556,000
Coal	14,092,998	16,819,000	Copper	8,251,570	1,541,000
Oil cake	94,311,263	98,521,000	Camphor	2,870,414	7,248,000
Petroleum	16,721,383	18,786,000	Iron	6,811,506	5,065,000
Iron, bar, rod, plates, &c.	115,160,938	127,805,000	Tea	7,713,536	17,826,000
Saltpetre	2,601,093	6,535,000	Rice	3,375,261	9,289,000
Machinery	120,265,000	114,496,000	Glassware	9,997,24	10,317,000
Flax and Hemp	14,660,482	17,460,000	Earthenware	20,791,905	21,214,000
Pulp	8,829,138	11,753,000	Machinery	12,883,101	15,252,000
Cotton tissues	8,752,974	14,018,000	Refined sugar	15,799,096	19,127,000
			Timber	15,341,000	14,203,000

SHIPPING, ETC.—INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS 1099

The imports of bullion and specie (gold and silver) in 1922 amounted to 1,672,000 yen, and exports to 2,181,000 yen; in 1921, imports, 138,621,575 yen; exports, nil.

The staple articles of import from Japan into Great Britain (Board of Trade returns) in the year 1921 were silk manufactures, 1,777,315*l.*; straw plaiting, 334,835*l.*; unwrought copper, 201,181*l.*; electrical goods, 59,996*l.*; wheat, 1,253,633*l.*; paper, 36,472*l.*; soya beans, 655,154*l.* The staple articles of British export to Japan consist of cotton goods of the value of 1,201,912*l.*; cotton yarn, 361,788*l.*; woollen goods, 3,373,268*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 3,823,646*l.*; machinery, 5,485,668*l.*; hats, 59,261*l.*; cycles, 452,350*l.*

Total trade between Japan and U.K. for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Imports from Japan to U.K.	23,872	23,871	29,699	8,762	8,440
Exports to Japan from U.K.	6,039	12,913	26,603	21,434	23,974

Shipping and Navigation.

Shipping movements at Japanese ports for 2 years :—

	Entered				Cleared			
	1920		1921		1920		1921	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Steam . .	12,223	26,082,829	11,894	27,930,507	12,227	26,532,194	11,794	27,823,773
Sailing . .	434	58,010	380	52,025	457	60,232	459	63,799
Total . .	12,657	26,140,839	12,274	27,982,532	12,684	26,592,426	12,253	27,887,572

Of the total steamships entered in 1921, 1,104 vessels of 4,859,984 tons were British; 38 of 30,152 tons Russian; 18 of 28,498 tons Norwegian; 610 of 2,527,787 tons American; 117 of 329,314 tons French; and 10,148 of 19,355,832 tons were Japanese.

On December 30, 1920, the merchant navy (without Formosa) consisted of 2,931 steamers of 3,011,634 tons gross; 14,415 sailing vessels of European style, of 976,286 tons; and 988 sailing vessels of Japanese style, of 286,873 koku. The Japanese Government subsidises shipping companies for foreign trade, and now Japanese vessels run on four great routes to Europe, North America, South America, and Australia. There are also lines plying between Japanese ports and Korea, Northern China, and nine ports on the Yangtse-Kiang.

Internal Communications.

The first railway in Japan was built in 1872, between Tokyo and Yokohama, a distance of 18 miles. By 1880 there were 73 miles of railway in operation; by 1900, 3,638 miles; by 1910, 5,130 miles; by April, 1922,

6,728 miles. The following table gives the railway statistics (including, except revenue and expenditure, Formosa) for 1920-21 :—

—	State Railways	Railways owned by Private Companies	Total
Length in miles	6,481	1,994	8,475
Gross income, yen	422,208,964	35,352,658	457,561,622
Expenditure, yen	362,835,789	22,223,199	385,058,988
Goods carried, tons	56,623,871	12,644,589	68,668,451
Passengers, number	405,819,694	116,007,153	521,826,847

It has been decided to make the standard gauge 4.85 feet. The work is expected to be completed in 1943, and the cost estimated at 1,408,000,000 yen. Japan has been conceded by China the right to build five railway lines in Manchuria and Mongolia. A railway tunnel under the MojiShimonoseki Straits was commenced in 1920 and is expected to be completed in 1928. The tunnel will connect the island of Kiushu with Honshu. The whole length of the tunnel will be 7 miles, of which one mile will be completely under the sea. Comprehensive plans have been made for the electrification of the Japanese Government railways. The first section to be electrified will be the Tokaido line, 408 miles, from Tokyo to Kobe.

There are (1920) 983 miles of electric tramway in Japan.

The following are postal and telegraphic statistics for four fiscal years :—

—	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Letters	2,362,802,401	2,783,803,434	3,359,758,342	3,815,528,000
Postcards				
Newspapers and periodicals				
Parcels				
Post and Telegraph offices	33,243,648	40,246,772	41,288,213	43,322,000
Telegrams delivered	7,647	7,764	7,900	8,011
Telegraphic line (miles)	53,574,650	60,384,075	76,826,873	69,469,000
" wire (miles)	26,104	27,337	27,743	—
Telephone line (miles)	119,611	125,288	130,357	—
" wire (miles)	8,665	9,506	10,162	—
Number of telephone messages	659,277	703,522	781,682	—
Number of telephone subscribers	1,568,739,335	1,791,075,706	1,999,282,751	1,469,278,736
Number of telephone subscribers	250,954	270,121	277,101	321,665

Money and Credit.

Coinage issued in the years stated :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold coins	41,949,700	119,937,880	65,888,660	37,260,120	5,911,140
Silver "	4,883,044	9,039,384	14,187,858	7,604,912	—
Bronze "	214,310	309,831	1,205,431	2,218,226	2,819,675
Nickel "	—	335,853	469,859	2,173,124	7,910,594
Total	47,047,054	129,622,948	81,751,808	49,256,412	16,641,409

The total amount of coins in circulation at the end of 1919 was 212,589,701 yen ; notes, 1,874,011,000 yen (1,550,000,000 yen at the end of 1921). On December 31, 1921, the gold stock of Japan was 2,080,000,000

yen, of which 791,000,000 yen were held by the Government and 1,289,000,000 yen by the Bank of Japan.

The modern banking system dates from 1872. The principal banks of Japan are the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Hokkaidō Colonisation Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, Bank of Chōsen. There are also (1920) 46 agricultural and industrial banks, 1,388 ordinary banks, and 659 savings banks. The condition of the banks (ordinary, saving and special) for three years (December 31st) was as follows.

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Net Earnings	Rate of Dividend
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Per cent.
1918 . .	899,047,988	333,192,641	8,025,867,338	112,943,010	8.2
1919 . .	1,209,002,014	336,018,713	9,694,304,346	298,192,220	10.5
1920 . .	1,576,072,376	454,654,944	9,539,303,248	244,853,492	7.7

The total postal bank savings on December 31, 1921, amounted to 900,922,684 yen, the number of depositors being 24,978,309. At the end of 1920 there were 203 Mutual Loan Societies with a paid-up Capital of 4,497,408 yen.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The present monetary law came into force from October, 1897, by which gold standard was adopted. The unit of value is 0.75 gramme of pure gold, and is called the yen = 24. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which, however, is not coined. The pieces coined are as follows:—Gold coins (20, 10, and 5 yen pieces), silver coins (50, 20, and 10 sen pieces), nickel coin (10 and 5 sen pieces), and bronze coins (1 sen and 5 rin pieces). The sen is the hundredth part of a yen, and the rin is the tenth part of a sen. The gold coins are 900 fine, and the silver coins 800 fine. The gold coins formerly issued (20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 yen pieces) are used at double their face value. The one-yen silver coin formerly issued is withdrawn. The old copper 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ sen pieces, are used as formerly.

The <i>Kin</i>	= 160 <i>momme</i>	. . . . .	= 1.323 lb. avoirdupois
„ <i>Kwan</i>	= 1,000 „	. . . . .	= 8.267 lbs. „
„ <i>Sun</i>	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 1.193 inch.
„ <i>Shaku</i> (10 sun)	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 11.930 inches.
„ <i>Ken</i>	= 6 <i>shaku</i>	. . . . .	= 5.965 feet.
„ <i>Chō</i>	= 60 <i>ken</i>	. . . . .	= $\frac{1}{5}$ mile, 5.4229 chains.
„ <i>Ri</i>	= 36 <i>chō</i>	. . . . .	= 2.44 miles.
„ <i>Ri sq.</i>	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 5.9552 sq. miles.
„ <i>Chō</i> , land measure	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 2.45 acres.
„ <i>Koku</i> , liquid	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 39.6804 gallons.
„ „ dry	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 4.9601 bushels.
„ <i>Tō</i> , liquid = $\frac{1}{10}$ <i>koku</i>	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 3.9680 gallons.
„ „ dry	. . . . .	. . . . .	= 1.9851 peck.

The metric system was made obligatory by a law passed in March, 1921, but has not yet been enforced. The following rates are recognised:—

metre = 3.3 *shaku*.

gramme = 0.266667 *momme* ($\frac{1}{3}$ *momme*)

Diplomatic Representatives.**1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.**

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. — His Excellency Baron Gonsuké Hayashi, G.C.V.O. Born in 1861. (Appointed May 27, 1920.)

First Secretaries. — Iyemasa Tokugawa, O.B.E., and Takezo Okamoto.

Second Secretary. — Gicho Nishisawa.

Third Secretaries. — Kojiro Inoué, Katsutaro Miyasaki, Kikusuki Minetomo, Katsusaburo Sasaki, Toyokichi Fukuma, and Yakichiro Suma.

Attachés. — Yokichi Okuma, Takemi Miura, and Nobushiro Sugiyama.

Naval Attaché. — Rear-Admiral Tamaki Tosu, C.B.

Military Attaché. — Commander Renichuro Okamoto.

Financial Attaché. — Kengo Mori, C.B.

Commercial Attaché. — Shinjiro Matsuyama.

Chancellors. — Saburo Kasawara, Chuhei Umino, and Tsuneo Hattori.

Consul-General in London. — Yoshiatsu Hori (1923).

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff, and Middlesbrough.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. — Rt. Hon. Sir Charles N. E. Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed September, 1919.

Counsellor. — C. M. Palairt, C.M.G.

Secretaries. — J. H. S. Birch, H. F. B. Maxse, and J. L. Dodds.

Naval Attaché. — Captain R. M. Colvin, C.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché. — Lt.-Col. F. S. G. Piggott, D.S.O.

Japanese Counsellor. — H. G. Parlett.

Commercial Counsellor. — Sir E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G.

There are Consular Representatives at Dairen (Dalny), Hakodate, Kobé, Nagasaki, Yokohama, and at Tainan and at Tamsui in the Island of Formosa.

KOREA (CHŌSEN).

Government. — The ex-Emperor, whose surname is Yi and name Chōk, was born March 25, 1874, and succeeded his father, Yi Hiung, on the latter's abdication, July 20, 1907. He is reckoned as the thirty-first in succession since the founding of the dynasty in 1392; but four of the so-called Kings were Crown Princes who never ascended the throne.

For details of treaties between Japan and China, Russia, and Korea from 1895, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 1112.

By a treaty concluded between Japan and Korea on August 22, 1910, the Korean territory was formally annexed to the Empire of Japan. The Emperor was deprived of all political power, and was accorded the title of Prince Yi, and his father (the former ex-Emperor), who died in January, 1919, that of Prince Yi, Senior. The title of the country was changed back to "Chōsen," from Tai Han, which had been adopted in 1897, and the office of Japanese Governor-General established. Henceforth Korea became an integral part of the Japanese Empire. By an Imperial Rescript of 1919, Korea is to be treated as in all respects an integral part of Japan, Koreans to be on the same footing as Japanese. Members of the Korean Imperial House and the late Korean Cabinet have had Japanese

patents of nobility conferred upon them. In 1919 certain changes were introduced with a view to assimilate more closely the Korean administration with that of Japan.

Governor-General.—His Excellency Baron Minoru Saito (September, 1919).

Area and Population.—The area is 85,156 square miles. Census population 1920, 17,264,119 (25,061 foreigners). Estimated population on December 31, 1921, 17,452,928 (17,059,358 Koreans, 367,618 Japanese, and 25,952 foreigners). The vast majority of the foreign residents are Chinese, numbering 23,989 at the end of 1920. The latest returns (December 31, 1920), give the number of British subjects as 204, Americans 705, French 73, and Germans 54. At the end of 1920 the population of the largest cities and towns was as follows:—Keijo-fu (Seoul), 250,208 (65,617 Japanese), Fuzan-fu (Pusan), 73,855 (33,085 Japanese), Heijo-fu (Pyongyang), 71,703 (16,289 Japanese), Taikyū-fu (Tai-Ku), 44,707 (11,942 Japanese).

The language of the people is intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, with a large admixture of Chinese words, and an alphabetical system of writing is used. Official correspondence, except with Korean provincial officials, is conducted in Japanese. The written language of the people is a mixture of Chinese characters and native script.

Religion and Instruction.—The worship of ancestors is observed with as much punctiliousness as in China. In the country there are numerous Buddhist monasteries, which, however, are looked upon with scant respect. The knowledge of Chinese classics and of Confucian doctrine, formerly essential to the education of the upper classes, is giving way under Japanese influence to a more practical system of instruction. There is a large number of Christian converts. In 1890 an English Church mission was established, with a bishop and 20 other members. At the end of 1920 there were 3,279 Christian Churches with 2,477 pastors and 1,407 Buddhist temples with 7,913 priests. The American missionaries have two hospitals in Seoul, where the Japanese have also established a large Government hospital. The number of government hospitals in the country was 25 on March 31, 1922; while the Red Cross Society has a numerous membership (about 35,900) among both Japanese and Koreans. There are over 250 Protestant missionaries (British and American), and 60 Roman Catholic, also a Russian Greek Church mission in Seoul.

There are numerous Christian Mission schools for boys and girls throughout the country. Technical and industrial schools are rapidly springing up. A model farm and agricultural school has been established at Suigen. At the end of May 1920, there were for the education of Japanese 399 elementary schools with 45,699 pupils, 5 middle schools with 2,197 pupils, 1 medical school with 100 students, 11 girls' high schools with 2,342 pupils, 4 special industrial schools with 846 pupils and various kindergarten and private schools. For the education of Koreans there were 595 common schools with 107,282 pupils, 14 higher common schools with 3,513 pupils, 7 girls' higher common schools with 771 pupils, besides various industrial schools, a medical and technical college at Keijo with 164 and 234 students respectively. On March 31, 1922, there were 1,247 schools of all kinds with 227,652 pupils.

In Seoul there are three daily Korean newspapers, and 2 Japanese, besides others published at Chemulpo and in other parts of the country. There is a Government-owned daily newspaper in English, published at Seoul.

Finance.—The finances of Korea form a special account in the Budget of Japan. The estimated revenue for two years is shown as follows (1 yen = 2s. 0½d. nominally):—

Revenue.	1921-22	1922-23	Expenditure.	1921-22	1922-23
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Ordinary ...	96,121,020	101,547,184	Ordinary ...	101,415,683	102,564,997
Extraordinary ...	61,235,688	56,183,869	Extraordinary ...	55,926,606	55,166,056
Total ...	157,356,717	157,731,053	Total ...	157,342,289	157,731,053

The main sources of revenue are taxes and public undertakings.

The total debt on March 31, 1922, was 37,671,210 yen.

Production.—Korea is almost entirely an agricultural country; the cultivated area at end of 1920 was 10,588,985 acres. The chief crops are rice, barley, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds, besides tobacco and cotton. The rice crops for 5 years were (in bushels):— 1917, 67,938,346; 1918, 68,622,018; 1919, 62,561,761; 1920, 73,859,654; 1921, 71,626,630; 35,077,500 bushels of barley were produced in 1921; 23,576,865 bushels of Soya Beans, 154,145 cwt. of tobacco, 1,041,874 cwt. of Upland American cotton and 309,449 cwt. of native cotton (1920). Whale fishing is carried on on the coast. Silkworm rearing is also carried on and in 1920 there were 485,100 sheets of eggs hatched producing 132,946 koku of cocoons. Live-stock is raised as a by-product of agriculture. The cattle are well known for their size and quality. In 1920, there were 1,489,797 cattle, 54,521 horses, 1,077,789 pigs, 10,444 donkeys and 21,075 goats. The fishing industry is developing; value of catch in 1920, 39,264,645 yen.

Gold mining is carried on; the value of the 1920 output was 3,583,465 yen. There are four foreign-owned gold mines in active operation. Copper, iron, and coal are abundant in Korea, but the development of these resources is impeded by defective means of communication. The output of pig iron in 1920 was valued at 8,266,823 yen; iron ore at 4,189,848 yen; and coal 3,917,153 yen. An anthracite coal mine in the north of Korea is in operation. Graphite and mica also are found in considerable quantities. The total value of mineral products in 1921 was 15,537,225 yen. The government has the monopoly of ginseng, salt and tobacco, the latter yielding 282,321 cwt. in 1920. At end of 1919 there were 1,900 factories with a capital of 129,378,762 yen, and 48,705 employees, while the value of the output was 225,404,275 yen.

Commerce.—The open ports are Seoul, Chemulpo, Fusan, Wousan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Songchin, Ping-Yang (inland city), Wiju, Yong Am-Po (1908), Yuki, Chung-jin and Shin-wi-ju.

Trade (merchandise only) at the open ports:—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports	102,886,736	158,309,363	280,786,318	249,286,544	232,381,584
Exports	83,775,387	154,189,148	219,665,781	197,020,194	218,277,223

The imports in 1921 included cotton goods, 44,864,861 yen; cotton yarn, 3,873,909 yen; machinery, 5,448,568 yen; silk goods, 545,087 yen;

timber, 7,955,857 yen ; kerosene oil, 4,384,144 yen ; grass cloth, 5,527,151 yen ; sugar, 4,546,180 yen ; paper, 4,542,182 yen ; and coal, 8,767,363 yen. The principal exports were rice, 92,812,971 yen ; beans, peas and pulse, 24,381,144 yen ; hides, 2,719,535 yen ; cattle 3,583,897 yen ; and gold ore, 2,499,322 yen. Of the total imports in 1921, the value of 156,482,573 yen was from Japan ; of the exports, the value of 197,392,646 yen was to Japan. From Great Britain and the United States of America respectively, imports amounted to 7,808,066 yen and 14,374,153 yen.

Shipping and Communication.—The foreign-going shipping entered at the open ports in 1921 had a tonnage of 500,570, and those that cleared a tonnage of 480,115.

Transport in the interior is by porters, pack-horses and oxen, and by river. Improvements in road making are being effected. At the end of March 1920 there were 4,060 miles of completed roads. Length of railways, 1922, 1,450 miles, of which 1,170 miles are government lines, operated by the South Manchuria Railway Company in connection with their Manchurian system ; number of passengers carried (1921-22), 13,821,144.

Number of post offices (1922) 602. There were 16,712 miles of telegraph line open (March 1922), and the lines connect with the Japanese and the Chinese systems. The telephone has been introduced at Seoul, Chemulpo, and several other towns ; length of lines 31,754 miles (1922). During the fiscal year ending 1920 there were 13,142 telephone subscribers and 59,974,020 calls were made, 9,457,705 telegrams were also sent.

In 1921, 134,879,283 ordinary mails were collected and 145,115,035 delivered, 1,654,961 parcels were collected and 2,230,625 delivered.

Money.—Regulations for banking were framed in 1906. In 1921 there were 21 ordinary banks with 18,050,000 yen paid-up capital, and deposits amounting to 54,423,000 yen.

A central bank, the Bank of Chōsen, was established in August, 1909, and in November it took the place of the First Bank of Japan (Dai-Ichi-Ginko) as the Government Treasury. Notes of this bank are permitted to circulate unrestrictedly within the jurisdiction of the Government-General of Chōsen and are exchangeable with gold coin and convertible notes issued by the Bank of Japan. The Bank of Chōsen has a paid-up capital (1922) of 50 million yen, the deposits amounting to 152,726,545 yen (June 30, 1922). Notes issued to June 30, 1922, 95,000,000 yen. Against their issue must be provided a reserve of the same amount, consisting of gold coin, gold and silver bullion, and convertible notes of the Bank of Japan ; silver bullion, however, must not exceed one-fourth of the total reserve. The savings bank in 1921-22 had 1,416,325 depositors with a total amount 68,726,438 yen.

The coinage consists of gold pieces of 5-, 10-, and 20-yen, silver of 10-, 20-, and 50-sen, nickel of 5 sen, and bronze of 1-sen. The gold coins, however, are not in general use, the ordinary medium of commerce being the notes of the Bank of Japan or of the Bank of Chōsen which are issued in the following denominations, viz. : 100 yen, 20 yen, 10 yen, 5 yen, 1 yen and 50 sen. Notes of smaller value largely issued during the last few years are being withdrawn from circulation. The old nickel coin has been practically wholly withdrawn from circulation, and the cash currency is now rarely seen, and then only in remote parts of the country. Under certain regulations, bills of exchange and cheques may pass into the currency. In

the more important commercial towns there are authorised 'note associations' of merchants for the transaction of business relating to bills.

British Consul-General at Seoul.—A. Hyde Lay, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul at Seoul.—W. B. Cunningham.

FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

THE Island of Formosa, or Taiwan, was ceded to Japan by China by the treaty which was ratified on May 8, 1895, and Japan took formal possession on June 2 of the same year. Japanese civil government in the island began on March 31, 1896.

Governor-General.—Baron Kenjiro Den.

The Island has an area of 13,839 square miles, with a population (1919) of 3,714,899 (1,921,237 males and 1,793,662 females). Census population 1920, 3,654,398. There were 153,330 Japanese, and 22,888 foreigners in the Island in 1919. The chief towns are Taihoku (162,782 inhabitants in 1920), Tainan, Kagi and Taichu.

Many improvements have been effected by the Japanese administration. A colonising scheme was commenced in 1909, whereby Japanese were settled in Taiwan. There are four villages containing (1916), 652 families consisting of 3,268 persons. An educational system has been established for Japanese and natives. In 1919 there were for the instruction of the Japanese 123 primary schools, with 621 teachers and 18,048 pupils; 4 other schools, with 99 teachers and 1,917 pupils. For the instruction of the natives there were 438 schools, with 3,451 teachers and 129,580 pupils; and 5 other schools, with 119 teachers and 1,130 pupils. There are also normal schools, a medical school, and a school for teaching the Japanese language to natives, and native languages to Japanese.

The receipts of the Japanese administration are from inland taxes, customs, public undertakings, and also subsidies from Japan ranging from 5 to 9 million yen annually. The expenditure is chiefly for internal administration and the working of public undertakings.

—	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21 ¹	1921-22 ¹	1922-23 ¹
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue . .	80,500,732	100,165,543	96,780,404	114,956,859	106,002,034
Expenditure .	55,334,779	72,323,138	96,780,404	114,956,859	106,002,034

¹ Estimates.

The agricultural products of Formosa are rice, tea, sugar, sweet potatoes, ramie, jute, turmeric; while camphor is worked in the forests under a Government monopoly. The production of camphor was in 1917-18, 4,297,662 lbs.; in 1918-19, 3,122,733 lbs.; in 1919-20, 2,933,333 lbs.; in 1920-21, 4,000,000 lbs. Production of rice (two crops) in 1922, 27,434,900 bushels; production of sugar 1921-22, 5,564,739 piculs, produced on an area of 561,415 acres. There are active fisheries: value of catch in 1919, 5,057,969 yen. The number of animals (December 31, 1919) was:—horses, 137; goat, 3, 99,493; cattle, 404,162; pigs, 1,313,067. The industries comprise flour-milling, sugar, tobacco; oil, spirits, iron-work, glass, bricks, soap,

and many other manufactures. Mining is making steady progress: gold (863,995 yen); silver (41,459 yen); copper (713,221 yen); and coal (8,825,002 yen) being the principal minerals in 1919; the output of coal in 1920 was 1,130,528 tons. The total value of minerals in 1919 was 11,167,426 yen. There are 60 sugar mills in Taiwan.

The commerce of Formosa is largely with Japan; of the foreign countries with which there is traffic, China and the United States are the most important. In 1921 the imports from Japan amounted to 93,521,168 yen; exports to Japan 128,896,879 yen. Imports from other foreign countries, 40,433,290 yen; exports to other foreign countries, 23,541,621 yen. The chief exports in 1920 were tea, 6,400,258 yen; sugar, 6,718,703 yen; camphor, 4,335,487 yen; coal, 8,982,299 yen. The chief imports were opium, 6,062,314 yen; rice, 3,945,203 yen; oil-cake, beans and tea-seed, 12,405,898 yen.

In 1919, 2,757 vessels, of 1,117,899 tons entered and cleared the ports of Taiwan.

Roads have been and are being constructed throughout the Island. There were, in 1920, 369 miles of railway open. In 1920 there were 168 post offices, through which passed 54,140,019 packets and 785,965 parcels. The telegraph service has 166 offices; length of line 661 miles; of wire, 3,038 miles; messages (1920), 2,963,629. Telephone line, 997 miles; calls, 35,674,560.

At the end of 1920 the post office savings bank had 396,578 depositors with 6,312,142 yen to their credit.

The coinage current in the Island is that of Japan.

Hōkotō, or the **Pescadores**, consist of about 12 islands, with a total area of about 50 square miles.

Japanese **Sakhalin** (or **Karafuto**) consists of that portion of Sakhalin which lies to the south of the parallel of 50° north latitude. It has an area of about 13,148 sq. miles, and, in 1920, a population of 91,136 (51,314 males and 39,822 females). The most important industry of the island is the herring fishery, but large areas are fit for agriculture and pasturage, and Japanese settlers have been provided with seed and domestic animals. There is a vast forest area of larch and fir trees. The minerals found are coal and alluvial gold; coal raised in 1920, 154,193 tons.

The revenue for the year ending March 31, 1922, is estimated at 14,045,806 yen, and expenditure the same.

The leased Territory of **Kwantung**, the southern part of the Liaotung Peninsula, has an area of about 538 sq. miles, and a population (December 31, 1920) of 667,382 (392,289 males and 275,093 females), of whom 592,913 (240,728 females) are Chinese and 74,290 (34,289 females) Japanese (exclusive of army and navy). The Territory is under a Japanese governor-general, the seat of administration being at Dairen (or Tairend, formerly called Dalny). In 1920 there were 36 elementary schools with 16,532 pupils, 5 other schools with 1,786 pupils for the instruction of the Japanese, and 135 schools with 21,776 pupils for the instruction of the natives; also an American Presbyterian Mission with a church and a hospital.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1921-22 balance at 15,929,087 yen.

The chief agricultural products of the Territory are maize, millet, beans, wheat, buckwheat, rice, tobacco, hemp, and various vegetables. There is an active fishing industry, the value of the catch in 1920 (14,059 tons) being 1,944,504 yen as compared with 11,354 tons in 1919, valued at 2,222,924 yen. The chief manufactured product is salt, which is abundant in the Territory. Since July 1, 1907, the Territory forms a Customs district under the Chinese Imperial Customs, Dairen being the Customs port, with out-stations at Kinchow, Pulantien, Pitzewo, and Port Arthur. The port is free, goods being subject to duty only on crossing the frontier of the leased territory. The trade is mostly with Japan and China. Imports (1920), 81,211,303 haikwan taels (tael = about 4s. 4d.) ; exports, 115,030,780 haikwan taels, of which 48,077,331 hk. tls. was imported from Japan, and 59,923,856 hk. tls. exported to that country. Dairen has a fine harbour, ice-free all the year, and protected by a breakwater 1,000 yards long. The harbour is provided with sheds and warehouses, under the control of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The railway connects Port Arthur and Dairen with Mukden, Kharbin, and the Eastern Chinese Railway System. 8,128,411 passengers and 10,154,259 tons of goods were carried during 1920. In 1920 its total length was 686 miles.

Gold and silver coin and the notes of the Yokohama specie bank are current.

Pacific Islands.—Under the Treaty of Versailles Japan was appointed mandatory to the former German possessions north of the Equator. These include :—(1) *The Marianne (or Ladrone) Islands*.—By treaty of February 12, 1899, these islands, with the exception of Guam (the largest of the Marianne Islands) ceded to the United States in 1898, passed on October 1, 1899, from Spanish to German possession for payment of 840,000*l*. Sipan is the seat of Government. The Japanese population of the islands numbers 1,754, and the natives 3,638. The northern group is actively volcanic and uninhabited.

(2) *The Caroline Islands*.—The Carolines consist of about 500 coral islets, Ponapé having about 2,000 inhabitants, Yap 7,155, and Kusai 400. The population is mainly of Malay origin, with some Chinese and Japanese. The chief export is copra. For administrative purposes the islands were divided into two groups : (a) the Eastern Carolines, with Truk and Ponapé as the centres of administration. There are in Truk 169 Japanese, 5 Europeans, and 15,004 natives ; in Ponapé there are 193 Japanese, 5 Europeans, and 6,778 natives. (b) The Western Carolines, with Palau and Yap as administrative centres. There are in Palau 206 Japanese, 4,598 natives, 1 European, and 15 Chinese. In Yap there are 76 Japanese, 8,537 natives, and 3 Europeans.

(3) *Marshall Islands*.—The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or rows of lagoon islands (several uninhabited), known respectively as Ratack (with thirteen islands) and Ralick (with eleven islands), first came under German rule in 1885. The population consists of 102 Japanese, 5 Europeans, and 8,901 natives. The chief island and administrative centre is Jaluit ; the most populous island Majeru, with 2,600 inhabitants. Protestant (American) and Catholic missions are at work. There are plantations of coco-palm (1,275 hectares). The chief export is copra.

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LATVIA.

(REPUBLIKA LATVIJA.)

LATVIA, along the southern part of the Baltic littoral, is inhabited chiefly by Letts. As early as the 13th century the Letts fought against the German (battle of Durbe, 1260), but in the long run the Germans carried the day, and the state created by the Teutonic Order under the form of a Federal Republic (consisting of Estonia, Latgale, Livonia, and Courland) lasted until 1560. Eventually, Estonia passed under the rule of Sweden, Latgale and Livonia under that of Lithuania-Poland, while Piltene and Oesel

became Danish. Courland alone retained her independence under the form of a vassal duchy of Lithuania-Poland. In 1621 Livonia was annexed by Sweden, and in 1710 by Russia. In 1772, after the first partition of Poland, Latgale was assigned to Russia, and in 1795 Courland joined Russia. From this time onwards, Latvia was under Russian rule.

In 1917 Lettish public opinion expressed itself in favour of the separate existence of Latvia, and announced its view officially in the Russian Constituent Assembly in January 1918. An organization for establishing the independence of the country was formed, and on November 18, 1918, it proclaimed in Riga the sovereign Free State of Latvia, which was recognised as an independent State by most of the Powers, and was admitted to the League of Nations on September 22, 1921.

Constitution and Government.—The Latvian Constitution which was passed by the Constituent Assembly on February 15, 1922, declares that Latvia is an independent democratic Republic and that the sovereign power of the State is vested in the Latvian people. The *Saeima* (Parliament) consists of 100 representatives elected for 3 years by universal, equal, direct, and secret vote on the basis of proportional representation, by citizens of both sexes over 21 years of age. Its powers expire on the day on which the new *Saeima* assembles. The *Saeima* elects the President of the State by absolute majority, and he holds office for 3 years. No person can hold this office for more than 6 consecutive years. The President must be over 40 years of age. He is the Chief of the armed forces of the State, and, for the period of war, appoints a commander-in-chief. War can only be declared after a vote of the *Saeima*. The President chooses the Prime Minister, who forms the Cabinet. The President may propose the dissolution of the *Saeima*, which proposal shall then be followed by a vote of the people. If this proposal is accepted by the people, the *Saeima* is dissolved and new elections are proclaimed; if not, the President of the State is to be considered as having resigned and the *Saeima* elects a new President. All citizens are equal before the Law. The Judges are independent and irrevocable. The State Control is an independent collegial institution elected by the *Saeima* for a definite period.

The national flag is made up of horizontal stripes of red, white and red, the white stripe being one-fifth of the width of the flag.

The *Saeima* was elected on October 7 and 8, and assembled on November 7, 1922. The political grouping is as follows: 30 Social Democrats (Left); 17 Farmers' Union, 7 Social Democrats (Right); 6 Democratic Centre Party; 6 Latgallian Christian Farmers; 4 Christian Nationalists; 4 Latgallian Labour Party; 4 Independent National Centre Party; 3 Settlers' Party; 1 each of the Latgallian People's Party, Latgallian Farmers' Union, Catholics, and National Minorities; 6 Germans; 2 Jewish Group; 2 Agudas Israel; 1 Zeire Zion; 2 Russians; 1 Russian Old Believer; 1 Pole and 1 Jewish "Bund."

The Ministries are those of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Trade and Industry, National Defence, Public Works, Education, Agriculture, Justice, and Communications.

President of the State.—J. Tschakste.

Prime Minister.—Jahnis Pauluks (appointed January 13, 1923).

Area and Population.—Latvia consists of the former Russian Province of Courland (about 10,485 square miles), four southern districts (Riga, Wenden, Wolmar, Walk) of the former Russian province of Livonia (about

8,715 square miles) and three western districts (Dvinsk, Reshitza, Lutsin) of the former Russian province of Vitebsk (about 5,292 square miles), making a total of about 24,440 square miles, or, including inland lakes, about 25,000 square miles. The total length of the frontier line of Latvia is 1,040 statute miles, with a coast line of 338 statute miles. For administrative purposes Latvia is divided into: Vidzeme (Livonia), Latgale, Kurzeme (Courland), and Zemgale.

The chief towns are Riga (the capital of Latvia), population (1920) 185,137, Libau (51,533), Mitau (19,643), Windau, Wenden, Wolmar, Walk, Daugavpils (Dvinsk).

The census taken on June 15, 1920, showed a population of 1,503,193 in Latvia. Of these 1,416,090 were Latvian citizens, and 87,103 foreigners. Of the Latvian citizens 80.41 per cent. were Letts, 8.86 per cent. Russians, 4.29 per cent. Jews, 3.23 per cent. Germans, 2.19 per cent. Poles, 0.52 per cent. Lithuanians, 0.25 per cent. Estonians, and 0.25 per cent. other nationalities.

The population on January 1, 1922, was 1,850,622. The birth-rate during 1921 was 20 (111 boys to 100 girls), and the death-rate 14 per 1,000.

Religion and Instruction.—The majority of the population in Latvia is Protestant (58 per cent.), but in Latgale and one district of Courland there are also many Roman Catholics (23 per cent.), while in Riga, Windau and south-east of Livonia there are about 200,000 Greek Orthodox Letts (8.7 per cent.). Jews form about 5 per cent. of the population. According to a Draft Bill to be presented to the *Saeima* there is to be no State Church.

On December 31, 1921, there were 1,725 elementary schools in Latvia, with 165,598 pupils and 5,530 teachers. Most of these schools were supported by the State or municipal institutions, only 99 being supported by private persons or societies. The State or municipal institutions also supported 59 secondary schools, 48 being supported by private persons or societies. In these 107 secondary schools 1,882 teachers taught 15,080 pupils.

Each national minority has the right to its own schools (elementary and secondary) with its own language of instruction. The State contributes to the maintenance of these schools according to the percentage of inhabitants of the respective national minorities. In 1921, instruction was given in elementary schools in the following languages (figures in brackets refer to secondary schools):—

Language	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Teachers
Lettish	1,317 (60)	120,858 (9,382)	3,662 (1,080)
German	73 (10)	9,057 (1,582)	453 (181)
Russian	198 (25)	17,257 (2,923)	715 (431)
White Russian	46 (—)	2,202 (—)	92 (—)
Hebrew	51 (9)	8,738 (1,103)	393 (164)
Polish	28 (3)	5,417 (90)	173 (26)
Lithuanian	6 (—)	752 (—)	35 (—)
Estonian	6 (—)	287 (—)	7 (—)
Total	1,725 (107)	165,598 (15,080)	5,530 (1,882)

Formerly the University of Dorpat served the whole of the Baltic provinces of Russia, and as Dorpat became an Estonian institution, the

Riga Polytechnic was in 1919 raised to be the Latvian University. The number of students is (1922) 5,421, and of professors, 161. There are also 34 technical schools with 3,059 pupils and 297 teachers. A Musical Academy has also been re-opened in Riga.

Finance.—Budget estimates for three years are shown as follows :—

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	Latvian Roubles	Latvian Roubles	Latvian Roubles
Revenue . . .	4,516,000,000	9,855,893,800	9,585,364,831
Expenditure . . .	4,516,000,000	9,855,893,800	9,585,364,831

The National Debt of Latvia on October 1, 1922, was as follows :—To United States of America, 2,521,870 dollars ; to American Relief Administration, 2,610,418 dollars ; to Norway, 6,737,558 crowns ; to Great Britain, 20,169*l.* ; to France, 1,741,516 francs ; to private banks, 178,400*l.* The internal debt amounts to 18,619,700 Latvian roubles ; and currency notes, 2,418,974,481 Latvian roubles.

Defence.—The standing army numbers 19,000 men. .

The only fighting vessel appears to be the ex-German gunboat M68, now named *Virsaitis*.

Production and Industry.—Latvia is mainly an agricultural country, but an increasing number of people are passing from agricultural to industrial life. In 1922 the principal crops were rye, 583,166 acres, 7,397,296 bushels ; barley, 387,954 acres, 6,857,294 bushels ; oats, 674,595 acres, 18,870,189 bushels. At present Latvia can export in large quantities only flax and timber. Before the war the Latvian flax crop averaged about 35,000 tons per annum, but this season (1922-23) only 15,000 tons are estimated to be available for export. Latvian timber lands, State and private (3,775,000 acres), produce annually about 172 5 million cubic feet of timber, mostly redwood, which can be exported to the extent of about 14 per cent either as logs or sawn goods, or manufactured into furniture, or building material. On December 31, 1921, there were 1,709 industrial enterprises in Latvia, employing 28,643 hands.

Live-stock in 1921 : horses, 282,500 ; cattle, 799,500 ; sheep, 1,332,000 ; pigs, 482,000.

Latvia does not possess any mineral wealth, although brown coal has been found in the country. The extensive peat bogs of Latvia can be utilised for fuel. A scheme is under consideration to harness the waters of the Dvina for generating electricity at the expenditure of 7,000,000*l.* When fully equipped the stations will be able to generate 360,000 horse power.

Commerce and Communications.—Latvia possesses about 340 miles of sea-coast ; its 3 principal harbours are Riga, Libau, and Windau. Three Russian main lines converge on Latvian ports, viz. the Riga-Tsaritsin line, the Windau-Moscow line, and the Libau-Romni line.

In 1921 the imports amounted to 4,684,892,947 Latvian roubles, and the exports to 1,958,233,720 roubles. Of the imports 48 per cent. were from Germany, 14 per cent. from Great Britain, and 9 per cent. from the United States ; of the exports, 35 per cent. were to Great Britain, 18 per cent. to Germany, and 16 per cent. to Belgium.

The commerce in 1921 was distributed as follows (in millions of Latvian roubles):—

	Imports	Exports
Raw materials and semi-manufactured articles	1,344·6	1,759·8
Manufactured articles	1,552·8	122·2
Food products	1,742·8	76·2
Cattle	41·7	—
Total	4,684·9	1,958·2

Total trade between Latvia and the United Kingdom for 2 years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1921	1922
	£	£
Imports from Latvia into the United Kingdom	1,618,046	2,991,351
Exports to Latvia from the United Kingdom	521,239	1,093,578

On January 1, 1922, 20 steamboats of 23,096 tons, and 62 sailing vessels of 10,783 tons, making a total—including several motor vessels and 1 ice-breaker—of 91 vessels of 33,984 tons, were sailing under the Latvian flag.

In 1921, 2,104 vessels of 784,850 tons entered and 2,038 vessels of 774,257 tons cleared the ports of Latvia.

To facilitate the transit of goods to and from Russia, the Latvian main lines converging on the ports of Riga and Windau have been altered to the Russian gauge, while for Western traffic (Riga-Ostend-Paris line) and internal communications the normal and narrow gauges are used. Of the total length of Latvian railways—1,861 miles in 1921—916 miles were of Russian gauge and 290 miles of the normal gauge. There were also 470 miles of macadamised high roads. The navigable inland waterways (170 miles) carried about 58,000 tons of goods.

Money, Banking, and Currency.—The only legal tender in Latvia up to November 1, 1922, was the Latvian rouble, of which 2,418,974,481 were issued and guaranteed by all property of the State. The stabilisation of the rouble at 50 to one franc gold permitted the change over to the latter currency. On November 1, 1922, the Bank of Latvia (*Latvijas Banka*), the chief shareholder of which is the Latvian Government, began its operations. Now only this Bank has the right to issue currency notes. These notes are entirely covered by gold, £ and \$; in its calculations £1 covers 20 francs gold. One franc contains 2903226 grammes of pure gold.

Up to January 1, 1922, there were 10 joint stock banks, 25 mutual credit institutions, and 115 co-operative credit societies in Latvia, with aggregate balances of 769,096,083 Latvian roubles, and 1 State Credit and Savings Bank with a balance of 763,917,946 roubles.

The metric system has been established by law, but the old Russian system of weights and measures may be used until January, 1, 1924.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF LATVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—G. W. *Bissenceck* (appointed November 7, 1921).
First Secretary.—J. *Gilbert*.

There is also a Consulate-General in London, and consular representatives in Belfast, Hull, Newcastle, Swansea, and other towns.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LATVIA.

Envoy and Minister.—J. C. T. *Vaughan*, C.M.G., M.V.O. (appointed November 2, 1922).

There are consular representatives in Riga and Libau.

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LIBERIA:

Constitution and Government.—The Liberian Republic had its origin in the efforts of several colonisation societies of Europe and America to make permanent provision for freed American slaves. In 1822 a settlement was formed on the west coast of Africa near the spot where Monrovia now stands. On July 26, 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The new State was first recognised by France and Great Britain, and ultimately by other Powers. The Constitution of the Republic is on the model of that of the United States, with trifling exceptions. The executive is vested in a President and a Council of 6 Ministers, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for four years, and the Senate for six years. The President must be at least thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*. Electors must be of negro blood, and owners of land. The natives of the country are not excluded from the franchise, but, except in the centres of civilisation, they take no part in political life. The official language of the Government is English.

• *President of Liberia.*—Hon. Charles D. B. *King* (1920–24).

• *Vice-President.*—Hon. Samuel A. *Ross* (1920–24).

• The President is assisted in his executive function by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary for War and Navy, and the Secretary for Education.

Area and Population.—Liberia has about 350 miles of coast line, extending from the British colony of Sierra Leone, on the west, to the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, and it stretches inland to a distance, in some places, of about 200 miles. The boundaries were determined by the Anglo-Liberian agreement of 1885 and the Franco-Liberian agreements of 1892 and 1907-10. Early in 1911 an agreement was concluded between the British and Liberian Governments transferring the territory of Kanre Lahun to Sierra Leone in exchange for a strip of undeveloped territory of about the same area on the south side of Morro River, which now becomes the boundary.

The total area is about 40,000 square miles. The total population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, all of the African race. Since the organisation of the frontier force the Government has obtained complete control of Northern Liberia and of the Kroo countries in Southern Liberia. The indigenous natives belong in the main to six principal stocks: (1) the Mandingos (Muhammadan), (2) the Gissi; (3) the Gola, (4) the Kpweni, (5) the Kru negroes and their allies, and (6) the Greboes. The Kru tribes are mostly Pagan. The number of American Liberians is estimated at about 12,000. About 50,000 of the coast negroes may be considered civilised. All such use English as their language in daily life, and are Christian in religion. There is a British negro colony of about 500, and there are about 200 Europeans, including 100 Englishmen. The coast region is divided into counties, Bassa, Sino, and Maryland, each under a Government superintendent, and Monterrado, subdivided into 4 districts, each under a superintendent. Monrovia, the capital, has, including Krutown, an estimated population of 6,000. It is one of the 15 ports of entry, along the 350 miles of coast, the others being Liberian Jene (river port), Saywolu (river port), Robertsport (Cape Mount), Marshall (Junk), Grand Bassa, River Cess, Greenville (Sinoe), Nana Kru, Sasstown, Grand Cess, Harper (Cape Palmas), Kablaki (river port), Half Cavalla, and Webbo (river port). Other towns are Robertsport, Royesville, Marshall, Arthington, Careysburg, Millsburg, Whiteplains, Boporo (native), Rocktown (native), Philadelphia, Cuttington, Upper Buchanan and Edina.

Religion and Instruction.—The Americo-Liberians are all Protestant (Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist). There are several American missions at work and one French Roman Catholic. The Government educational system is supplemented by mission schools, instruction being given both to American and to native negroes. The Methodists have a college at Monrovia; the Protestant Episcopalians a high school at Cape Palmas and 3 other important schools. The Government has a college with (1916) 3 professors and 20 students. A criminal code was enacted in 1900; the customs laws were codified in 1907.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for 5 years (in American dollars; latest available information):—

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1917-18
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . . .	618,809	531,500	273,368	295,233	273,016
Expenditure . .	529,548	531,500	266,861	282,392	255,767

The customs duties for 1918 were 162,120 dollars; for 1919 they were 226,720 dollars; and for 1920, 314,690 dollars.

In 1912 an international loan of 1,700,000 dollars was raised, secured by the Customs revenue, rubber tax, and tax on native labourers shipped from Liberia. The administration of the Customs is in the hands of a Customs Receiver, designated by the Government of the United States. British financial interests preponderate in the loan. It is further provided that for the security of the revenue a frontier police force sufficient for the maintenance of peace in Liberia shall be established, and that the United States shall designate trained military officers to organise the force. In 1918, 72,207 dollars were spent on the force.

On September 30, 1918, the total debt was 2,131,700 dollars, *i.e.* 1,608,000 dollars refunding loan of 1912, 423,128 dollars internal floating debt; 84,603 dollars due to Bank of British West Africa Limited; and 15,269 dollars owing by post office to money-order bureau.

Defence.—For defence every citizen from 16 to 50 years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve. The organised militia, volunteers, and police number about 5,000.

Production, Commerce.—The agricultural, mining, and industrial development of Liberia has scarcely begun. There are forests unworked; the soil is productive, but cultivation is neglected; cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities only, and indigenous coffee is the staple product. Piassava fibre, prepared from the raphia palm, palm oil and palm kernels, kola nuts, chillies, bené seed, coffee, anatto seed and rice are also produced. Beeswax is collected, and gum copal is found but is not collected. Tortoiseshell, improperly prepared, is sold in small quantities. In the forests there are rubber vines and trees of 22 species. Iron is worked by the natives. Gold in small quantities, tin, copper, zinc, monazite, corundum, lead, bitumen or lignite, and diamonds have been at different times found in the interior, but not as yet in payable form or abundance.

The trade for four years was as follows (in dollars):—Imports, 1911, 1,154,924; 1912, 1,194,128; 1913, 902,063; exports, 1911, 1,013,849; 1912, 1,150,491; 1913, 1,288,915; 1917, 618,536.

The chief imports are rice, Manchester goods, gin, tobacco, building timber, galvanised roofing iron, ready-made clothing, and dried and preserved fish. The chief exports are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, piassava fibre, cocoa, coffee, ivory, ginger, and camwood. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, Holland, Spain, and the United States.

According to the 'Annual Statement of Trade' issued by the Board of Trade, the value of the trade between the United Kingdom and Liberia was as follows in five years:—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Liberia	161,423	528,219	537,362	106,089	90,953
Exports of U.K. produce to Liberia	178,161	163,715	271,992	106,521	129,715

There are no railways or vehicular means of transport in the country, except ox-carts and a motor road of about 20 miles recently constructed. The river St. Paul is navigable for 25 miles from the sea northwards (including

creeks, for 38 miles), and various Liberians maintain steam launches thereon. The Liberian Government has a river launch. There is direct cable communication with Europe and New York. There are two wireless stations at Monrovia.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The money chiefly used is British gold and silver, but there is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper. Accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. The Liberian coins are as follows:—Silver, 50-, 25-, and 10-cent pieces; copper, 2- and 1-cent pieces.

Weights and measures are the same as Great Britain and the United States.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., has a branch at Monrovia, and agencies at other ports of the Republic.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—J. P. Crommelin.

Secretary.—C. W. Dresselhuys.

Consul-General for Great Britain (residing at Liverpool), C. E. Cooper.

There are Consuls in London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA.

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LIECHTENSTEIN.

THE Principality of Liechtenstein, lying between the Austrian Land of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of St. Gallen and Graubünden, is a sovereign State consisting of Schellenberg and Vaduz (formerly immediate fiefs of the Roman Empire). The former in 1699 and the latter in 1712 came into the possession of the house of Liechtenstein and, by diploma of January 23, 1719, granted by the Emperor Karl VI., the two lordships were constituted as the Principality of Liechtenstein. After the break-up of the Empire in 1806 the Principality was incorporated in the Rhine Confederation; from 1815 to 1866 it formed part of the German Confederation, since the break-up of which it has joined no similar union.

The Reigning Prince is **John II.**, born October 5, 1840; succeeded his father, November 12, 1858. The reigning family originated in the twelfth century, and traces its descent through free barons who in 1608 became princes of Liechtenstein. The monarchy is hereditary in the male line. The constitution, adopted in October 1921, provides for a Diet of 15 members elected for four years by direct vote on the basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation. The capital and seat of Government is Vaduz (pop. 1,142). The principality has a High Court. Since February 1921, Liechtenstein is included in the Swiss Customs Union, and the posts and telegraphs are administered by Switzerland.

Area, 65 square miles; population, of German origin and nearly all Catholic, 1912, 10,716 (5,266 males and 5,450 females). The Budget for 1922 balanced at 384,500 francs. There is no public debt. The inhabitants of Liechtenstein since 1867 have not been liable to military service. The Principality has no army (since 1868). The population is in great part agricultural, the chief products of the country being corn, wine, fruit, and timber. The rearing of cattle, for which the fine Alpine pastures are well suited, is highly developed.

Administrator.—Gustav *Schaedler* (appointed June 9, 1922).

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LITHUANIA.

(LIETUVA.)

LITHUANIA became a Grand Duchy in the early part of the thirteenth century. In 1386 the Grand Duke Jogaila embraced Christianity and married the Polish Queen Hedvig, thus becoming King of Poland. During the reign of Vytautas (Vitold) the Great (1392-1430) Lithuania reached the zenith of her

power and prosperity, her frontiers extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea. After the death of Vytautas the Great, Polish influence gradually increased in Lithuania, and in 1569 the Lithuanians were forced to unite with the Poles at Lublin, the Lithuanians retaining their own treasury, laws, courts of justice, and army. Both countries elected the same king and had a common Seim (parliament).

At the end of the eighteenth century Lithuania shared the fate of Poland. Greater Lithuania fell under Russian rule, and Lithuania Minor was annexed by Prussia.

In 1917 a Lithuanian Conference of 200 representatives at Vilna elected a Lithuanian State Council (*Taryba*) and demanded the complete independence of Lithuania. The independence of the Lithuanian State was proclaimed on February 16, 1918.

On December 20, 1922, Lithuania received *de jure* recognition by the Great Powers. Russia had already accorded that recognition in the Treaty of Peace of July 12, 1920. On September 21, 1921, Lithuania was admitted a member of the League of Nations.

Constitution and Government.—The constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly on August 1, 1922, declares that the State of Lithuania is an independent Democratic Republic. The Diet (or *Seim*) is the exponent of the sovereign power of Lithuania, and makes laws, ratifies treaties with other States, approves the State budget and superintends the execution of the laws. The Executive Power is placed in the hands of the President of the Republic and of the Cabinet of Ministers. The President of the Republic is elected by the Diet, and he chooses the Minister-President (Premier), who forms the Cabinet. The President also appoints the higher military and civil officials of the State. In case of the death, resignation or illness of the President, his place is to be taken by the President of the Diet. All the acts of the President must be countersigned by the Premier or the proper Minister. The Cabinet of Ministers is responsible to the Diet and resigns on an expression of a lack of confidence by the latter. The Members of the Diet on entering the Cabinet of Ministers do not cease to be Members of the Diet.

All the citizens of Lithuania, without distinction of sex, nationality or religion, are equal before the law; there are no classes or titles. All citizens are also guaranteed inviolability of person, homes, and correspondence, and freedom of religion, conscience, press, speech, strikes, assembly and organization. The penalty of death is abolished.

The Diet of Lithuania was elected on October 10, 1922, by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage according to the proportional system, the electoral unit being one representative to 50,000 inhabitants. There were elected 78 representatives, composed as follows:—Christian Democrats, 38; Social Populist Democrats, 19; Social Democrats, 11; Jews, 3; Poles, 2; Workers' Party, 5.

President of Lithuania.—A. Stulginskis (appointed December 21, 1922).

The present Cabinet of Ministers was formed on February 22, 1923, and is presided over by:—

Prime Minister.—E. Galvanauskas.

For administrative purposes the non-occupied territory of Lithuania is divided into 20 districts, of about 100,000 inhabitants each. The districts are divided into communities, with about 15 communities to each district. National minorities (Jews, White Russians, and Poles) enjoy cultural autonomy.

Area and Population.—The Lithuanian Government claims that Lithuania consists of: (1) the whole of the former Russian Province of Kaunas (Kovno); (2) the Province of Vilnius (Vilna), minus the districts of Disna and Vileika; (3) a part of the Province of Gardinas (Grodno), north of the Niemen River and the narrow hinterland of the city of Gardinas (Grodno) in the south; (4) the Province of Suvalki minus the southern parts of the districts of Suvalki and Augustovo; (5), part of the Province of Courland between the old German frontier and the Holy Aa (Sventoji) River by the Baltic Sea.

The *eastern* frontier of these territories is defined in the Treaty of Peace between Lithuania and Russia, signed July 12, 1920, at Moscow, and runs as follows: Beginning at the Dvina River westward from Druja (estate of Safronovo), along the Drujka River, along the eastern shore of Lake Driviaty, southward through Koziany, Postavy, by the eastern shore of Lake Narocz, along the Narocz River; then it cuts in half the Molodecno railway junction, runs by Volozino, along the Beresina River, and further to the west along the Niemen to the Svislocis River; further on it circles the city of Gardinas at a radius of 15 to 20 versts to the south.

The *northern* frontier (with Latvia) almost coincides with the old boundary between the Provinces of Courland and Kaunas. A special arbitration convention was adopted by the Lithuanian and Lettish Governments on September 28, 1920, at Riga, according to which the British representative acted as arbiter in finally fixing the details of this frontier and determining the corrections to be made.

In the *south* (in the region of the Province of Suvalki) the frontier with Poland has not yet been conclusively agreed upon by Lithuania and Poland. Both Lithuania and Poland lay claim to Vilna, but though the League of Nations has endeavoured to bring about a solution of this problem, so far (March, 1923) no agreement has been reached.

This territory had, according to the statistics of 1914, an area of 154,491 sq. kilometres (59,633 square miles) and 4,800,800 inhabitants, viz.: the whole of the former Province of Kaunas, 20,260 sq. kilometres, and 1,857,100 inhabitants; 5 districts of the former Province of Vilnius, 29,818 sq. kilometres, and 2,075,700 inhabitants; 5 districts of the former Province of Suvalki, 101,913 sq. kilometres, and 718,000 inhabitants; also parts of the former Provinces of Courland and Gardinas, 2,500 sq. kilometres, and 150,000 inhabitants.

The Lithuanians form 70 per cent. of the total population, the Jews, 13 per cent.; the Poles, 8 per cent.; the Russians and White-Russians, 7 per cent.; and other nationalities, 2 per cent.

The Memel territory (population 188,530), which by the Treaty of Versailles was detached from Germany and placed under the control of the conference of ambassadors, was handed over to Lithuania on February 16, 1923, subject to certain conditions intended to regulate the use of the port by both Lithuania and Poland.

The population of Lithuania in 1922 is given as 2,293,100.

For every thousand males there are females in Vilna, 1,014; in Kovno, 1,677; and in Suvalki, 1,058; making an average of 1,049 for the whole country.

The capital of Lithuania is Vilnius (Vilna), with a population of 214,600 in 1914. Other large towns were: Kaunas (Kovno), 90,300; Gardinas (Grodno), 61,600; Kiaipeda (Memel), 32,000; Suvalkai (Suvalki), 31,600; and Siauliai (Shavli), 31,300.

Religion.—In the three districts of Vilna, Kovno, and Suvalki Roman Catholics form 75 per cent., Jews 12 per cent., Greek Orthodox 9 per cent., Protestants and Calvinists 4 per cent.

Instruction.—In 1922 there were 1708 primary schools with 160,230 pupils, and 93 secondary schools with 17,149 pupils. On February 16, 1922, the University of Kovno was opened, with 25 professors and 800 students.

Finance.—The budget for 3 years is shown as follows:—

	1920	1921	1922
	Marks	Marks	Marks
Revenue	411,000,000	672,582,658	4,312,280,089
Expenditure	422,000,000	885,725,375	4,312,280,089

By the Treaty of Peace of Moscow, Russia took over, in place of an indemnity for the damage done by the Russian Army, the whole of the old Russian debt devolving on Lithuania; in addition, it was agreed to hand over to Lithuania 3,000,000 roubles in gold and to concede to Lithuania 100,000 hectares of forests.

Defence.—The Lithuanian Army is approximately 50,000 men.

Production.—Lithuania is an agricultural country, and preponderantly rural in character; the resources of the country consist of timber and agricultural produce. Of the total area, 45·8 per cent. is arable land, 24·3 per cent. meadow and pasture land, 20·3 per cent. forests, 3·1 per cent. unproductive lands, and 6·5 per cent. waste land. In 1920 in the territory administered by the Lithuanian Government 5,200,000 hectares (about 13,000,000 acres), there was produced (in cwts.) rye, 10,000,000; wheat, 1,500,000; barley, 3,000,000; oats, 5,000,000; potatoes, 20,000,000; peas, 1,200,000; and flax-seed, 700,000.

In 1921 the country possessed 380,000 horses, 780,000 cattle, 1,056,000 sheep, and about 1,262,000 pigs. Poultry-farming is considerably developed, particularly geese-rearing. Bee-keeping is also an important occupation, the figures for 1910 being as follows: Hives, 57,426; honey sold, 5929 cwt., and wax, 1,304·6 cwt.

Forests cover 1,946,000 acres, of which 889,600 acres (or 44 per cent.) belong to the State; 80 per cent. of the forests consist of needle-bearing trees, mostly pines, and the remainder of leaf-bearing trees.

Commerce.—Trade for three years:—

	1920	1921	1922 (Jan.-Oct.)
	Marks	Marks	Marks
Exports	428,728,541	876,874,930	2,729,480,000
Imports	321,797,163	681,744,123	3,047,191,560

Of the imports in 1921, 555,698,988 marks came from Germany, 58,011,154 marks from Danzig, and 7,379,668 marks from Great Britain.

The chief articles of export are corn, cattle, hams, poultry, eggs, butter, timber, flax, linseed, hides, and wool. The imports are chiefly manufactured articles, fertilisers and agricultural machinery.

Total trade between Lithuania and Great Britain for two years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1921	1922
	£	£
Imports from Lithuania into Great Britain . . .	344,059	1,102,629
Exports to Lithuania from Great Britain . . .	53,500	114,431

A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Lithuania was signed on May 6, 1922.

Internal Communications.—In 1920 the total length of railways was 1,550 miles, of which 1,178 miles were broad gauge lines. The total cost of construction of these railways was 20,600,000*l*.

There are about 930 miles of roads in the country, while of the waterways those navigable for steamboats extend to 117 miles; those for smaller craft to 453 miles; those for rafts to 1,450 miles; total, 2,020 miles. The river Niemen is navigable for about 270 days in the year.

Banking and Credit.—By a law promulgated on August 16, 1922, a national currency, based on the gold standard, with the *Litas* as unit, was introduced to replace the Ost mark, Ost rouble, and German mark hitherto in circulation but now withdrawn. The Litas contains 0.150462 grammes of pure gold, and is equivalent to a tenth of the American gold dollar. In this connection the Bank of Lithuania (*Lietuvos Bankas*) was established in August 1922, on joint-stock principles, 50 per cent. of the shares being held by the State and the balance being available for private subscription. The Bank's capital-stock is 12,000,000 Litas. Foreigners may own one-third of the capital-stock. The Bank enjoys during twenty years the sole right of issuing bank-notes. Although under the law the bank-note issue calls for a gold cover of one-third, yet in practice the Government has decided that the actual security must represent 100 per cent. in the form either of gold or stable currencies backed by gold. On December 15, 1922, the bank-notes in circulation amounted to 6,577,849 Litas in round figures.

The weights and measures are still Russian, but at the same time the metric system is used. Arrangements are being made for making the metric system obligatory.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LITHUANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Thomas Naroushevitch (May, 1921).

Secretaries.—H. Rabinovitch and K. Gineitis.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LITHUANIA.

Envoy and Minister.—S. C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (appointed November 2, 1922; resides in Riga).

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LUXEMBURG.

Reigning Grand Duchess.—**Charlotte** born January 23, 1896, succeeded on the abdication of her sister *Marie-Adelaide*, on January 9, 1919; married to Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma on November 6, 1919.
Offspring :—Prince *Jean*, born January 6, 1921, and a daughter, born December 23, 1922. **Sisters of the Grand Duchess** :—Princess *Marie-Adelaide*, born June 14, 1894; Princess *Hilda*, born February 15, 1897; Princess *Antoinette*, born October 7, 1899; Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 7, 1901; Princess *Sophie*, born February 14, 1902.

The early history of Luxemburg may be divided into four periods, viz., from 963 to 1443, when the country was part of the Holy Roman Empire; from 1443 to 1506, the Burgundian period; from 1506 to 1714, the Spanish period; and from 1714 to 1795, the Austrian period. From 1795 to 1815 the Duchy was French. The Congress of Vienna made the Duchy into a Grand Duchy, and from 1815 to 1866 the Grand Duchy was included in the dissolved Germanic Confederation. By the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867, it was declared neutral territory, and its integrity and independence were guaranteed.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution now in force was proclaimed on October 17, 1868; in 1919 some important changes were introduced into it, viz. the Constituent Assembly decided that the sovereign power resided in the Nation (Article 32); that all secret treaties were abolished (Article 37); that the deputies are to be elected on the basis of universal suffrage, pure and simple, by scrutiny of lists, according to the rules of

proportional representation and in conformity with the principle of the smallest electoral quotient.

The country is divided into four electoral districts: the South, North, Centre, and East. In order to qualify as an elector it is necessary to be a citizen (male or female) of Luxemburg and to have completed 21 years of age; to be eligible for election it is necessary to have completed 25 years of age and to fulfil the conditions required for active electorate. The electors may be called upon to record their votes by means of a referendum or plebiscite in all cases and under the conditions to be determined by law (Article 52). The Members of the Chamber of Deputies receive a salary which may not surpass 4,000 francs per annum; they are also entitled to receive a travelling allowance (Article 75).

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 48 members, elected May 28, 1922. The state of the parties is as follows:—Catholics, 26; National Party, 4; Liberals, 9; Socialists, 7; Popular Party, 2.

The head of the State takes part in the legislative power, exercises the executive power, and has a certain part in the judicial power. The Constitution leaves to the sovereign the right to organise his Government, which consists of a Minister of State, who is President of the Government, and of at least three Directors-General. The Cabinet, appointed April, 1921, is composed as follows:—

Minister of State and President of Government.—Emile Reuter.

Director-General of Finance.—A. Neyens.

Director-General of Home Affairs and Public Instruction.—J. Bech.

Director-General of Justice, and Public Works.—W. Leidenbach.

Director-General of Agriculture, Industry and Social Welfare.—Raymond de Waha.

Besides the Government there is a Council of State. It deliberates on proposed laws and bills, on amendments that might be proposed; it also gives administrative decisions and expresses its opinion regarding any other question referred to it by the Grand Duke or by the Law. The Council of State is composed of 15 members chosen for life by the sovereign, who also chooses a president among them each year.

On September 23, 1919, a Referendum was taken in Luxemburg to decide on the political and economic future of the country. Those entitled to vote were men and women of 21 (voters on the register, 127,775; actual voters, 90,984). The voting resulted as follows:—for the reigning Grand Duchess, 66,811; for the continuance of the Nassau-Braganza dynasty under another Grand Duchess, 1,286; for another dynasty, 889; for a Republic, 16,885; for an economic union with France, 60,133; for an economic union with Belgium, 22,242. But France refused in favour of Belgium to consider the possibility of an economic union, and negotiations to this end between Belgium and Luxemburg were concluded on December 22, 1921, when the Chamber of the Grand Duchy passed a Bill for the economic union between Belgium and Luxemburg. The Agreement, which is for 50 years, provides for the disappearance of the customs barrier between the two countries and the use of Belgian currency in the Grand Duchy. It came into force on May 1, 1922.

Area and Population.—Luxemburg has an area of 999 square miles, and a population (Dec. 1, 1916) of 263,824 (130,514 males and 133,310 females). The population is Catholic, save (1910) 4,007 Protestants, 1,270 Jews, and 302 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxemburg, has 45,986 (1921) inhabitants. Other towns are Esch a Alz, the centre of the mining district,

20,672 inhabitants; Differdange, 13,229 inhabitants; Dudelange, 9,834 inhabitants; Rumelange, 4,998 inhabitants; and Diekirch, 3,776 inhabitants.

Instruction.—Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 13. In 1920 the primary schools had 1,027 teachers (504 women); there are 35 higher elementary schools, 3 classical schools, 2 commercial and industrial colleges, a college of agriculture, and an academy of music.

Finance.—Estimated revenue and expenditure (including extraordinary for the last five years) in francs :—

—	1918-19	1919-20 ¹	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Revenue . . .	42,632,228	126,044,256	63,808,926	56,695,802	158,024,078
Expenditure . . .	101,969,074	194,624,200	159,705,845	174,777,583	203,927,496

¹ Revenue includes loan of 90,000,000 francs; expenditure includes 39,000,000 francs deficits of previous years.

The debt on September 30, 1922, amounted to 463,663,938 francs.

The armed forces of the State number 250 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is carried on by about 90,000 of the population (about 36 per cent.); about 250,000 acres are agricultural land. The principal crops are oats and potatoes, but mining is the chief industry. Production of iron and steel for 3 years :—

Year	Iron		Steel	
	Tons	Value in francs	Tons	Value in francs
1918	3,131,400	14,995,635	1,266,671	254,590,396
1919	3,112,472	25,366,646	617,422	157,870,782
1920	3,704,890	27,997,000	692,935	382,109,601

Communications.—There were 330 miles of railway in 1921, and 585 miles of telegraph line with 1,541 miles of wire, and 369 telegraph offices in 1921. There were also (1921) 53 telephone systems with 872 miles of line and 5,667 miles of wire. In 1921 there were 138 post-offices, through which there passed 12,744,000 letters and 5,236,000 post-cards, &c.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF LUXEMBURG IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Antoine Pescatore (May, 1920).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LUXEMBURG.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Sir George Dixon Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (British Ambassador at Brussels), June 27, 1922.

Consul.—Norbert Le Gallais.

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MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

MEXICO was annexed to the Spanish Crown by conquest in 1521, and for three centuries continued to be governed by Spain. In all 64 Spanish Viceroyals ruled the Courts, from Antonio de Mendoza (1535-1550) to Juan O'Donojú (1821-1822). In 1810 the rule of the Spanish Viceroyals had become so tyrannical that it caused an outbreak headed by the patriot priest Miguel Hidalgo, who on September 15, 1810, declared the Independence of Mexico. On May 18, 1822, General Augustin Iturbide declared himself Emperor of Mexico, but in 1824 he had to flee, and the Republic was established. Several Presidents (Felix Fernandez Victoria, 1824-28, was the first) ruled the destinies of the country with more or less severity until 1864, when the throne of Mexico was offered to Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria. He was shot in 1867, and Benito Juarez, who had been President in the northern part of the country, took the reins of government. He was followed by Lerdo de Tejada, who in 1876 fled, and General Porfirio Diaz (died July 2, 1913) made his entry into Mexico City. He ruled the country with the exception of four years (1880-4, General Manuel Gonzalez) until May 25, 1911, when he presented his resignation to Congress. On November 6, 1911, Señor Francisco I. Madero assumed office as President and ruled until February, 1913, when a *coup d'état* took place, resulting in the President's murder (February 23, 1913) and his replacement by General Victoriano Huerta.

Civil war broke out in April, 1913, and on July 15, 1914, Huerta resigned. The internal discord continued, until December, 1915, when most of the American and European States recognized General Carranza as head of the Government of Mexico. In May 1920, civil war broke out again and Carranza fled from the capital, and he was shortly afterwards killed. General Adolfo de la Huerta was elected Provisional President in May, 1920, and in September, 1920, the presidential elections returned General Alvaro Obregon.

President.—Alvaro Obregon. Assumed office, December 1, 1920.

A new Constitution, amending the Constitution of 1857, was promulgated on February 5, 1917. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States, each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme Government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives are elected for two years by universal suffrage at the rate of one member for 60,000 inhabitants. The qualification is to be over twenty-five years of age on the day of election. The Senate consists of fifty-eight members, two for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of about 7,000 dollars a year. The President is elected by direct popular vote in a general election, holds office for four years, and cannot be re-elected. Failing the President, Congress acts as an electoral college for the election of a successor. If the vacancy occurs during the first half of the President's term of office, Congress chooses a provisional President and arranges for new elections; if the vacancy occurs in the second term, Congress chooses the President for the remainder of the term. The Session of Congress is to be from September 1 to December 31. During the recess there is a Permanent Committee consisting of fourteen Senators and fifteen Representatives appointed by the respective Houses.

According to the law of April 13, 1917, the administration is carried on, under the direction of the President and a Council, by seven Secretaries of State (Foreign Affairs, Interior, Finance and Public Credit, War and Marine, Communications and Public Works, Industry, Commerce, and Labour, and Agriculture), and three Departments of State (Judicial, Educational, and Public Health).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Mexico is divided into twenty-eight States, one Federal District, and two Territories. Each separate State has its own internal constitution, government, and laws; but inter-State customs duties are not permitted, though State taxes are levied. Each State has its governor, legislature, and judicial officers popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation. The Governors of the Federal District and the Territories are appointed by the President. All the States of the Mexican Union have their own special codes based, more or less, on those of the Federal District; but at the same time they must publish and enforce laws issued by the Federal Government.

Area and Population.

The population of the census of 1921 is shown in the following table. The capitals of the States and districts are in brackets :—

States and Territories	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1921		
		Males.	Females	Total
Aguascalientes (Aguascalientes).	2,969	51,159	55,466	106,625
Baja California (La Paz)	58,338	31,419	27,722	62,141
Campeche (Campeche)	18,089	36,658	37,512	74,170
Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutiérrez)	27,527	206,273	211,449	417,722
Chihuahua (Chihuahua)	90,036	198,479	198,463	396,942
Coahuila (Saltillo)	63,786	195,800	195,585	391,385
Colima (Colima)	2,272	44,197	47,651	91,848
Distrito Federal (Mexico)	578	391,755	470,732	862,487
Durango (Durango)	42,272	163,865	168,787	332,652
Guanajuato (Guanajuato)	10,950	393,600	416,488	810,088
Guerrero (Chilpancingo)	25,279	267,385	279,377	546,762
Hidalgo (Pachuca)	8,637	306,098	321,893	627,991
Jalisco (Guadalajara)	33,492	579,491	619,894	1,199,325
México (Toluca)	9,230	425,661	443,771	869,432
Michoacán (Morelia)	22,621	450,331	471,949	922,280
Morelos (Guernavaca)	1,895	51,386	52,439	103,825
Nayarit (Tepic)	10,953	71,699	75,349	147,048
Nuevo León (Monterrey)	25,032	161,503	168,915	330,418
Oaxaca (Oaxaca)	35,689	412,070	433,769	845,839
Puebla (Puebla)	12,992	491,165	535,172	1,026,337
Querétaro (Querétaro)	4,493	112,309	109,205	221,514
Quintana Roo (Santa Cruz de Bravo)	19,270	6,185	4,730	10,915
San Luis Potosí (San Luis Potosí)	24,004	222,178	219,306	441,478
Sinaloa (Culiacán)	27,557	166,854	176,393	343,247
Sonora (Hermosillo)	76,633	135,989	133,167	269,156
Tabasco (Villa Hermosa)	10,374	71,344	73,228	144,572
Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria)	30,831	147,760	140,191	287,951
Tlaxcala (Tlaxcala)	1,534	89,389	90,745	180,134
Vera Cruz (Córdoba)	27,850	561,991	563,495	1,125,486
Yucatán (Mérida)	15,939	163,101	161,307	324,408
Zacatecas (Zacatecas)	24,471	182,021	190,254	372,275
Islands	1,575	698	79	677
Grand Total	767,198	6,792,713	7,094,367	13,887,080

The above returns are for 2,019 out of a total of 2,551 municipalities, and 98 out of 196 agencies which reported the results of the Census up to March 1922.

Total immigration into Mexico: 1918, 53,780; 1919, 60,327; 1920, 91,121; 1921, 32,627.

The chief cities, 1910, are:—Mexico (capital), 1,080,000; Puebla, 96,121; Guadalajara, 119,468; San Luis Potosí, 68,022; León, 57,722; Monterrey, 73,528; Pachuca, 39,009; Zacatecas, 25,900; Guanajuato, 35,682; Mérida, 62,447; Querétaro, 33,062; Morelia, 40,042; Oaxaca, 38,011; Orizaba, 35,263; Aguascalientes, 45,198; Saltillo, 35,414; Durango, 32,263; Chihuahua, 39,706; Vera Cruz, 48,633; Toluca, 31,023; Celaya, 23,062.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but according to the new Constitution of 1917, the Church is separated from the State, and there is toleration of all other religions. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property. There are 7 archbishops and 23 bishops. In 1910, there were

15,032,176 Roman Catholics; 68,839 Protestants; 33,348 of other faiths; 25,011 of no professed faith.

Education is free and compulsory, and, according to the Constitution of 1917, secular. In the Federal District and in the Territories education is controlled by the National Government; elsewhere the State authorities regulate education. The Federal capital is the seat of the National University of Mexico, re-organised in 1910. Another University, the National University of the South-east, was established at Mérida (Yucatan) in 1922. In 1921 the Republic had 9,715 primary schools (of which 8,388 were public schools), with 819,775 pupils (5·41 per cent. of the population), and 20,407 teachers. Expenditure on education in 1921, 12,447,022 dollars.

In 1921, 147 newspapers were published in Mexico in Spanish, two in French, one in English and one in German.

The judicial power, which is entirely distinct from and independent of the executive, consists of the Supreme Court, with 11 judges chosen for a period of four years, nine Circuit Courts, with 3 judges, and District Courts, with 44 judges. After 1923 judges are to be appointed for life. The Federal District has a Higher Court of Justice composed of 14 magistrates; 10 civil, 8 penal and 8 correctional judges. In Tlalpam and Xochimilco there are Judges of First Instance with mixed jurisdiction, and Taculaya has one civil judge and one penal. Popular juries are part of the judicial system. The General Congress appoints the magistrates of the Higher Court, the civil, penal, and correctional judges, and the Judges of First Instance. In the Territories there is a Judge of First Instance and a magistrate with authority of Second Instance, appointed like the others.

Federal Finance.

The ordinary receipts and expenditure for six years :—

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913-14 ¹	13,230,715	13,210,873	1919 ¹	14,938,400	20,349,161
1914-15 ^{1 2}	14,597,000	15,220,489	1920 ¹	17,739,919	17,305,932
1918 ¹	14,914,137	18,713,587	1921 ¹	27,696,693	27,113,566

¹ Estimates. ² Owing to civil disturbances, no figures were published between 1915 and 1918.

The principal items of expenditure in 1921 were 5,001,408 pesos for legislative authority, 25,409,648 pesos for the Treasury, 2,564,972 pesos public health, 18,679,271 pesos industry, 5,329,097 pesos agriculture, 26,257,574 pesos public works and 134,161,545 pesos war and marine.

On December 31, 1921, the outstanding external debt, together with arrears of interest, amounted to 74,839,055 $\frac{1}{2}$. The internal debt amounted to 136,347,300 pesos.

Defence.

Before the Revolution every Mexican capable of bearing arms was obliged to serve in the Active Army or in the National Guard. The army then consisted of the Active Army, the Reserve, and auxiliary troops, and was organised on a peace footing as follows: infantry, 34 battalions, 20

auxiliary battalions, and 49 irregular corps; cavalry, 18 regular regiments, 21 auxiliary regiments and 2 squadrons of army gendarmes, 52 irregular corps, and 26 scout corps; artillery, 5 regiments. In addition there were 1 sapper battalion, 1 engineer park, 1 telegraph section, 2 war schools, 1 naval school, 1 school of musketry, 1 school for fencing, 1 medical school, and 57 schools for soldiers. Since 1914 the Army has been continuously on a war footing and the Reserve has disappeared. The nominal strength of the Army in 1922 was 84,000, but the actual strength is believed to be much lower.

The infantry is armed with 7 mm. Mauser rifle, the cavalry with a carbine of the same type, artillery with Q.F. guns (Saint Chaumont Mondragon and Schneider-Canet).

Attention has been paid to aviation; the machines employed are of Mexican design and construction. There are 2 engineering parks, 2 telegraph stations. Military education is compulsory in all schools throughout the country.

The Navy, which is little more than a police force, consists of the gun-boats *Bravo*, *Vera Cruz*, and *Tampico*, with the training sloop *Zaragoza*. There are a few old torpedo-boats, a couple of armed transports, and some smaller vessels, and on the Pacific side two gunboats.

Production and Industry.

Mexico is well suited for agriculture. Within a radius of 300 miles may be produced the crops of the Tropical, Semi-tropical, and Temperate Zones, owing to the varying altitude, the land rising rapidly from the coast to the centre of the country. The soil is rich in all sections. In the tropical regions, in the mountain valleys, and on the great central plateau are millions of acres of virgin soil and millions more which have been barely skimmed by the antiquated methods of agriculture in vogue.

Cultivated lands, 30,027,500 acres; pastoral lands, 120,444,200 acres; forest lands, 43,933,200 acres. Principal products are maize (1,803,628 tons in 1921), sugar (119,800 tons in 1922), henequen (115,684 tons in 1921), wheat (133,508 tons in 1921), coffee (34,424 tons), beans (71,034 tons), tobacco (6,548 tons). There are 1,226 tobacco factories in the Republic.

Timber lands are estimated to extend over 25,000,000 acres and to contain pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, logwood, and rosewood.

Live-stock in 1920: Cattle, 2,162,984; horses, 929,385; mules, 354,351; asses, 287,989; sheep, 1,089,976; goats, 1,987,869; and pigs, 1,654,089.

The chief Mexican oil-fields may be grouped in five districts:—(1) The Ebano district, about 40 miles west of Tampico (largely the property of the Mexican Petroleum Company); (2) The Panuco district, including the Topila region; (3) The Huasteca district, south of Tampico, in which the famous 'Casiano,' 'Cerro Azul,' and 'Potrero del Llano' wells occur; (4) The Tuxpam district, including the Furbero region, south-west of Tuxpam; and (5) The Tehuantepec-Tabasco district, in the neighbourhood of Minutitlan. The fields actually in exploration occupy a surface of 62,175 acres, and the total number of productive wells in the Republic is (1922) 513. The potential production of all the wells of the Republic is 1,337,012 barrels daily. On December 31, 1921, there were in existence the following constructions for storing petroleum:—1,696 steel tanks, with a capacity of 53,924,856 barrels, and 20 earthen tanks with a capacity of 23,191,960 barrels, making a total storage capacity of 77,116,816 barrels. On the same date there were 108 pipe lines with a total length of 1,847 miles and a flowing capacity of 1,014,709 barrels daily.

Petroleum was produced as follows :—In 1912, 16,558,215 barrels ; in 1915, 33,910,508 barrels ; in 1916, 40,545,712 barrels ; in 1917, 55,292,770 barrels ; in 1918, 63,828,326 barrels ; in 1919, 87,072,954 barrels ; in 1920, 163,540,000 barrels ; and in 1921, 193,397,587 barrels.

Mining is the principal industry in Mexico. It is carried on in 24 of the 31 States and Territories, nearly all the mines yielding silver either alone or in combination with other ores. The following table shows the quantities of mineral products for three years.

Metals	1919	1920	1921
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Gold	23,586	22,960	21,275
Silver	2,049,898	2,073,476	2,005,143
Copper	52,172,235	49,192,401	15,228,085
Lead	71,375,068	82,517,506	60,513,232
Zinc	11,559,685	15,050,590	1,256,986
Antimony	470,738	622,572	44,545
Tin	1,588	—	492
Tungsten	21,970	40,020	14,306
Molybdenum	1,767	4,230	3,230
Manganese	2,794,227	1,137,400	558,800
Mercury	118,939	75,748	46,244
Arsenic	2,246,378	2,091,704	784,956
Amorphous graphite	4,023,015	3,222,941	2,911,092

Coal is produced only in the State of Coahuila. The output in 1919 was 728,374 tons and in 1920, 715,789 tons. Opals are mined in Querétaro.

In 1921, 120 cotton textile factories were in operation, employing 38,277 operatives.

Commerce.

The trade of Mexico for 4 years is shown as follows :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921
	pesos	pesos	pesos	pesos
Imports	276,217,464	237,038,347	357,550,441	506,784,316
Exports	375,568,385	393,390,000	406,546,809	727,760,098

The principal imports and exports for 2 years were as follows (in pesos) :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Animal products	22,081,226	38,981,669	15,330,915	6,589,555
Vegetable products	43,249,944	56,907,258	121,457,289	105,295,152
Mineral products	51,899,455	83,778,888	251,322,386	279,503,661
Manufactured goods	31,944,258	51,031,121	5,679,609	15,164,530

The distribution of imports and exports for 2 years among principal countries was as follows (in pesos) :—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Great Britain . . .	32,691,898	44,878,915	14,588,755	48,999,751
United States . . .	266,870,325	339,412,852	358,811,990	595,986,086
France . . .	21,832,553	46,638,943	4,404,355	8,204,618
Spain . . .	9,032,144	19,602,069	934,463	369,782
Argentina . . .	1,068,653	460,725	2,555,906	13,853,910
Japan . . .	1,693,669	1,075,523	22,266	1,274,380
Germany . . .	8,962,800	24,393,129	1,319,161	2,653,766
Italy . . .	2,306,381	5,744,235	119,019	1,724,441

The principal articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Mexico for 1921 (according to Board of Trade Returns) were as follows :— Imports: petroleum spirit, 1,930,812*l.*; fuel oil, 6,076,725*l.*; lamp oil, 901,109*l.*; lubricating oil, 320,176*l.* Exports: cotton piece goods, 836,763*l.*; other cotton goods, 1,021,167*l.*; sodium, 62,102*l.*; machinery, 699,581*l.*

Total trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Mexico to U. Kingdom	5,125,844	7,173,840	13,444,493	9,859,235	8,603,846
Exports to Mexico from U. Kingdom	1,093,931	1,312,776	4,344,402	4,590,621	2,212,607

Shipping and Communications.

The most important ports are Vera Cruz and Tampico, both on the Gulf of Mexico. In 1920 there entered at all the ports, 5,250 vessels of 13,125,000 tons, and cleared 5,084 vessels of 12,710,000 tons.

In 1909 the main railway lines of Mexico were united in one corporation—The National Railways of Mexico. Since 1914 this system and practically all the private lines have been taken over and worked by the government under the name of the Constitutionalist Railways of Mexico. The National Railways of Mexico own 6,818 miles of track and control an additional 1,220 miles. The Mexican Railway has 520 miles of track. The Tehuantepec Railway owns the line (184 miles of track) between Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic to Salina Cruz on the Pacific. The Mexico North-Western Railway owns 512 miles of track. The Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico has about 1,000 miles of track. The United Railways of Yucatan have a length of 500 miles. A railway between Toluca and Zitacuaro (81 miles) has been commenced.

On December 31, 1920, the Federal telegraph and telephone lines had a length of 25,015 miles of line and 55,304 miles of wire. There were other lines belonging to individual States and private persons totalling 17,010 miles of line and 20,706 miles of wire. There were on October 31, 1921, 562

telegraph offices, 9 telephone offices and 26 wireless stations. Number of telegraph messages in 1920, 10,240,818.

In 1921 there were 2,835 post-offices. The post handled, in 1921, 101,711,571 pieces of mail matter.

A new wireless station has been established on the Island of Lobos, off the coast of Tampico, largely for the purpose of affording the various petroleum companies facilities for communicating with vessels while at sea. It is provided with powerful apparatus and is able to communicate with the wireless stations at Mexico City, Tuxpam, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Progreso, Frontera, Mazatlan, Santa Rosalia, La Paz, Queretaro, Monterrey, Saltillo, Torreon, and by way of Habana with various stations in the United States.

Banking and Credit.

An executive decree of January 31, 1921, provided for the return to their owners of the banks declared in liquidation by the decree of December 14, 1916.

On December 31, 1921, the banks of the Republic held coins to the value of 5,193,868 pesos, including gold to the value of 4,427,647 pesos.

It is proposed to set up a Central Bank of issue with a capital of 200 million pesos and the right to issue paper currency to the amount of 20 million pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By an executive decree of November 13, 1913, the monetary unit is the gold peso or dollar, the legal value of which has been fixed at .75 gramme of pure gold. There are 20-peso (called *aztecas*), 10-peso, 5-peso, 2.50-peso, and 2-peso gold coins, .900 fine and .100 copper, weighing respectively 16.666 $\frac{2}{3}$, 8.333 $\frac{1}{3}$, 4.166 $\frac{2}{3}$, 2.083 $\frac{1}{3}$, and 1.666 $\frac{2}{3}$ grammes. In 1919 American gold coin was decreed to be legal tender at the fixed rate of 1 dollar for 2 Mexican gold pesos. An executive decree of September 22, 1921, provides for the issue of new silver and bronze coins. The silver coins are in denominations of 1-peso, 50 and 20 centavos, with a fineness of 720 milligrams of silver and 280 of copper for all the silver coins except the 2-peso, which is .900 fine of silver and .100 of copper. The bronze coins are to be in denominations of 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 centavos, and have a composition of 95 per cent. copper, 2.5 per cent tin, and 2.5 per cent. zinc. These coins are restricted legal tender up to 20 pesos for the silver coins. There are 5-centavo nickel coins. The value of the gold peso or dollar in peace time was 24.58 pence.

From 1537 to December 31, 1920, a total of 4,129,351,481 pesos have been coined in Mexico, made up as follows:—385,393,070 pesos gold, 3,726,154,321 pesos silver, 7,137,287 pesos copper, 5,660,951 pesos nickel, and 5,025,852 pesos bronze. For the year ending June 30, 1922, there was coined gold to the value of 24,810,000 pesos, silver to the value of 19,729,000 pesos, and bronze to the value of 334,500 pesos, making a total of 44,873,500 pesos.

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884 and their use is enforced by law of June 19, 1895, though the old Spanish measures are still in use. The old weights and measures were:—

Weight.

1 libra = 0.46 kilogramme = 1.014 lb. avoirdupois.

1 arroba = 25 libras = 25.357 lb. avoirdupois.

For gold and silver. 1 marco = $\frac{1}{2}$ libra = 4,608 granos.
 1 ochava = 6 tomines.
 1 tomin = 12 granos.
 20 granos = 1 French gramme.
Length. 1 vara = 0.837 mètre = 2 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ English in.
 1 legua comun = 6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ varas.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF MEXICO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

First Secretary (in charge of Mexican Legation).—Juan F. Urquidi.

There are Consular representatives at Barrow-in-Furness, Birmingham, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Dover, Dublin, Falmouth, Glasgow, Great Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Maryport, Newcastle, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MEXICO.

Chargé des Archives.—H. A. C. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Consul-General.—N. King.

There are Consular representatives at Colima, Progreso, Salina Cruz, Vera Cruz, and other towns.

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MONACO.

Prince Louis II, born July 12, 1870, succeeded his father, Prince Albert, June 26, 1922.

Monaco is a small Principality on the Mediterranean, surrounded since 1860 by the French Department of Alpes Maritimes except on the side towards the sea. From 988 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antony I., heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Goyon Matignon, Count of Thorigny, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. Antony I died in 1731, Louise Hippolyte reigning only ten months and dying in 1732. She was succeeded by her husband under the name of Jacques I., who also succeeded Antony I. as Duc de Valentinois, and was in his turn succeeded by his son Honorius III. This Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792, and died in 1795. In 1814 the Principality was re-established, but placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna (1815).

In 1848 Mentone and Roccabruna revolted, and declared themselves free towns; in 1861 Charles III. ceded his rights over them to France, and the Principality thus became geographically an *enclave* of France, when the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn and the Protectorate came to an end.

On January 7, 1911, a Constitution was promulgated, which provides for a National Council elected by universal suffrage and *scrutin de liste*. The Government is carried out under the authority of the Prince by a Ministry assisted by a Council of State. The legislative power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of 21 members elected for four years. The territory of the Principality is divided into three communes, administered by municipal bodies, in the election of which women are entitled to take part.

In 1819 the Government adopted a code founded upon the French codes and a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix's Court. The Principality has its own coinage (it issues only 100-franc pieces) which is current since 1876 in all the States of the Latin Union; it also issues its own separate postage-stamps, and has its own flag.

The small harbour, absolutely sheltered, has an area of 42 acres, depth at entrance 90 feet, and alongside the quay 24 feet at least. The Customs duties are the same as in France.

The area is eight square miles. Population (census January 9, 1913), 22,956. Towns: Monaco, 2,247; La Condamine, 11,082; Monte Carlo, 9,627.

There has been since 1887 a Roman Catholic bishop. A semi-military police force has taken the place of the 'guard of honour' and troops formerly maintained. The value of the commerce of the Principality is not stated. The revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables. The annual grant for the concession was 80,000*l.* in 1917; in 1927 it will be 90,000*l.*, and in 1937 100,000*l.*

Consul-General for Monaco in London.—Th. Lumley.

British Consul.—J. W. Keogh (residing at Nice).

British Vice-Consul.—E. Attwell-Smith (residing at Monte Carlo).

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MOROCCO.

(MAGHREB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

THE Shereefian Empire was founded at the close of the seventh century by Arab invaders, who named it *Moghreb-el-Aksa*, *i. e.* 'The Farthest West.' In 1912 the country became a French Protectorate, with the exception of Tangier, which is internationalised, and the Spanish zone.

Reigning Sultan.

Mulai Yusef, G.C.M.G., son of Mulai-Hassan, was proclaimed Sultan on August 18, 1912, on the abdication of his brother, Sultan Mulai-Abd-el-Hafid, who received a lump sum of 400,000 francs and an annual pension of 375,000 francs.

The present Sultan of Morocco is the seventeenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Mulai-Ahmed, and the thirty-sixth lineal descendant of Ali, cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet. His five predecessors were :—

Sultan	Reign	Sultan	Reign
Mulai-Abderrahman	. 1822-1859	Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz	. 1894-1903
Sidi-Mohamed	. 1859-1873	Mulai-Abd-el-Hafid	. 1908-1912
Mulai-Hassan	. 1873-1894		

The Shereefian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Filali Sharifs of Tafilelt. Each Sultan was supposed, prior to death, to indicate the member of the Shereefian family who, according to his conscientious belief, would best replace him. This succession was, however, elective, and all members of the Shereefian family were eligible. This was the case in the past, but now that the protectorate is firmly established, the French Authorities will doubtless see that a suitable Sultan succeeds. They are preparing Mulai-Yusef's eldest son for the throne on his father's death.

Government.

In April, 1912, a treaty was signed at Fez by which the Sultan formally accepted the French Protectorate.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, is in reality an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan—who is known to his subjects under the title of 'Amir-el-Mumenin,' or Prince of True Believers—is chief of the State, as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of 'Ulema,' under the 'Sheik-ul-Islam.' Since the establishment of the French Protectorate, however, the Sultan has to follow the advice of the French Resident-General (an office created April 28, 1912) in all matters. The Government of the French Protectorate is in the hands of a French and a Shereefian (native) administration. The Resident-General holds the appointment also of Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Officer Commanding the French troops is Minister of War. The Shereefian administration consists of six Viziers, viz. (1) the Grand Vizier, (2) Vizier of Justice, (3) Vizier of Crown Lands, (4) Vizier of 'Habous' or Pious Foundations, (5) Delegate Vizier for Instruction, and (6) President of Shereefian High Court.

The capitals of Morocco are Fez, Tafilelt, Marakesh, and Rabat, in each of which towns the Sultan has palaces. The seat of Government is Rabat, where the Resident-General has his residence. The Sultan, however, at times makes lengthy visits to the other capitals.

The negotiations between France and Spain as to their respective rights in Morocco came to an end in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of Madrid, signed on November 27, 1912. In this France acknowledged the right of Spain to exercise its influence in the Spanish zone, the extent of which was clearly defined. (See map STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1913.) The north Spanish zone lies along the Mediterranean for some 200 miles in length, with

an average breadth of 60 miles but varying in depth. It extends from the Algerian border to the sea, and westward to the town of El Kasar el Kebir, and then by a straight line to the Atlantic. The zone is administered, under the control of a Spanish High Commissioner, by a Calipha (whose headquarters are at Tetuan) chosen by the Sultan from a list of two candidates presented by the Spanish Government. It was further agreed that Tangier and its district should be excluded from the Spanish zone, and become a special zone, some 140 square miles in extent.

The Spaniards had, in 1921, been extending their zone of occupation, and intended to occupy all the territory between Melilla and the old Spanish possession, the island of Alhucemas. In July, however, they met with a serious disaster; their advance posts being captured by the Rifians. The Spanish Government hurried large numbers of troops into their zone, and eventually succeeded in retaking Nadur and Zilnan. A new policy of pacification was instituted in 1922 and a civil High Commissioner appointed.

French Resident-General.—Marshall Lyautey (held office from April 28, 1912, to December 13, 1916. Re-appointed April 7, 1917).

Spanish High Commissioner.—Don Luis Silvela, appointed February 14, 1923.

Calipha of the Spanish Zone.—Mulai El-Mehdi, appointed April 19, 1913.

Area and Population.

According to the most recent investigation, the area is about 231,500 English square miles. Of this Spain claims 8,280 square miles for the north zone, 9,500 square miles for Cape Juby (southern zone), and 580 for Ifni on the west coast (*see* under SPAIN). The population consists of Berbers, Tuaregs, Shellahs, and Arabs, and a considerable number of Jews and Negroes. According to a census taken on March 6, 1921, the French Service des Renseignements estimated the native population of the French zone at 5,400,000, the urban population being put at 537,071, of whom 399,979 are Mussulmans, 65,510 Jewish natives and 66,875 Europeans, of whom 1,025 are British, 41,028 French, 14,114 Spanish and 9,155 Italian. By adding to the 5,400,000 of the French zone, 600,000 for the Spanish zones and Tangier (which can only be taken as a rough estimate), we get 6,000,000 as the total population of Morocco.

The following table shows 1921 Census returns for the principal towns in the French zone, and estimates for the principal towns in the Spanish zone:—

French Zone.						Spanish Zone. ¹		
—	Total	Euro- pean	—	Total	Euro- pean	—	Total	Euro- pean
Rabat ...	30,953	9,226	Meknes ...	36,592	2,622	Tetuan ...	30,000	1,000
Salé ...	24,102	1,048	Fez ...	70,540	2,217	Arzila ...	5,000	—
Kenitra ...	9,438	3,064	Marakesh ...	139,874	1,956	Larache ...	10,000	—
Casablanca ...	101,690	35,283	Azemmour ...	14,037	136	Alcazar ...	8,000	—
Mazagan ...	21,495	1,444	Settat ...	5,599	371			
Safi ...	26,396	1,140	Sefrou ...	8,162	63			
Mogador ..	20,299	732	Taza ...	5,461	785	Tangier ...	50,000	12,000

¹ Melilla, Ceuta and other Spanish possessions are not included. Melilla, created a municipality by decree of December 14, 1918, has a total population of 42,590.

During 1920, 27,926 immigrants disembarked at Casablanca, and of these 11,237, chiefly French (7,062) for permanent residence. There were 1,613 Spanish, 1027 Italian, 516 Portuguese and 383 English. In the same year 18,933 left the country by this port.

Tangier has about 12,000 Jews and 26,000 Moors. Of the European population about 700 comprise the British colony.

An agreement (July 20, 1901) makes the valley of the Wad Gir the boundary between Morocco and Algeria, and to the east of this only those who acknowledge French authority will be permitted to dwell. A French and Moroccan Commission is entrusted with the formation of police arrangements in the region. The number of Christians is estimated at about 87,800, of whom about 11,000 are at Tangier and 39,283 at Casablanca. The Sultan and his subjects are of the Malekite sect of Sunnite Mohammedans.

The most important languages are French, Spanish, Arabic and the Berber languages, of which there are different dialects spoken in the Socs, the Riff and other Berber tribes.

Instruction.

The number of schools in the French zone has increased from 37 in 1912 to 192 in 1921 (87 French, 63 French Arabic, 42 French Jewish). In 1921, there were in the high schools, 24 teachers, 390 pupils; in secondary schools, 140 teachers, 2,534 pupils; primary schools, 605 teachers, 19,705 pupils; professional schools, 63 teachers, 705 pupils; evening schools, 1,825 pupils. Total, 832 teachers, 25,159 pupils. For the education of the natives there are two Moslem colleges at Rabat and Fez respectively with 272 pupils; three schools for the daughters of notables, with 150 pupils. In Rabat there is a College (or Research Institute) for Arabic and the Berber languages (established in 1920). The Spanish Administration has also opened numerous schools. The expenditure on instruction in the Spanish zone (1922-23) 662,920 pesetas.

Justice.

In November, 1913, French Law Courts (Court of Appeal, Courts of Assize, and Petty Courts, civil and criminal) with a special code of laws were established for the needs of Europeans. Courts of Appeal, both civil and criminal, have been established for natives, and the administration of justice by the Governors and codes is controlled. Native judges are the *cadis*, religious magistrates who administer justice according to the Koran.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure of the French zone for five years:—

	1918	1919	1920	1921 ¹	1922 ¹
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Revenue . . .	109,449,045	137,436,418	271,953,517	269,004,243	293,762,000
Expenditure . .	81,159,137	113,567,139	218,977,900	268,998,310	292,538,059

¹ Estimates.

The following are the chief items of estimated income in 1922: Direct taxes, 67,600,000 francs; indirect taxes, 163,025,000 francs; monopolies, 14,260,000. And of expenditure: Residency, 24,718,740 francs; justice, 71,191,149 francs; economic and social services, 121,180,191 francs.

The estimated revenue and expenditure of the Spanish zone for the year 1922-23 was 17,097,268 pesetas. Chief items of expenditure (1922-23):—General expenses of the zone, 808,813 pesetas; justice, 409,300 pesetas; califian military forces, 2,319,436 pesetas; administration, 2,286,910 pesetas. Chief sources of revenue are from indirect taxes, 5,734,284 pesetas, and monopolies, 996,000 pesetas.

The Moroccan debt consists of French loans (1904, 1910, 1914, 1918 and 1920). The 1904 loan amounted to 62,500,000 francs and bears interest at 5 per cent. The 1910 loan was for 101,124,000 francs and also bore interest at 5 per cent. The 1914 loan, guaranteed by the French Government, was for 170,250,000 francs. By a law dated March 25, 1916, the 1914 loan was increased to 242,000,000 francs. The first issue of 70,250,000 in July, 1914, was at 4 per cent. and the second issue 171,750,000 in March, 1918, was at 5 per cent. By the law of August 19, 1920, a further loan, also guaranteed by the Government, was authorised for 744,140,000 francs. Of this amount 300 million francs had been issued by March, 1922, by which date, therefore, the total Moroccan debt amounted to 705,624,000 francs for loans.

Defence.

The Shereefian army is under the supreme command of the Resident-General. The military forces in Morocco are divided into six areas: Rabat, Casablanca, Meknes, Fez, Marrakesh, the region of Oujda and Taza. Each area is commanded by a General Officer, who, except at Rabat and Casablanca, is in charge of the troops, the civil service and the municipality. The French garrison of Morocco was in December 1921 made up as follows:—2 regiments of zouaves, 10 regiments of tirailleurs, 3 regiments of the foreign legion, 1 regiment of colonial infantry, and 6 regiments of mixed colonial infantry (partly French, partly Moroccan). Each of the above regiments is composed of 3 battalions. The cavalry consists of 2 regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and 4 regiments of Spahis; the artillery of 4 groups of African artillery each of 3 battalions; the engineers of two battalions. The total *personnel* was 22,000 French and 47,000 Moroccan troops. There is in addition a force of Moroccan auxiliary troops, consisting of:—the Shereefian guard, 6 regiments of infantry + 1 company, 2 regiments of cavalry + 3 squadrons, 2 mountain batteries of artillery, 3 companies of engineers, 1 signal company; the strength being approximately 16,000. In November, 1922, the total strength of the garrison of Morocco was 85,000.

The Spanish zone is normally divided for military purposes into two zones, under the command of a general stationed at Tetuan, but in consequence of the war in Spanish Morocco this organisation was still in suspense at the end of 1922.

Production and Industry.

The interior of Morocco, although generally open to travellers, is not permanently occupiable as yet on account of lack of security to both life and property. Immigration is confined principally to the towns and especially to the ports and neighbouring districts. Morocco, therefore, is still in the rudimentary stages of both economic and commercial development, though

great progress has recently been made, particularly in the French zone, where measures have been adopted to encourage colonisation, land being sold to Europeans at a comparatively low price for farming purposes on condition that Europeans settle thereon and farm by European methods. Of the 63,275 acres of country properties, French citizens hold 56,515 acres (89 per cent.), other nationalities, 2,765 acres (4 per cent.), and natives, 3,995 acres (7 per cent.).

The Woods and Forests Department estimate that the forest-covered area of the French zone is about 3,750,000 acres in extent. Cork oak, cedar, pine and argan are the chief species.

The soil is capable of agricultural production, but the methods in use are somewhat primitive. The yield of crops (in metric quintals of 220 pounds) in 1921 is given as follows:—barley, 8,113,413; wheat, 6,325,262; beans, 489,364; oats, 80,488; maize and sorgho, 1,498,756; chickpeas, 249,644; linseed, 106,299. In 1921 the number of animals in the French zone was sheep, 6,733,022; goats, 2,040,304; cattle (bovine), 1,517,117; pigs, 115,036; asses, 420,232; horses and mules, 202,006; and camels, 98,252. The vine is of ancient growth in Morocco. In the regions of Fez, Mequinez, Rabat and Donkkala, there are 14,247 acres of vineyards under native cultivation (5,367,392 plants in 1921). European vineyards are of recent establishment, the first having been planted near Casablanca in 1908; their total area was 3,715 acres in 1921. A great variety of fruit is grown. In 1921 there were in the French zone 2,187,637 olive trees, 118,059 orange and lemon trees, 349,548 palm trees (date), 405,862 almond trees, and 2,887,891 figs, etc. In February, 1911, cotton was introduced. Fish of all kinds abound in Moroccan waters; more especially sardines and tunny. The natural resources of the Tangier zone are confined to agriculture. The principal crops grown are wheat, barley and chickpeas, but the amounts produced are quite insufficient for the population and only barely suffice for the needs of the native villages.

Agriculture in the Spanish zone is conducted on primitive lines. Eggs form one of the principal exports.

In addition to its agricultural resources, rich mineral deposits of copper, iron, lead, antimony, sulphur, silver, gold, phosphates and petroleum are also said to exist in various parts of the country. In 1921, 115,489 tons of iron ore were exported from Melilla in the Spanish zone, of which 80,678 tons went to the United Kingdom. An Industrial census in the French zone, taken in July, 1921, shows 268 industrial establishments with 4,060 employees and total capital invested 173,298,090 francs. Compared with census of 1918 the number of establishments has increased by 44·8 per cent. and capital invested by 207·5 per cent.

Commerce.

Imports and exports of French Morocco for five years (25 francs = 1l.):—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	10,803,621	12,575,199	19,280,895	40,018,978	86,366,570
Exports . . .	4,645,923	4,598,616	9,109,708	10,755,002	12,257,574

In 1920 and 1921 the commerce of French Morocco was distributed as follows:—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
France and Algeria	460,410,487	451,943,472	127,293,521	90,902,287
United Kingdom and Gibraltar	212,133,926	141,142,955	69,932,607	46,152,437
Germany	2,708,441	2,617,522	61,840	4,208,405
Spain	26,241,065	22,752,829	29,085,179	80,072,763
Belgium	31,976,007	26,940,269	7,640,900	8,215,262
Italy	10,433,266	5,615,451	4,545,477	12,522,688
Austria	—	269,955	—	—
United States	40,219,850	77,447,616	3,967,934	997,207
Portugal	1,853,388	4,126,917	800,561	6,550,887
Netherlands	6,006,246	3,469,527	319,100	1,974,879
Egypt	46,811	59,914	228,055	28,401
Sweden	14,753,241	2,544,958	24,739	—
Norway	318,210	126,991	—	160,740
Tunis	224,989	39,594	5,107	5,452
Other countries	4,825,537	11,127,250	133,019	3,998,929
Algeria (land frontier)	188,323,000	158,929,090	24,897,000	50,657,000
Total	1,000,474,464	909,164,220	268,875,039	306,446,857

The chief imports and exports of French Morocco for two years were:—

Imports	1920	1921	Exports	1920	1921
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
Cottons	155,419,770	146,014,754	Wool	8,710,462	—
Sugar	162,896,853	123,005,478	Eggs	29,910,442	32,121,051
Tea	29,779,966	22,258,470	Almonds	14,946,603	16,716,835
Machinery, hardware	82,978,054	74,691,372	Barley	24,192,435	63,327,862
Candles	20,972,229	5,276,551	Beans	31,140,380	32,350,724
Wines, spirits, beer, &c.	33,901,413	31,901,452	Wheat	2,878	—
Oil, vegetable	5,798,553	6,979,521	Linseed	24,944,227	19,958,374
Woollen goods	8,362,777	10,500,697	Gums	4,256,952	1,430,200
Soap, unscented	7,984,393	4,080,737	Gummi	2,370,317	2,339,020

In 1921 the imports at Melilla in the Spanish zone amounted to 72,552,340 pesetas, and the exports to 6,431,713 pesetas. The bulk of the trade was with Spain.

The imports at Tangier in 1921 amounted to 59,379,252 francs and the exports to 4,522,468 francs. Of the imports 22,384,596 francs came from France, 14,919,779 francs from Spain and 8,596,688 francs from United Kingdom. Of the exports 2,176,602 francs went to Spain, 572,087 francs to France and 419,847 francs to the United Kingdom.

Total trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Morocco to U.K.	610,180	816,722	1,647,136	1,147,157	545,685
Exports to Morocco from U.K.	3,235,781	3,474,082	4,389,998	3,029,278	2,843,178

Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered (in foreign trade) in the ports of French Morocco in two years :—

Nationality	1920		1921	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
French	2,162	2,024,875	3,061	2,849,456
British	672	444,514	786	505,638
Spanish	1,295	185,725	1,476	272,228
Others	1,128	667,678	1,798	889,210
Total	5,257	3,322,792	7,071	4,516,592

In 1921, 2,091 vessels of 1,327,661 tons entered the port of Tangier. Of these, 1,226 vessels, of 353,985 tons, were Spanish, 417, of 579,018 tons, French, and 273, of 205,451 tons, British.

The Moorish Government have now established a postal service under French management. Postal services have long been maintained by the British, French, German and Spanish Governments, with offices at all the ports and at Fez, Mequinez, Alcazar and Marrakesh, but the French have now suppressed their services in the French and Spanish zones, and the Spanish postal service has been suppressed in the French zone. The British services continue. Regular couriers serve all the places named, mails being also sent by all the steamers. There is a daily post to Europe *via* Cadiz and Algeciras, also parcel post and money order systems, and an aerial convey service every day between Toulouse and Rabat.

The Moroccan Post Office in 1920 received 11,853,156 letters, 976,880 registered letters, 250,249 parcels, and 3,012,783 printed papers; and dispatched 11,024,971 letters, 725,902 registered letters, 73,050 parcels, and 1,275,930 printed papers.

The total length of the telegraph lines open to the public on December 31, 1920, was 5,527 miles, carrying 13,227 miles of wire. In 1920, 661,132 telegrams were received and 808,631 were dispatched, exclusive of 318,745 telegrams received and 255,472 sent free of charge (official, etc.).

The following railway lines are being worked :—Oudja to Taza, Taourist, Guercif, and Fez, 223 miles; from Algerian frontier to Oudja, 9 miles; from Fez to Rabat and Casablanca, 210 miles; from Casablanca to Marrakesh, 171 miles. Branch lines are from Guercif to Fritissa, 7 miles; from Taza to Touahar 17 miles; from Ber Rechid to Oued Zem, 82 miles; from Fritissa to Outat-el-Hadj, 66 miles. There is also a branch line from Taourist to Ain Guettar 55 miles. The following line is nearly completed :—Branch line from Meknes to Azroleh and Ain, 74 miles.

In the Spanish zone there is a metre gauge railway from Ceuta to Tetuan, and a small military railway from Rio Martin to Tetuan.

Telephone systems are now in operation in Tangier, and in all the towns of the French Protectorate : Tangier, Arcila, and Larache are connected by telephone. Casablanca, Rabat, and Kenitra have also inter-urban telephone communication and connections are being effected between Casablanca, Rabat, Fez, and Marrakesh. There are telephones also at Sallé, Mazagan, Ber-Rechid and Sellat, and inter-urban lines connecting them all. In 1920 there were in the French zone 2,558 subscribers, who sent 2,789,467 messages.

On November 30, 1921, there were 1,507 miles of main roads and 342 miles of secondary roads in the French zone, and 466 miles of main road and 258 miles of secondary roads under completion. In the Spanish zone, in the Melilla district, the Ceuta-Tetuan road is open (26 miles), and roads are now under construction from Tetuan to the frontier of the Tangier zone and from Laraiche to Alcazar, and in other directions. A main coast road runs from Kenitra to Mogador, whilst from Rabat and Salé a road runs via Meknès, Fez, Taza, and Oujdah to Algeria. From Meknès a road runs south to Azrou and Timhadit on the middle Atlas Plateau, and is the beginning of the Imperial Road to Tafilalet. Further south Marrakesh is connected with the coast by roads running to Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador. A further road runs from Casablanca to Kasba Tadla, and a minor network of military roads (*pistes aménagées*) run all over the country.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In the French zone the currency is the French franc. The Hassani or native silver coinage comprises dollars, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ dollars, and dirhems and $\frac{1}{2}$ dirhems (1 dollar=10 dirhems). On October 8, 1917, the Moorish dollar was officially fixed as equal to the franc, but in October, 1919, the Hassani was set free, as owing to the rise in the price of silver its intrinsic value became greatly enhanced. In 1920 the State Bank of Morocco was authorised to issue a Moorish franc currency based on a gold standard and current in Morocco only. At Tangier European goods are paid for in Spanish coin or French coin; French coin is much used at Casablanca (Dar-al-Baida) and other ports in the French zone; in other parts of Morocco Moorish coin is now almost exclusively used. On July 27, 1914, the new bronze Hassani coinage was issued. The Rial Makhzani is to be divided into 500 mouzounis, so that the mouzouni may represent a hundredth part of a Hassani peseta. Coins of 2, 5 and 10 mouzounis have been struck. They are of the same type, differing only in size and the figure indicating their value. Spanish notes of 20 pesetas are in circulation in the Spanish zone.

The metric system of weights and measures are current in the French zone; the metric and native systems in the Spanish zone and the Tangier zone. Native measures:—The *Kantar*, used for the produce of the country sold by weight, contains 100 *Rotals*, and is generally equal to about 168 lb., but varies in different districts. The *Kantar*, 100 *Rotals*, equal to 112 lb. English. The *Drah*, 8 *tominis*, about 22 English inches. The Tangier *Mudd*, 8 *tominis*, equal to $1\frac{1}{8}$ English bushel. Oil is sold, wholesale, by the *kula*; that of Tangier actually weighs 28 *rotals*, 47 lb. English, and is equal to about $5\frac{2}{3}$ British imperial gallons.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Agent and Consul-General.—M. A. Robertson, C.M.G.

Second Secretary.—W. M. Codrington.

There are also Consuls at Casablanca (Dar-al-Baida) and Rabat; Vice Consuls at Casablanca (Dar-al-Baida), Laraiche, Mazagan, Saffi, Tetuan, Mogador, Fez, and Marrakesh, and Consular Agent at Alcazar and Arzila.

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NEPÁL.

AN independent Kingdom in the Himálayas, between $26^{\circ} 25'$ and $30^{\circ} 17'$ N. lat., and between $80^{\circ} 6'$ and $88^{\circ} 14'$ of E. long.; its greatest length 500 miles; its greatest breadth about 150; bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim, on the south and west by British India.

The sovereign is His Majesty Mahárájadhírája **Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahádur Shah Bahádur Shumshere Jung**, who was born on June 30, 1906, and succeeded his father on December 11, 1911. The Prince-Royal and Heir-apparent was born on June 11, 1920. The government of Nepál is a military oligarchy. All power is in the hands of the Prime Minister, to whom it was permanently delegated by the Mahárájadhírája Surendra Bikram Shah under pressure of the Bharadars or nobles of the State in 1867. The present Prime Minister is His Highness Maharájá Sir Chandrá Shumshere Jung, Bahádur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., who was appointed on June 26, 1901. He holds the rank of General in the British army.

The Gurkhas, a Rájpút race originally from Udaipur in Rajputana, who had settled in the province of Gurkha in Nepál, overran the whole country during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and have maintained their supremacy ever since. A commercial treaty between Indía and Nepál was signed in 1792, and a British Resident was sent to reside at Katmandu, but was recalled two years later. A frontier outrage, in 1814, compelled the Indian Government to declare war; and a British force advanced to within three marches of the capital. Peace was concluded and the Treaty of Segowlie signed in March 1816. Since then the relations of the British with Nepál have been friendly. In 1854 hostilities broke out between the Nepalese

and Tibetans, and in 1856 a Treaty was concluded between the Nepalese and Tibetan Governments by which the Tibetans bound themselves to pay an annual tribute of Rs.10,000 to Nepal, to encourage trade between the two countries, and to receive a Representative of Nepal at Lhasa. Besides, trade agents are maintained at Gyantse, Kuti, Kerrong, and other trade marts in Tibet.

In accordance with the treaty of Segowlie, which amongst other things provides that accredited ministers of each shall reside at the Court of the other, a British Envoy, with a small escort of Indian sepoys, lives at the capital; but he does not interfere in the internal affairs of the State.

Area and Population.—Area about 54,000 square miles; population estimated at about 5,600,000. The estimated gross revenue is 15,000,000 rupees. The races of Nepal, besides the dominant Gurkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Gurangs, and Bhutias. The Newars, who came from Southern India, live in the valley or adjacent to it.

Capital, Katmandu; population about 80,000, and of the surrounding valley 300,000.

Religion.—Hinduism of an early type is the religion of the Gurkhas, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabitants. The people are in general prosperous. Charitable hospitals have been built at Katmandu and other towns, and charitable dispensaries are established, two in each of the districts east and west.

Defence.—There is a standing regular army of about 30,000, organised in battalions and armed with Lee Enfield and Martini-Henry rifles. An irregular force, nearly as numerous, is armed with old Snider and Enfield rifles. The artillery force has about 250 guns, two batteries being light field pieces, fairly modern, but the rest old smooth-bore muzzle-loading guns.

Trade.—The trade of Nepal with British India during three years ending March 31, has been as follows (merchandise and treasure):—

From or to Nepal	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£
Imports into India . . .	1,936,300	2,820,300	2,492,700
Exports from India . . .	3,467,500	5,969,300	5,914,200

The principal articles of export are cattle, hides and skins, opium and other drugs, gums, resins and dyes, jute, wheat, pulse, rice and other grains, clarified butter, oil seeds, spices, tobacco, timber, saltpetre. The chief imports are cattle, sheep and goats, salt, spices, sugar, tobacco, drugs and dyes, petroleum, leather, brass, iron and copper wares, raw cotton, twist and yarn, silk, cotton and woollen piece goods. Nepal possesses very valuable forests in the southern part of the country.

The silver mohar is valued at 6 annas and 8 pies of British Indian currency. Copper pice, of which 50 go to a silver mohar, are also coined. The Indian rupee passes current throughout Nepal.

British Envoy at the Court of Nepal, Kathmandu.—Lt.-Colonel W. F. T. O'Connor, C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A.

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NETHERLANDS (THE).

(KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King Willem III., and of his second wife, Princess Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck ; succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November 23, 1890 ; came of age August 31, 1898, and was crowned September 6 of that year ; married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, February 7, 1901. Offspring : Princess Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, born April 30, 1909.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descends from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Châlons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France ; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the United Provinces of the Netherlands under

the name of 'stadthouders,' or governors. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV. ; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November, 1813, when the United Provinces were freed from French domination. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress of Vienna to be joined to the Northern Netherlands, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadthouder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the Powers of Europe. The union thus established between the northern and southern Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, bequeathing the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, Willem III. This king reigned 41 years, and died in 1890 ; in default of male heirs, he was succeeded by his only daughter Wilhelmina.

The Sovereign has a civil list of 600,000 guilders. There is also a large revenue from domains, and in addition an allowance of 50,000 guilders for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange is, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired in greater part by King Willem I. in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its reconstruction as a Sovereign State was promulgated in 1814, and was revised in 1815 (after the addition of the Belgian provinces, and the assumption by the Sovereign of the title of King) ; in 1840 (after the secession of the Belgian provinces) ; in 1848, in 1887 and in 1917. According to this charter the Netherlands form a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture : in default of male heirs, the female line ascends the throne. In default of a legal heir, the successor to the throne is designated by the Sovereign and a joint meeting of both the Houses of Parliament (each containing twice the usual number of members), and by this assembly alone if the case occurs after the Sovereign's death. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18 years. During his minority the royal power is vested in a Regent—designated by law—and in some cases in the State Council.

The executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, while the whole legislative authority rests conjointly in the Sovereign and Parliament, the latter—called the States-General—consisting of two Chambers. The Upper or First Chamber is composed of 50 members, elected by the Provincial States. Members of the First Chamber not residing in the Hague, where the Parliament meets, are allowed 10 guilders (16s. 8d.) a-day during the Session of the States-General. The Second Chamber of the States-General numbers 100 deputies, who are elected directly. Members are allowed 5,000 florins (420*l.*) annually, with travelling expenses. Members of the States-General must be Dutch subjects, men or women, and recognised as such.

First chamber (elected 1913): 17 Catholics, 19 Anti-Revolutionists, 4 Protestant Party, 9 old Liberals, 6 Liberal Union, 2 Democrats and 3 Socialists, and 13 others.

Second chamber (elected 1922): Catholics, 32; Social Democrats, 20; Anti-Revolutionists, 16; Christian Historicals, 11; Liberty Union, 10; other parties, 11.

The electoral reform act, passed December 12, 1917, provides for universal suffrage and proportional representation. The Members of the Second Chamber are, according to the Electoral Reform Act, passed August 9th, 1919, directly elected by citizens of both sexes who are Dutch subjects not under 23 years. Criminals, lunatics, and certain others are excluded; for certain crimes and misdemeanours there may be temporary exclusion. It is stipulated, however, that until further regulations are introduced, the Members of the Second Chamber will be elected by citizens of the Kingdom who are 25 years of age. The electoral body numbered May 15, 1921, 3,299,672 voters, *i.e.* 97·7 per cent. of the number of citizens of 25 years and older.

The members of the Second Chamber are elected for 4 years, and retire in a body, whereas the First Chamber is elected for 9 years, and every 3 years one-third retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, being bound only to order new elections within 40 days, and to convoke the new meeting within two months.

The Government and the Second Chamber only may introduce new bills; the functions of the Upper Chamber being restricted to approving or rejecting them without the power of inserting amendments. The meetings of both Chambers are public, though each of them, by the decision of the majority, may form itself into a private committee. The ministers may attend at the meetings of both Chambers, but they have only a deliberative vote unless they are members. Alterations in the Constitution can be made only by a bill declaring that there is reason for introducing those alterations, followed by a dissolution of the Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States-General by two-thirds of the votes. Unless it is expressly declared, the laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the Colonies. The executive authority, belonging to the Sovereign, is exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. The names of the members of the Ministry are:—

1. *President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of the Interior and of Agriculture.*—Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck; born December 1, 1873; appointed September 9, 1918.

2. *The Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Jonkheer Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek; born August 21, 1874; appointed September 9, 1918.

3. *The Minister of Finance.*—Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer; appointed July 28, 1921.

4. *The Minister of Justice.*—Dr. Th. Heemskerk; appointed September 9, 1918.

5. *The Minister of the Colonies.*—S. de Graaff; appointed November 13, 1919.

6. *The Minister of War.*—J. J. C. van Dijk; appointed July 28, 1921.

7. *The Minister of Public Works (Waterstaat).*—G. J. van Swaay, appointed September 18, 1922.

8. *The Minister of Marine.*—E. P. Westerveld; appointed September 18, 1922.

9. *The Minister of Labour, Commerce, and Industry*.—Dr. P. J. M. Aalberse; appointed September 25, 1918.

10. *The Minister of Instruction, Science, and Arts*.—Dr. J. Th. de Visser; appointed September 25, 1918.

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 18,000 guilders, or 1,500*l*. The Minister of Foreign Affairs enjoys besides 10,000 guilders for representation.

There is a State Council—'Raad van State'—of 14 members, appointed by the Sovereign, of which the Sovereign is president, and which is consulted on all legislative and a great number of executive matters.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The territory is divided into 11 provinces and 1,110 communes (January 1, 1920). Each province has its own representative body, 'the Provincial States.' The members are elected for 4 years, directly from among the Dutch inhabitants of the province who are 25 years of age. Except that they must be inhabitants of the province, the electors are the same as for the Second Chamber. The members retire in a body and are subject to re-election. The number of members varies according to the population of the province, from 82 for Holland (South) to 35 for Drenthe. The Provincial States are entitled to make ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to raise taxes according to legal precepts. All provincial ordinances must be approved by the Crown. The Provincial States exercise a right of control over the municipalities. They also elect the members of the First Chamber of the States-General. They meet twice a year, as a rule in public. A permanent commission composed of 6 (in Drenthe 4) of their members, called the 'Deputed States,' is charged with the executive power in the province and the daily administration of its affairs. This committee has also to see the common law executed in the province. Both the Deputed as well as the Provincial States are presided over by a Commissioner of the Sovereign, who in the former assembly has a deciding vote, but in the latter named only a deliberative vote. He is the chief magistrate in the province. The Commissioner and the members of the Deputed States receive an allowance.

Each of the communes forms a Corporation with its own interests and rights, subject to the general law. In each commune is a Council, elected for four years directly, by the same voters as for the Provincial States, provided they inhabit the commune. All the Dutch inhabitants 23 years of age are eligible, the number of members varying from 7 to 45, according to the population. The Council has a right of making and enforcing by-laws concerning the communal welfare. The Council may raise taxes according to rules prescribed by common law; besides, each commune receives from the State Treasury an allowance proportioned to the total number of its inhabitants and to the share which its non-contributing inhabitants have failed to pay towards local taxes. All by-laws may be vetoed by the Sovereign. The Municipal Budget and the resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputed States of the province. The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Mayor, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years. The executive power is vested in a college formed by the Mayor and 2–6 Aldermen (wethouders), elected by and from the Council; this college is also charged with the execution of the public law. The Municipal Police is under the authority of the Mayor; as a State functionary the Mayor supervises the actions of the Council; he may suspend their resolutions for 30 days, but is bound to inform the Deputed States of the province.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Population at various census periods :—

1829.	2,613,487	1869	3,579,529	1909	5,858,175
1849.	3,056,879	1889	4,511,415	1920	6,865,314

Area (excluding water) and the population, according to the communal population lists for December 31, 1921 and the Census of 1920 :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles (1920)	Population		
		Dec. 31, 1921	Census 1920	Per sq. mile 1921
North Brabant	1,920	748,227	733,936	389.7
Guelanders	1,939	741,711	729,856	382.5
South Holland	1,131	1,707,784	1,678,670	1,509.9
North Holland	1,066	1,316,002	1,293,051	1,234.5
Zealand	707	246,297	245,117	348.3
Utrecht	525	351,279	342,322	669.1
Friesland	1,243	386,506	382,876	310.1
Overijssel	1,295	445,888	438,818	344.3
Groningen	881	369,897	365,586	419.8
Drenthe	1,023	212,871	209,718	207.0
Limburg	847	450,968	440,364	432.4
Total	12,582	6,977,430	6,865,314	554.5

Of the total on December 31, 1920, 3,410,262 were males and 3,455,052 females.

The area, including the interior waters, amounted in 1920 to 13,205 square miles, whilst the total area, including gulfs and bays, amounted in 1920 to 15,763 square miles.

On June 14, 1918, a law was passed for the purpose of forming a new province by the draining of the 'Zuiderzee' to the extent of 523,000 acres. The work is expected to take 15 years, and the total outlay for the first stage is calculated at 66,250,000 florins.

Urban and rural population was as follows :—

Year	Population of the principal Towns ¹	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec. 31, 1889	1,674,474	37.11	2,836,941	62.89
" " 1899	2,144,017	42.00	2,959,962	58.00
" " 1909	2,562,023	43.73	3,926,152	56.27
" " 1920	3,133,084	45.63	3,732,062	54.37
" " 1921	3,186,120	45.66	3,791,310	54.34

¹ The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants at the census of 1920.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Years	Total Births Registered as Living	Illegiti- mate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
1919	164,447	3,355	89,646	58,270	74,801	5,516
1920	192,987	4,112	81,525	65,425	111,462	7,506
1921	189,546	3,986	77,002	63,572	112,544	7,362

The emigration has been as follows, mostly to North America: 1918, 1,160; 1919, 2,439; 1920, 5,978; 1921, 3,286 (1,556 were males, 1,156 females, and 575 children)

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, who sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1920, 42,337, and in 1921, 35,799.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Population on December 31, 1920:—

Amsterdam	647,427	Maastricht	54,328	Zwolle	55,743
Rotterdam	516,271	Dordrecht	54,094	Deventer	32,248
The Hague	354,987	Apeldoorn	47,995	Amersfoort	31,130
Utrecht	140,309	Leeuwarden	43,127	Breda	29,869
Groningen	90,778	Enschede	41,488	Helder	28,012
Haarlem	77,327	Emmen	41,073	Zaandam	28,828
Arnhem	71,599	Schiedam	40,469	Gouda	26,472
Nimeguen	66,911	Delft	39,415	Hengelo	26,303
Leiden	65,604	Hilversum	38,998	Alkmaar	24,296
Tilburg	63,111	'sHertogenbosch	38,446	Flushing	22,511

Religion.

Entire liberty of conscience is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family and the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church. The State Budget contains fixed allowances for the different churches: for Protestant Churches, about 1,388,000 guilders; for Roman Catholics, about 576,000; and for Jews, about 14,000.

The number of adherents of the different churches in the various provinces, according to the census of 1920 was: Dutch Reformed Church, 2,826,633; Other Protestants, 832,164; Catholics, 2,444,583; Jansenists, 10,461; Jews, 115,222; and other creeds or those of none, 635,241; unknown, 1,010.

The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian. At the end of 1912 the Dutch Reformed, Walloon, English Presbyterian, and Scotch Churches had 1 Synod, 10 provincial districts, 44 classes, and 1,362 parishes. Their clergy numbered about 1,640. The Roman Catholic Church had one archbishop (of Utrecht), 4 bishops, and 1,133 parishes. The Old Catholics had 1 archbishop, 2 bishops, and 27 parishes. The Jews had about 171 parishes.

Instruction.

Public instruction (primary) is given in all places where needed, religious convictions being respected. Instruction was made obligatory by the Act of 1900; the school age is from 7–13.

In 1806, and more expressly in 1848, secular instruction was separated from religious or sectarian instruction. The law on the point of the year 1879 is still in force. By a modification of the Act of 1887 public instruction is diminished and a greater share in education is left to private instruction, if approved as efficient by the State, in which case it is paid for out of public funds. The cost of public primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State contributing to the salaries of the teachers and being responsible for 25 per cent. of the costs of founding or purchasing schools.

The Secondary Education Act dates from the year 1863, but it has repeatedly been modified since. Superior instruction is given in the larger communities in public or private schools. Private schools may be endowed by the State, private professional schools also by the province and the community. The Higher Education Act dates from the year 1876, but

it has repeatedly been modified since. Higher education is given at Universities, in high schools, and grammar schools, either public or private. Private institutions may be endowed by the State. Tuition in Kindergartens has not been regulated by law.

The following table is taken from the Government returns for 1919-20 :

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils or Students	
			Total	Female
Universities (public) ¹	4	332	5,430	1,266
Technical University.	1	86	2,311	114
Private University	1	17	216	—
High School of Commerce ²	1	32	565	34
Classical (public) schools	34	582	3,526	1,417
Schools for the working people.	555	4,718	58,472	19,153
Navigation schools	12	162	1,160	—
Middle class schools	160	2,594	24,234	7,781
Elementary Schools :				
Public	3,437	19,697	650,459	280,050
Private	2,510	15,618	461,370	251,971
Infant Schools.				
Public	211	1,620 ³	35,600	16,674
Private	1,142	3,476 ³	111,457	56,039

¹ Leiden (founded 1575), Utrecht (1636), Groningen (1614) Amsterdam (1632). In 1918 Veterinary School at Utrecht and the Agricultural School at Wageningen were created the Universities.

² Rotterdam.

³ Figures for the year 1918-19

Besides the schools named in the table, there is a great number of special schools, mostly technical. Since 1908 there is also a Government school to train functionaries of the colonial service for superior posts.

In 1919 the State spent on education 8,132,000*l.*; the provinces, 75,000*l.*; the Communes, 1,490,000*l.*

Of the conscripts called out in 1913, 0·6 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in Drenthe, 1·5. Of the persons married in 1918, 0·22 per cent. of the males and 0·41 per cent. of the females could not sign the marriage certificate. Of the convicts in 1911, 4 per cent. could neither read nor write. Of the total number of children from 7 to 13 years (school age) on January 15, 1920, 4·54 per cent. received no elementary instruction.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Cassation), by 5 courts of justice (Courts of Appeal), by 23 district tribunals, and by 101 cantonal courts; trial by jury is unknown in Holland. The Cantonal Court, which deals with minor offences, is formed by a single judge; the more serious cases are tried by the district tribunals, formed as a rule by 3 judges (in some cases one judge is sufficient); the courts are constituted of 3 and the High Court of 5 judges. All Judges are appointed for life by the Sovereign (the Judges of the High Court from a list prepared by the Second Chamber). They can be removed only by a decision of the High Court.

Juvenile courts have recently been called into existence. The juvenile court is formed by a single judge specially appointed to try children's civil cases, at the same time charged with the administration of justice for criminal actions committed by young persons who are not yet 18 years old, unless

imprisonment of more than a year ought to be inflicted, in which case the judge of the juvenile court acts as judge-examiner.

The number of persons convicted was:—

Year	By the Cantonal Courts		By the District Tribunals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1918	111,981	15,807	29,028	5,680
1919	154,295	17,221	29,881	5,208
1920	226,976	22,729	21,998	5,337
1921	218,959	21,249	16,149	1,972

The number of inmates in the 28 prisons during the years 1919, 1920, and 1921 was respectively, 10,146, 8,720, and 5,119 males, and 1,247, 823, and 466 females; in the 27 houses of detention, 18,682, 19,240, and 17,210 males, and 1,520, 1,133, and 946 females. There are also 5 State-work establishments; the numbers of inmates of these establishments were respectively in the years 1919, 1920, and 1921, 9,848, 7,152, and 5,047 males, and 356, 39, and 38 females.

In 1901 an Act was passed reforming State reformatories for the education of juvenile criminals and establishing disciplinary schools for juvenile criminals and for children admitted by request of parents or guardians (*correction paternelle*). The number of inmates during the years 1918, 1919, and 1920 in the State reformatories was: 1,394, 1,341, 1,615 boys, and 113, 123, 116 girls; in the disciplinary schools: 2,145, 1,176, 964 boys, and 173, 162, 160 girls.

There are both State and communal police. The State police consists of field-constables and cavalry. The former are spread over the country, the latter guard the frontiers (eastern and southern). The cavalry police (*maréchaussée*) numbers about 25 officers and about 1,018 men. There are about 1,339 field-constables—appointed and paid by the Government—divided into numerous brigades. Besides each commune has its own field-constables or police force.

Pauperism and Social Insurance.

The relief of the poor is in the first place in the hands of the religious societies and organised private charity. The State interferes whenever no relief is to be obtained from private charity; in that case the pauper must be supported by the commune where he is living, which is most often the case. There is no poor rate in the Netherlands. Mendicity and vagabondage are treated as offences, and persons so convicted can be placed in a State-work establishment. Workhouses for the poor are found in very few communes.

Number of poor relieved in the Kingdom during the year 1920:—Heads of families, 169,547; other persons, 50,472; lunatics and idiots, 15,243; women in childbed, 8,856; in asylums (almshouses), 75,029; in hospitals, 74,741; in workhouses, 3,685.

The amount spent on outdoor relief in 1920 was 26,486,665 florins, for lunatics and idiots 11,877,799 florins, for maternity cases 82,346 florins, for asylums 14,550,352 florins, for hospitals 13,465,848 florins, and for workhouses 555,049 florins.

On September 19, 1916, a Government scheme for unemployment insurance was set up in Holland.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure in five years were (12 guilders = £1):—

REVENUE.

Year 1	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1919	738,015,000	45,670,000	783,685,000
1920	805,001,000	44,087,000	939,088,000
1921	825,907,000	65,310,000	891,217,000
1922	723,849,600	108,533,000	832,382,000
1923	662,786,000	96,744,000	759,530,000

EXPENDITURE.

Year 1	General	Debt	Defence	Extraordinary	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1919	424,191,000	113,954,000	212,945,000	148,719,000	899,809,000
1920	528,233,000	136,787,000	124,227,000	249,077,000	1,048,324,000
1921	514,796,000	155,000,000	117,697,000	403,234,000	1,190,727,000
1922	497,522,000	170,344,000	119,859,000	311,124,000	1,098,848,000
1923	418,080,000	187,300,000	104,645,000	262,323,000	972,348,000

Budget voted for the year 1922 and estimates for 1923 were as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	1922	1923	Sources of Revenue	1922	1923
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
Civil list	900,000	1,700,000	Direct taxes:—		
Legislative body and Royal cabinet			Land tax	17,567,000	18,277,000
Department of Foreign Affairs	1,997,036	2,119,906	Personal	21,170,000	24,200,000
Department of Justice	5,706,520	4,757,506	Tax on capital	12,000,000	11,000,000
Department of Interior	38,317,213	30,541,573	Tax on incomes from trades, professions, &c.	88,000,000	70,000,000
Department of Instruction, etc.	11,763,758	11,687,312	Tax on dividends	15,000,000	12,000,000
Department of Marine	148,257,798	152,029,813	Excise duties	132,000,000	136,580,000
Department of Finance	59,388,826	48,461,798	Indirect taxes	111,000,000	82,000,000
Department of War	280,266,862	211,527,362	Import and export duties	42,660,000	43,600,000
Department of Public Works, etc.	71,382,841	64,109,179	Tax on gold & silver	901,000	901,000
Department of Agriculture, etc.	59,540,648	48,390,934	Domains	3,613,000	2,442,000
Department of Labour	102,877,050	56,471,107	State lottery	670,000	670,000
Department of Colonies	93,550,755	64,313,814	Pilot dues	2,300,000	3,000,000
Public Debt	7,826,872	6,530,458	Tax on mines	500,000	500,000
Unforeseen expenditure	263,022,121	269,656,694	State railways	4,248,940	4,248,940
	50,000	50,000	Part paid by the East Indies in the interest and sinking fund of public debt		
			Share in the profits of the Bank of the Netherlands	1,956,368	1,891,242
			State mines	15,000,000	14,500,000
			Misc. receipts	43,901,500	42,862,500
				94,699,082	113,733,822
Total expenditure	1,098,848,300	972,347,456	Total revenue	607,126,840	581,906,504
	(91,570,692L)	(81,028,955L)		(59,593,908L)	(48,492,209L)

1 Provisional

Exclusive of defence taxes.

The amount of the chief taxes per head of the population was, in 1921, 95.98 guilders.

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies' entered in the budget estimates only refers to the central administration. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1923 are distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions:—

	Guilders		Guilders
Expenditure in the colonies	630,246,581	Revenues in the mother country	5,854,670
Home Government expenditure	170,370,407	Revenues in the colonies	609,355,225
Total expenditure	800,616,988 (66,718,082L.)	Total revenue	615,209,895 (51,267,491L.)

In the Budget for 1923 the national debt is given as follows:—

	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
Funded Debt	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent. debt	556,816,000	13,920,401
3 " " debt of 1895, 1896, 1899 and 1905	416,821,000	13,404,621
3½ " " debt of 1910	43,142,000	1,509,987
4 " " debt of 1916	123,280,000	4,931,200
4½ " " debt of 1916 and 1917	598,981,000	26,954,145
5 " " debt of 1918 and 1919	676,147,000	34,262,615
6 " " debt of 1922	—	27,812,550
Annuities	—	4,818,559
Sinking fund	—	41,649,460
Unforeseen expenditure	300,000,000	18,011,250
Total debt	2,745,187,000 (228,765,583L.)	187,274,788 (15,606,232L.)

During the years 1850–1922, 585,685,015 guilders have been devoted to the redemption of the public debt.

The rateable annual value of buildings was given at 235,812,042 guilders in 1921, and of land, 98,427,242 guilders.

The various provinces and communes have their own separate budgets; the provincial expenditure for 1919 was 64,113,240 guilders; the revenue at 65,483,086 guilders; the communal expenses in 1919 amounted to 1,465,886,602 guilders, whereof 775,978,992 guilders for debt. The communal revenues were, in the same year, 1,412,736,824 guilders.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on the east by Germany. On the former side the country is quite level, on the latter more hilly; the land frontier is open all round. The frontiers are defended by few fortresses. The scheme of defence adopted in 1874 contemplates concentration of the defensive forces in a restricted area, known as the 'Holland Fortress.' This comprises the provinces of North and South Holland, with parts of Zeeland and Utrecht. Two-thirds of the area is surrounded by the sea. On the land side, to the East and South, are lines of more or less permanent works, which can be rendered very difficult of

attack by inundations. There are also strong works on the coast, notably the Helder group, barring access to the Zuiderzee, and the Hollandsch Diep and Volkerak position, while the entrances to the Amsterdam and Rotterdam ship canals are defended by powerful forts. The citadel of the whole is Amsterdam, which is well fortified. Here also inundations would almost preclude a successful attack. The coast defences are in good order and are to be further strengthened, but the defences on the land side, except the position of Amsterdam, have of late years been neglected. Moreover, the control of the inundations is not entirely in military hands.

Apart from the Holland Fortress are the works on the Western Schelde. These have hitherto been unimportant, but a plan has been adopted to augment them by entirely new works at Flushing.

II. ARMY.

According to an Act of 1912, service in the army is partly voluntary and partly compulsory: the voluntary enlistments bear a small proportion to the compulsory. Every Dutch citizen and, in certain circumstances, every other resident in the Netherlands, is liable to personal service in the army (or navy) from the age of 19 up to 40. Actual service in the ranks is determined by lot, but substitution is not permitted. The maximum strength of the annual contingent is fixed at 25,500 (including 600 for the sea service).

The conscripted militiamen belong to the active army for 6 years for the unmounted corps, and 8 years for the mounted corps (sea service 5 years). The 'full' training time is $8\frac{1}{2}$ months in the infantry, engineers, and garrison artillery (under certain circumstances $6\frac{1}{2}$ months), and 24 months in the cavalry, horse and field artillery. A certain proportion of the full-course men of the infantry and garrison artillery (between 3,800 and 4,500 men, designed by lot) are retained for an additional 44 months. The full-course men are called up in two batches, two-thirds in January (March), one-third in October.

With regard to further training, men belonging to mounted corps are liable to be called out once in their army service for 4 weeks; the others, once for 4 and the second time for 3 weeks.

After having fulfilled their active service the militiamen pass to the 'landweer' for 5 years; they can be called out once in their 5 years, for 6 days. Men of mounted corps and of the navy are excused from landweer service. Men after they have completed their landweer service belong to the 'landstorm' up to the age of 40, together with all men who have not passed through the ranks.

The landweer forces are organised in units corresponding to those of the first line, except that there are no mounted troops. Cadres are maintained in time of peace for the landweer formations.

The field army consists of 4 divisions and an independent cavalry brigade. A division contains 3 brigades of infantry each consisting of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, 1 squadron, a field artillery regiment (16 three-gun batteries, 48 guns), a group of 2 four-gun batteries of heavy artillery, 2 companies of cyclists, 54 machine guns, and 2 companies of engineers. The total strength of a division in the field, with staff, would be about 20,000 officers and men. The cavalry brigade has 4 regiments, each of 3 squadrons, 4 companies of cyclists and 4 three-gun batteries of horse artillery. There are also 66 battalions of army troops, of which 48 are Landweer battalions. The landweer troops, with the fortress artillery of the active army, would hold the fortresses.

The strength of the Netherlands army, including the 'landweers,' was

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

on April 2, 1922, 6,458 officers and 252,534 men, and comprises 137,9 rifles, 156 field and 42 heavy guns. The strength of the regular arm, exclusive of 'landweers' was 29,400. There are 156,000 additional trained men, and 250,000 untrained men available for mobilisation. Military budget for 1923 was 71,503,489 florins.

The Netherlands infantry is armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle, model 95. Cavalry and engineers carry the Mannlicher carbine. The field artillery, including the horse batteries, is armed with a shielded Q. F. Krupp gun of 7.5 cm.

III. NAVY.

The Navy is maintained for a double purpose—viz. the protection of the Dutch waters and coast, and the defence of the East Indian possessions. These latter contribute to the maintenance of that division of it known as the Indian Marine. A plan is under consideration for adding to the Navy vessels mainly for the defence of the Dutch East Indies.

Following is a list of the principal ships of the Dutch Navy.

Name	Displacement, Tons	Armour water line	Max. Armour on gun	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed Knots	Designed
COAST DEFENCE SHIPS								
Hertog Hendrik Koningin Regentes De Ruijter	5,080	6	10	2 9.4-in., 4 6-in.	3	6-7,000	17	'98
Tromp	5,300	6	10	2 9.4-in., 4 6-in.	3	6-7,000	17	'95
Zeven Provinciën	6,530	6	10	2 11-in., 4 6-in.	—	7,500	16	'08
CRUISERS								
Zeeland	3,900	deck	—	2 5.9-in., 8 4.7-in.	4	10,000	20	'95
Gelderland	4,030	deck	—	10 4.7-in.	1	„	20	'97
Java Sumatra	7,050	3-in.	—	10 6-in., 4 3-in.	—	65,500	30	'16

There are also 3 armoured gunboats, and 4 for the defence of the Zuyderzee, and about 9 in the East Indies; 8 destroyers of 480 tons; 15 torpedo boats; 21 submarines, and 4 building; a submarine dépôt ship and 14 mine layers. The Zeven Provinciën, Java and Sumatra are assigned to the East Indies Fleet, as are the 8 destroyers, 4 of the torpedo-boats, and 10 of the completed submarines.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1921 as follows (in hectares: 1 hectare=2.47 acres):—Uncultivated land (heath) 473,467; water and morass, 129,041; dykes and roads, 59,802; untaxed land, 76,440; building land, houses, &c., 57,341. Total, 796,091. Cultivated land: arable land, 902,749; pasture, 1,224,902; gardens and orchards, 94,656; forest, 248,685. Total, 2,470,992.

Large estates prevail in the provinces of Zealand, South Holland, Groningen, and North Holland; small estates in North Brabant, Guelders, Limburg, and Overijssel.

The areas under the principal crops, in acres, were as follows:—

Products.	1919	1920	1921	Products.	1919	1920	1921
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter wheat . . .	141,340	138,937	169,194	Brown mustard seed . . .	607	1,692	870
Summer wheat . . .	28,545	18,792	12,278	White mustard seed . . .	1,312	3,292	677
Winter rye . . .	498,132	494,355	499,320	Carraway seed . . .	1,522	2,427	1,176
Summer rye . . .	4,635	—	—	Flax . . .	24,465	54,107	21,510
Winter barley . . .	34,107	35,515	38,748	Tobacco . . .	666	985	788
Summer barley . . .	23,677	20,707	22,711	Table potatoes . . .	382,942	426,092	440,755
Oats . . .	380,270	396,410	382,637	Factory potatoes . . .	67,680	—	—
Buckwheat . . .	19,017	17,392	12,860	Sugar beets . . .	132,757	158,675	171,901
Horse beans . . .	60,775	63,619	54,315	Chicory . . .	2,587	2,226	1,764
Peas . . .	80,310	66,292	63,349	Onions . . .	5,320	5,630	6,180
Beans . . .	37,957	25,537	21,520				

The yield of the more important products for 3 years was as follows:—

Crop	Produce			Crop	Produce		
	1919	1920	1921		1919	1920	1921
	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters		Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat . . .	774,918	791,750	973,621	Sugar beet . . .	1,494,108	1,905,452	2,708,277
Barley . . .	311,833	351,453	298,404	Flax . . .	5,272	7,125	4,923
Oats . . .	2,388,823	2,701,545	1,807,245				
Rye . . .	1,296,293	1,955,210	1,625,275				

According to the live-stock census of May-June, 1921, Holland possessed 363,668 horses, 2,062,771 cattle, 668,211 sheep, and 1,519,245 pigs.

II. MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

A few coal-mines are found in the province of Limburg; some of them belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1921 was 3,921,065 metric tons, valued at 76,902,000 guilders. In 1921 the private mines produced 2,065,704 tons, and the State mines, 1,855,361 tons; total for 1921, 3,921,065 tons. There is one salt mine at Bockelo.

There are no official returns of all the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1921: 1,344 distilleries, 10 sugar refineries, 21 beet-sugar refineries, 22 salt works, and 239 breweries.

III. FISHERIES.

In 1921, 5,733 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries, with crews numbering about 16,809. The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 7,034,410 guilders in 1921. The quantity of oysters produced in 1921 amounted to 1,502,020 kilos.

Commerce.

The Netherlands is a free-trading country. A few duties are levied, but they have only a fiscal or statistical, not a protectionist, character.

The following are the returns of the imports (exclusive of gold and silver coins and bullion) for home consumption and the export of home produce for six years (in thousands of guilders) :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1917	964,731	819,245	1920	3,335,714	1,701,492
1918	608,357	381,210	1921	2,240,219	1,369,599
1919	2,825,739	1,411,308	1922	2,626,579	1,231,231

The values of the leading articles of import and export in the last two years were (in thousands of guilders, 12 guilders = 1L.) :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
Iron and steel of all kinds	137,122	107,670	32,354	27,792
Textiles, raw and manufactured	217,695	271,149	121,700	123,940
Cereals and flour	256,929	201,077	31,761	19,981
Coal	126,770	114,646	36,424	35,305
Rice and flour thereof	18,490	12,179	3,102	2,956
Mineral oil	59,300	40,267	3,581	1,783
Coffee	44,987	48,325	23,323	20,916
Butter	3,990	5,711	48,670	44,125
Margarine (raw and edible)	10,826	8,517	58,324	36,419
Sugar	16,272	24,880	62,914	59,920
Cheese	610	423	67,706	53,626
Gold and silver	48,283	7,142	101,965	35,480
Wood	92,746	91,104	4,107	3,833
Skins	23,346	17,235	22,022	20,382
Indigo	350	290	56	26
Copper	10,026	8,087	1,874	2,534
Paper	29,977	31,884	33,974	34,760
Soot, grease, tallow, suet	21,643	21,866	13,354	11,849
Saltpetre	167	195	191	211
Zinc	3,425	3,433	2,373	6,282
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	38,062	26,157	3,106	1,660
Tin	2,246	1,911	402	402
Colours (painters' wares)	12,621	13,503	10,712	14,917
Seeds (colza, linseed, &c.)	66,584	64,083	9,256	10,833
Manures (all sorts)	51,898	50,139	10,801	15,515

Value of the trade (excluding gold and silver coins and bullion) with the leading countries for two years in thousands of guilders :—

Imports		1921	1922	Exports		1921	1922
Germany	628,267	608,434	Germany	254,311	167,775		
Great Britain	312,032	323,608	Great Britain	351,617	302,968		
Belgium	226,586	187,992	Belgium	169,506	174,063		
Dutch East Indies	128,687	102,373	United States	46,978	62,094		
Russia	3,044	—	Dutch East Indies	190,629	127,382		
United States	392,289	270,795	Austria	26,348	—		
British India	19,678	—	Sweden	18,221	—		
France	65,060	57,290	France	84,625	114,525		
Sweden	26,756	—	Switzerland	25,545	—		

The principal articles of trade between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were :—

Imports into U.K. from Netherlands	1920	1921	Exports of produce and manuf. of U.K. to Netherlands	1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
Flax	1,049,096	287,706	Cottons	3,143,060	1,403,197
Fish	281,569	390,958	Cotton yarn	3,434,598	3,037,613
Cheese	724,194	768,956	Coal	923,744	2,566,176
Butter	1,583,482	744,245	Iron and Steel	4,572,030	1,905,530
Margarine	5,231,770	5,149,224	Machinery	2,033,814	2,337,639
Paper, Strawboard	3,253,261	1,015,839	Boots and Shoes	48,210	235,626
Sugar	50,763	3,149,849	Woolens	3,314,795	1,213,778
Tomatoes	768,231	739,236	Sodium compounds	215,883	32,677
Condensed milk	2,639,372	3,886,864	Cottonseed oil	382,761	44,603

Much of the trade here entered as with the Netherlands consists of goods on transit from and to Germany, notably the imports of silk goods and metal goods.

Total trade between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Netherlands to U.K.	7,670	21,658	39,253	38,834	34,198
Exports to Netherlands from U.K.	14,986	34,316	47,699	27,341	34,903

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels in the mercantile navy at the end of 1921 was :—
Sailing vessels 217, of 20,159 English tons; steamers 651, of 1,174,840 English tons.

The following table gives the number and tonnage (in English measurement) of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands :—

Year	Entered.					
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1919	5,647	6,009,525	1,435	1,088,191	7,082	7,097,716
1920	8,317	6,691,234	2,797	1,359,166	11,114	8,030,400
1921	10,702	6,422,519	3,372	1,628,584	14,074	8,051,103
	Cleared.					
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1919	4,408	3,663,276	3,062	3,587,044	7,470	7,250,320
1920	7,712	4,911,739	3,708	3,184,277	11,420	8,096,016
1921	9,995	5,129,672	4,143	2,631,012	14,138	7,760,684

Of the total number in 1921, 4,340 Dutch vessels entered with a tonnage of 2,847,144, and 9,734 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 5,203,969; 4,322 Dutch vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 2,572,359, and 9,816 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 5,188,327.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows :—

Port	<i>Entered.</i>					
	1920			1921		
	Number	Tons	per cent.	Number	Tons	
Rotterdam	4,015	4,032,352	53·7	5,750	3,935,375	
Amsterdam	1,650	1,143,417	22·0	2,122	1,340,248	
Flushing	368	209,649	4·1	337	156,942	
Hook of Holland	333	237,538	4·4	370	180,951	
<i>Cleared.</i>						
Rotterdam	3,823	2,825,161	56·6	5,557	3,182,376	
Amsterdam	1,222	856,291	18·0	1,682	943,124	
Flushing	310	204,601	4·5	349	155,697	
Hook of Holland	298	229,342	4·4	325	167,725	

Internal Communications.

I. CANALS AND RAILWAYS.

The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles; of roads about 3,000 miles.

In 1921 the total length of the principal tramway lines was 1,775 miles; 302,038,000 passengers were carried, and 2,241,036 kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounts to 41,134,000 guilders.

In 1921 the 2 principal railways had a length of 2,377 miles. The breadth of the railway gauge is 1·50 metres, or 4 ft. 11 in. In 1921 55,380,000 passengers were carried on the railways. The revenue was 190,014,000 guilders. All railway companies are private; there is a State railway company, only so named because the road is owned by the State. A project is on foot for bringing the four railway companies under one control.

II. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal traffic was as follows in 2 years :—

—	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers and Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters with Money Orders
1920					
Internal .	192,368,000	131,892,000	401,018,000	8,822,000	671,784
Foreign .	59,383,000	18,725,000	29,747,000	1,967,000	181,800
1921					
Internal .	181,069,000	116,444,000	406,394,000	8,246,000	521,123
Foreign .	54,866,000	17,544,000	28,072,000	582,000	336,838

The receipts of the Post Office in 1921 were 50,816,000 guilders, the expenditure in 1921 59,270,000 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines, but most of the lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines on Dec. 31, 1921, was 5,617 miles, the length of wires 30,161 miles. The number of State offices was, on December 31,

1921, 1,565. The number of paid messages by State and private lines in 1920 was 9,095,800. The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 19,115,000 guilders, and the ordinary expenses in 1921 to 13,439,000 guilders.

In 1921 the interurban telephone system had 2,742 miles of line and 93,233 miles of wire, and is administered by the State; 11,150,827 interurban and 886,330 international conversations were held. The receipts were in the same year for interurban and international intercourse 16,081,000 guilders, and the total expenses 11,655,000 guilders.

There is an aeroplane service subsidised by the Government between Amsterdam and London, Rotterdam and Hamburg, and Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris. In 1921 1.5 tons of postal matter, 38.6 tons of goods and 1,674 passengers were carried.

Money and Credit.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver. Before 1875 the Netherlands had the silver standard; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875 allowed an unrestricted coinage of ten-guilder pieces in gold, whereas the coinage of silver was suspended for an unlimited time.

Value of money minted during the following years (in thousands of guilders):—

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper and Nickel	For the East and West India Colonies	Total value	Total number of pieces
1881-1900	8,564	14,710	1,310	10,834	34,418	452,342,090
1901-1910	992	33,870	2,005	15,230	52,097	400,679,000
1914-1920	11,385	53,100	1,703	18,392	84,580	573,038,476
1921	—	3,000	134	14	3,134	21,100,000

The Bank of the Netherlands is a private institution, but it is the only one which has the right of issuing bank-notes. This right, granted in 1863 for 25 years, was prolonged in 1888 for 15 years, and prolonged again for the same term in 1903, with some alterations in the conditions; e.g. all the paper money is to be issued by the Bank. In 1918 the Charter was once more prolonged for a further 15 years. The Bank does the same business as other banks, only with more guarantees. Two-fifths of the paper money in circulation must be covered. It has agencies in all places of importance.

Year	Notes in Circulation, March 31	Total Exchanges years ending March 31	Stock of Gold, March 31	Stock of Silver, March 31
			1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
1920	1,051,722,000	1,618,251,658	634,871	8,432
1921	1,052,253,000	1,847,486,105	621,033	16,687
1922	996,088,000	1,964,639,459	606,139 ¹	5,690

¹ Gold and silver.

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund in 1922 to 5,660,600 guilders. The Bank keeps the State-Treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank and of other institutions. It receives 3½ per

cent. of the clear gains; the remainder is divided between the State and the Bank in proportion of 2 : 1.

There are many savings-banks, all private. Besides these there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881. The following table gives some particulars of both :—

Year	Number of Savings Banks	Amount deposited (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Amount withdrawn (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Total Deposits at end of year (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Number of Depositors at end of year	Amount per inhabitant. Gldrs.
1919	—	—	—	—	—	—
State P. S. B.	—	137,836	117,919	268,188	1,887,362	39·26
Private banks	287	106,613	83,105	205,240	603,133	30·04
1920	—	—	—	—	—	—
State P. S. B.	—	124,983	127,038	272,954	1,908,305	39·90
Private banks	284	101,959	110,606	201,701	619,807	31·58
1921	—	—	—	—	—	—
State P. S. B.	—	125,806	121,852	283,449	1,914,863	—

On June 30, 1922, the total deposits in the Postal Savings-Bank was 61,459,000 guilders.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The standard coin is the 10-florin piece weighing 6·720 grammes, ·900 fine, and thus containing 6·048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the gulden or florin, weighing 10 grammes, ·945 fine and containing 9·45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875.

The principal coins are :—

The *gulden*, *guilder* or *florin* of 100 cents = 1s. 8d. ; or 12 g. = £1.

The *rijksdaalder* = 2½ guilders.

The gold-pieces are of ten guilders and of five guilders ; silver, of 10, 25, 50, 100 and 250 cents ; bronze, ½ cent, 1 cent and 2½ cents ; nickel, 5 cents.

Treasury notes of 1 and 2½ florins are also in circulation.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen (October 13, 1913).

Councillor of Legation.—R. C. T. Roosmale Nepveu.

Attaché.—A. Loudon.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. K. F. Sluys.

Commercial Attaché.—F. B.'s Jacob.

Director of the Chancery.—H. N. Brouwer.

Consul-General in London.—D. J. S. Parvé ; appointed February 1, 1923.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir C. M. Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. Appointed November 25, 1921.

First Secretary.—H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G.

Third Secretary.—Sir Adrian Baillie, Bart.

Military Attaché.—Lieut-Col. A. C. Temperley, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Naval Attaché.—Captain G. A. Wells, R.N.

Commercial Secretary.—R. V. Laming, O.B.E.

Consul General at Rotterdam.—W. N. Dunn.

There are consular representatives at Amsterdam (C.G.), Dordrecht, Flushing, The Hague, Harlingen, and Ymuiden.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 733,000 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns (November 1920), was 49,350,834, or nearly seven times as large as that of the mother-country.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Dutch East India (Nederlandsch Oost Indie), are situated between 6° N. and 11° S. latitude, and between 95° and 141° E. longitude.

In 1602 the Dutch created their East India Company. This Company conquered successively the Dutch East Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries. After the dissolution of the Company in 1798 the Dutch possessions were governed by the mother-country.

Government and Constitution.

Politically, the territory, which is under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, is divided into (1) Lands under direct government; (2) Subject native States.

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided into residencies, divisions, regencies, districts, and *dezzas* (villages). They are also very often divided into: (1) Java and Madura; (2) the Outposts—Sumatra, Borneo, Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, the small Sunda Islands, and a part of New Guinea.

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, was formerly administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Graaf Van den Bosch in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It was based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but a large quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. To-day, however, the old system no longer exists.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into seventeen residencies, each governed by a Resident, assisted by several Assistant-Residents and a number of subordinate officials, called *Contrôleurs*. The Resident and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. The Outposts are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Governor,' 'Resident,' 'Assistant-Resident,' 'Contrôleur,' &c.

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch East India rest in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative, partly of an advisory character. The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive. The Governor-General and the members of the Council are nominated by the Queen. In 1917 a 'Volksraad' was installed to discuss the budget, and to advise the Government on matters of general importance as a first step towards the development of self-government in the colony. Some of the members are appointed by the Government, some are elected by the local councils. It includes Europeans, natives and foreign Orientals (Chinese, Arabs).

Governor-General.—Dr. D. Fock, appointed September 28, 1920.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has a right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as this power is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. However, he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which the Dutch Indies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854, and altered many times since.

Area and Population.

—	Area : English square miles	Population 31 Dec. 1905 • (Census)	Population Nov. 1920 (Census)	Population per sq. mile 1920
Java and Madura . . .	50,745	30,360,667	34,984,171	689.4
Sumatra, West Coast	18,029	1,308,471 ¹	1,522,240	86.0
Tapanocli . . .	14,760	413,301 ¹	843,585	57.4
Sumatra, East Coast	36,100	568,417 ²	1,137,554	33.1
Island of Benkulen . . .	9,995	204,269 ³	257,140	25.7
Sumatra Lampongs . . .	10,914	156,518 ¹	233,903	21.4
Palembang . . .	33,173	796,354 ¹	828,004	24.9
Djambi . . .	18,719		233,344	12.4
Atjeh . . .	21,448		736,365	34.3
Riau-Lingga Archipelago . .	12,506	112,216 ³	223,122	17.8
Banca . . .	4,549	115,189 ¹	154,141	33.8
Billiton . . .	1,873	62,454 ¹	68,582	36.6
Borneo, West Coast . . .	56,838	450,929 ²	605,402	10.6
Borneo, South and East Districts . . .	149,972	847,876 ³	1,020,599	6.7
Island of Celebes . . .	48,061	415,499 ³	2,347,645	48.8
Celebes { Menado . . .	24,618	436,406 ³	760,692	30.9
Molucca { Amboina . . .	17,372	299,004 ³	277,956	16.0
Islands { Ternate . . .	12,796	108,415 ¹	149,245	11.6
New Guinea ⁴ . . .	160,692	487	195,460	1.2
Timor Archipelago . . .	26,410	308,600 ³	1,146,660	5.5
Bali and Lombok* . . .	4,072	523,535 ¹	1,565,014	384.3
Approximate total . . .	733,642	38,070,782	49,350,834	67.2

¹ Tolerably accurate.

² Approximate.
⁴ A province created in 1920.

³ Mere conjecture.

According to the Census of 1920 (preliminary figures), 24,443,902 were males and 24,717,145 were females; 169,355 were Europeans, 48,112,706 natives, and 878,986 other Orientals, chiefly Chinese and Arabs.

Marriages, births, and deaths among Europeans and persons assimilated to them :—

	Marriages		Births		Deaths	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Java and Madura	1,195	1,176	3,655	3,105	2,484	1,777
Outposts	164	174	1,025	1,066	551	454

The whole population of the colony is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with these. The former generally live under the same laws as the inhabitants of the mother-country, while in the government of the latter the Indian customs and institutions are considered. The Governor-General, however, is, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions to this rule.

Religion.

Entire liberty is granted to all religious denominations. The Reformed Church counted, in 1921, 37 ministers and 25 assistants, the Roman Catholic 32 curates and 115 priests, not salaried out of the public funds. In 1921, about 600 missionaries of various societies were at work.

The bulk of the natives are Mohamedans ; there are also some millions of converted Christians and Animists, and a small number of Buddhists.

Instruction.

There are public (Government) primary schools, where instruction is given through the medium of the Dutch language, for (1) Europeans and persons assimilated with them (a 7 years' course); (2) Chinese ('Dutch-Chinese schools', with a 7 years' course); and (3) Natives ('Dutch-Native schools', with a 7 years' course). Public schools where instruction is given through the medium of a native tongue are (1) the 'second class' schools (with a 3, 4, or 5 years' course); and (2) 'Desa schools' (with a 3 years' course of extremely elementary instruction). Besides, there are schools with an extended primary instruction (in the Dutch language) with a 3 years' course (Mulo-schools) open to all, without distinction of race. Side by side with the public schools, there are various private schools.

For secondary education there are public secondary schools with 5 and 3 year courses in connection with the primary schools, and also with 3 year courses in connection with the extended primary school. In addition to the Government institutions there are private secondary schools for girls with a 3 years' course. Higher education is given at the Technical High School at Bandoeng, erected in 1920.

The following table shows the number of schools, the school attendance, the teaching staff, and the expenditure on education in 1922:—

Schools	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils	Cost (in guilders)
Public European primary schools	195	804	27,317	14,186,369
Private " " "	55	347	10,587	
Public Dutch-Chinese " "	35	253	8,460	
Private " " "	17	130	3,086	
Public Dutch-Vernacular " "	146	1,103	81,919	
Private " " "	60	279	8,023	

Schools	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils	Cost (in guilders)
Public second-class for Natives	1,910	8,196	279,681	9,732,808
Private schools for Natives	2,429	3,989*	145,336	1,693,000
Désa-schools	8,760	11,250	521,263	4,276,200
Public Mulo-schools (extended primary)	19	155	3,479	1,206,034
Private " " "	7	20	417	661,000
Public secondary schools	7	186	2,468	1,893,950
Private " " "	6	82	369	222,900

Furthermore, there were in 1922 the following training schools:—Four public schools for training in engineering, architecture, and mining (4 years' course) and one trading school (3 years' course), with 139 teachers and 1,958 pupils; one private trade school (3 years' course), with 14 teachers and 117 pupils; one 2 years' and one 3 years' commercial school with 110 pupils; one 1 year's navigation course with 14 pupils; two training schools for physicians (9 years' course) with 54 teachers and 431 pupils; a training school for native jurists (6 years' course) with 8 teachers and 93 pupils; a training school for civil-service officers, a training school for police officers, 9 training schools for native officials (7 years' course) with 62 teachers and 757 pupils; 7 training schools for European teachers (3 years' course) with 144 pupils, and 13 private schools with 236 pupils.

For native teachers there are the following schools with instruction in the Dutch language: 13 (1 for girls) public training schools (5 years' course), and two higher training schools (3 years' course) with 1,060 pupils (143 girls); with instruction in the native tongue; 21 (5 for girls) normal schools (4 years' course, 1,645 pupils, 385 being girls), 200 normal classes (2 years' course) for native teachers for Désa-schools. Besides, there are 19 private training schools with the Dutch language (6 years' course, 1,194 pupils), and 16 with a native tongue (4 years' course, 776 pupils).

For Chinese teachers there is a school with instruction in the Dutch language (77 pupils).

For kindergarten teachers (Fröbel) there is a training school (4 years' course, 73 pupils).

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice for Europeans is entrusted to European judges, while for natives their own chiefs have a large share in the trial of cases. There is a High Court of Justice at Batavia—courts of justice at Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Padang, Medan and Makassar—Resident courts and police courts for Europeans; native courts, magistrate courts, police courts, Regent courts, district courts, and courts of priests for natives.

• Finance.

The local revenue is derived from land, taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, poll and income taxes, and a number of indirect taxes; from the Government monopolies of salt, pawnshops, and opium, railways, and from the sale of Government products.

Revenue and expenditure:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1921	708,592,111	1,005,170,886	— 296,578,775
1922	751,849,066	965,841,366	— 213,992,300
1923	614,080,895	806,942,146	— 192,861,251

The sources of revenue in 1923 are stated as follows (in guilders):

Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of cinchona, 824,300; railways 350,000; share of the State in the profits of the Bilton Company, 950,000; various, 2,601,870. Receipts in India from sales of opium, 46,546,600; import, export, and excise duties, 103,275,000; land revenues, 30,077,000;

sales of salt, 20,332,750; forests, 13,013,550; railways, 90,415,000; coal, 22,207,000; income-tax, 53,500,000; from all other sources, 229,988,325.

Public debt on December 31, 1922, was 761,683,499 guilders.

Defence.

The Dutch forces in the East Indies constitute a colonial army which is entirely separate from the home army. The colonial army consists of about one-quarter Europeans to three-quarters Natives, and comprises 32 battalions and 3 dépôt battalions of infantry, 4 machine-gun companies, 2 companies of cyclist-soldiers, 4 squadrons, 1 dépôt squadron of cavalry, 6 field batteries, 6 mountain batteries, 2 howitzer batteries, 6 motor batteries, 1 fortress and coast-company of artillery, 2 field companies, 1 motor-car company, 2 technical companies and 1 dépôt company of engineering troops; and a flying corps with 26 officers and 40 aeroplanes, including 10 Vickers Viking Amphibie. In 1918 compulsory service was introduced in the militia for Europeans between 19 and 32 years of age, and in the landstorm between the ages of 33 and 45. It is calculated that this will yield 25,000 men.

In most battalions there are 4 companies composed either of Europeans or of Natives; the greater part of the officers, and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers, are Europeans. The artillery has European and Native gunners and Native drivers. The Europeans (except the militia) and Natives are recruited by volunteers. The strength of the colonial army in 1923 was 1,444 officers, 34,990 volunteers, of whom 6,326 were Europeans and 8,876 militiamen.

Besides the Army there are different armed troops, viz.: (1) The Legion of the Native Prince Mangkoe Negara, consisting of infantry, numbering 925 men. In case of war this Legion would be placed at the disposal of the Government. (2) The Barisan, being a native infantry of Madoera, 1,800 men, designed to maintain peace in the island and to participate in campaigns in case of war. (3) The police-soldiers, numbering about 9,600 men. (4) Some voluntary corps, composed of Europeans and Natives, to assist in case of war or insurrection.

The expenditure for defence (army and navy) estimated for 1923 amounts to about 120,000,000 guilders.

The Netherlands Navy in the East Indies numbers 231 officers and 1,157 European and 1,528 native non-commissioned officers and sailors, and consists of 31 men-of-war, including 8 submarines, 5 minelayers and 6 destroyers. There is, besides, a flying corps with 25 hydroplanes, and the Colonial Navy, consisting of 19 smaller ships of no naval value, with 173 Europeans and 756 natives, employed for civil service duties.

Production and Industry.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is principally in the residencies in the western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Europeans and by Chinese. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. Formerly the Government or private landowners could enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven, or more, from all the labourers on their estates; in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for the Government was abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly, and the remainder were abolished in 1914 in return for an increased poll tax.

The harvested area under various 'native' cultures (first and second) in Java and Madura were as follows, in acres:—In the year 1921: irrigated rice, 6,474,259; non-irrigated rice, 754,553; maize, 3,698,767; cassava, 1,947,237; arachis, 487,909; soya beans, 399,703; potatoes, 482,598; other pulses, 535,170; other secondary crops, 1,788,524; sugar-cane, 39,746; tobacco, 250,244; indigo, 28,960; capsicum, 93,255; native tea, 19,300.

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (emphyteusis) for seventy-five years, private agriculture has greatly increased, as well in Java as in the Outposts. In 1920 were ceded on lease in Java by the Government to 929 companies and Europeans, 1,288,000 acres; to 145 foreign Orientals, 68,400 acres; to 9 natives, 2,500 acres—total, 1,359,000 acres. The total area in use for private agriculture in Netherlands-India was, in 1920, 7,576,000 acres, of which 3,010,000 acres were in Java (1,359,000 acres land on lease, and 1,651,000 private lands).

The following table gives a comparison of the production of sugar for 3 years:—

	1918	1919	1920
Planted area . . . acres .	402,961	340,146	369,213
Total production . . . tons .	1,778,207	1,336,112	1,577,528
Production per acre . . . do .	4.41	3.96	4.27
Factories . . . number .	186	174	183

Other products are shown (for 2 years) as follows:—

	1920	1921		1920	1921
Coffee (tons) . .	45,547	45,140	Tobacco (kilos) . .	31,465,201	32,258,352
Rubber (kilos) . .	69,056,618	—	Tea (kilos) . . .	48,110,000	32,259,134
Cinchona (kilos) . .	10,457,472	10,362,716	Cacao (kilos) . . .	849,745	675,144

The tin mines of Banca are worked by the Government; those of Biliton and Rian by private enterprise. Their total yield was, in tons: 1919, 20,724; 1920, 22,560; 1921, 27,700.

The yield of the principal coal mines in Java, Sumatra and Borneo was, in tons: 1919, 947,915; 1920, 1,055,832; 1921, 1,212,665.

The production of the principal mineral oil enterprises was, in thousands of kilogrammes: 1917, 1,605,610; 1918, 1,764,203; 1919, 2,159,862; 1920, 2,365,320; 1921, 2,361,509.

Commerce.

No difference is made between Dutch and foreign imports and vessels. There is a tariff on certain goods; on some articles there is a small export duty.

Imports and exports in guilders (12 guilders = £1):—

<i>Imports</i>							
Year	Government			Private			Grand Total
	Merchandise	Specie	Total	Merchandise	Specie	Total	
1919	101,692,487	11,708,840	113,401,327	639,029,401	40,802,497	679,831,898	793,233,225
1920	108,713,312	11,051,608	119,764,920	1,125,903,748	65,155,231	1,191,058,979	1,310,823,899
1921	113,370,644	11,872,000	125,242,644	1,095,116,792	24,620,835	1,119,737,627	1,245,480,271
<i>Exports</i>							
1919	5,224,227	—	5,224,227	2,162,115,836	130,455	2,162,246,291	2,167,470,518
1920	3,137,437	—	3,137,437	2,260,309,944	4,424,348	2,264,734,292	2,267,871,729
1921	2,099,872	100,000	2,199,872	1,193,142,569	716,637	1,193,858,656	1,196,058,528

The principal exports in 1921 are sugar, 1,677,137 tons; coffee, 43,710,169 kilos; tea, 35,863,781 kilos; cinchona, 6,507,233 kilos; tobacco, 46,213,827 kilos; rubber, 74,410,190 kilos; copra, 311,571,598 kilos; tin, 15,546,920 kilos.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Java (Board of Trade figures) for five years:—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Java to U.K.	5,786,020	17,425,359	28,775,277	5,489,943	6,962,257
Exports to Java from U.K.	5,841,933	7,111,561	18,383,309	11,337,782	7,772,273

Shipping and Communications.

Year		Entered		Whereof, under British Flag:	
		Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1920	Steamers	8,974	4,815,025	6,369	1,539,725
	Sailing vessels	3,193	291,131	1,293	147,146
1921	Steamers	9,603	5,359,787	6,271	1,657,824
	Sailing vessels	6,656	371,596	4,921	272,478

At the end of 1920 the total length of railways (State and private) was about 1,989 miles (1,690 in Java and 299 in Sumatra); the gross receipts (1920) about 80,039,000 guilders; working expenses, 65,972,000 guilders; number of passengers about 84,142,000.

The Government telegraphs extended in 1921 over 7,041 miles, the Government telegraph cables over 7,707 miles, together over 14,748 miles. The number of post and telegraph stations in 1921 was 688 for Java and Madura, and 404 for the other islands, while the numbers of telegrams were 1,901,081 (internal) and 724,788 (foreign intercourse). Internal letters and postcards carried in 1921, 37,358,317, while there were 24,831,607 newspapers, &c., for the interior.

The Government telephone aerial lines extended in 1921 over 29,275 miles, the Government telephone cables over 37,987 miles. At the end of 1921 there were 277 telephone exchanges and 36,221 telephones, while the number of the long distance calls in that year was 1,389,400.

Money and Credit.

The 'Java Bank,' established in 1828, has a capital of 6,000,000 guilders, and a reserve on March 31, 1922, of 4,789,753 guilders. The Government has a control over the administration. Two-fifths of the amount of the notes, assignats, and credits must be covered by specie or bullion. In March, 1922, the value of the notes in circulation was 267,470,555 guilders, and of the bank operations 172,051,653 guilders. There are some other Dutch and Chinese banks, besides branches of British, American, and Japanese banks.

In the savings-banks, including the Postal savings-bank, there were in 1920, about 206,360 depositors, with a deposited amount of 17,229,350 guilders.

Weights and Measures.

The <i>Amsterdamsch Pond</i> .	= 1.09 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Pikol</i>	= 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „
„ <i>Catty</i>	= 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „
„ <i>Tjengkal</i>	= 4 yards
„ <i>Paal</i> (Java)	= 1,507 metres
„ <i>Paal</i> (Sumatra)	= 1,852 „
„ <i>Square Paal</i>	= 227 hectares = 591.18 acres
„ <i>Bouw</i>	= 1.7537 acres

The legal coins of 10, 5, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ guilders, as well as the weights and measures, of Dutch India, are those of the Netherlands. But the country has coins of its own, viz., 25, 10, 5, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. pieces.

Consular Representatives.

British Consul-General at Batavia.—F. G. Gorton.

There are also consular officers at Samarang, Sourabaya, Makassar, Medan, Padang, and Koepang.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (a) *Surinam*, or *Dutch Guiana*, and (b) the colony *Curaçao*.

Surinam or Dutch Guiana.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of S. America between 2 and 6° N. latitude, and 53° 50' and 58° 20' E. longitude, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantyn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas to the Tumuc-Humac Mountains.

At the peace of Breda, in 1667, between England and the United Netherlands, Surinam was assured to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony

of New Netherlands in North America, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster of February, 1674. Since then Surinam has been twice in the power of England, 1799 till 1802, when it was restored at the peace of Amiens, and in 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the Convention of London of August 13, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of November 20, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The administration and executive authority is in the hands of a governor assisted by a council consisting of the governor as president, a vice-president and three members, all nominated by the Queen. The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony. The members (13) are chosen for 6 years.

Governor.—Baron van Heemstra. Appointed December, 1920.

Dutch Guiana is divided into twelve districts.

Area, 46,060 English square miles; population (January 1, 1921) 113,181 exclusive of the negroes and Indians living in the forests. Capital, Paramaribo, 50,560 inhabitants (January 1, 1920).

Births and deaths for 3 years :—

	Births			Deaths		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
Males	1,302	1,607	1,698	1,705	1,142	1,359
Females	1,291	1,617	1,868	1,183	938	1,218
Total	2,593	3,224	3,566	2,888	2,080	2,577

There is entire religious liberty. At the end of 1920 the numbers of the different religious bodies were: Reformed and Lutheran, 11,000; Moravian Brethren, 29,233; Roman Catholic, 22,140; Jews, 1,182; Mohammedans, 15,431; Hindus, 21,500, &c.

There were, in 1921, 35 public schools with 4,867 pupils, and 45 private schools with 7,802 pupils. There is a Government normal school with 96 pupils (1921).

There is a court of justice, whose members are nominated by the Sovereign. There are three cantonal courts and two circuit courts.

The relations of the Government to pauperism are limited not only to subventions to orphan-houses and other religious or philanthropical institutions, but the Government itself maintains an almshouse.

The local revenue, derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and some indirect taxes, is shown as follows for 4 years in thousands of guilders :—

—	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention	—	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention
1919	5,172	3,907	1,265	1921	8,297	6,440	1,854
1920	10,501	8,720	1,780	1922	8,300	6,678	1,682

The Dutch forces in Surinam consist of a civic guard and infantry, the latter containing, in 1921, 9 officers and 268 non-commissioned officers and men.

In 1921 sugar was produced to the amount of 11,105,900 kilogrammes; cacao, 1,579,942 kilogrammes; bananas, 297,605 bunches; coffee, 1,812,394

kilogrammes ; rice, 11,797,386 kilogrammes ; maize, 1,826,925 kilogrammes ; rum, 690,856 litres ; and molasses, 84,153 litres.

Gold production in 1921 was 291,347 grammes, and of balata 464,437 kilos.

In 1921 there entered 191 vessels of 372,431 tons, and cleared 190 vessels of 367,999 tons.

Imports and exports for 6 years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
1916	5,911,326	8,054,002	1919	8,946,144	8,987,870
1917	7,645,941	8,852,170	1920	13,718,026	7,477,512
1918	6,157,727	7,080,019	1921	13,150,205	6,562,014

Principal exports in 1921 : Sugar, 9,565,417 kilos ; rum, 188,676 kilos ; cocoa, 1,636,465 kilos.

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers. A Colonial steamship service extends to British Guiana.

Vice-Consul at Paramaribo.—Rev. W. L. Kissack.

Curaçao.

The colony of *Curaçao* consists of two groups of islands about 500 miles apart. One group is made up of the first three islands in the following list ; the other of the last three :—

	Square Miles	Population Dec. 31, 1921
Curaçao	210	33,232
Bonaire	95	8,888
Aruba	69	7,177
St. Martin ¹	17	2,708
St. Eustache	7	1,276
Saba	5	1,682
	403	54,963

¹ Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France.

There is a Governor, assisted by a Council composed of a vice-president and three members, nominated by the Sovereign. There is also a Colonial Council consisting of thirteen members nominated by the Sovereign. The city of Willemstad (population 14,828), on Curaçao, is the seat of government. The different islands, except Curaçao, are under officials called 'Gezaghebbers,' nominated by the Governor. In 1921 there were 48,633 Roman Catholics, 5,736 Protestants, 546 Jews. Schools in 1921 numbered 40 with 7,083 pupils. In 1921, 1,317 births were registered, 297 marriages and 1,113 deaths.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on income, on land, and some indirect taxes. In the Budget for 1923* the revenue is estimated at 1,408,650 guilders, and the expenditure at 2,452,134 guilders ; the difference is supplied by the mother-country.

The militia (Schutterij) of the Isle of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1921 of 23 officers and 325 men ; the garrison of 7 officers and 176 men.

The imports of Curaçao and the other islands in 1921 were valued at

19,024,235 guilders; the exports of Curaçao and the other islands at 13,296,090 guilders. The chief products are maize, beans, pulse, cattle, salt, and phosphate of lime. The chief industry is oil-refining.

There entered the ports of the different islands in 1921, 3,611 vessels of 2,710,786 tons net.

Consul at Curaçao.—Jacob Thielen.

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NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua is that which came into operation on April 5th, 1913. This is the same as was promulgated on March 12, 1912, with the exception of Articles 168 and 170. Previous constitution was that of March 30, 1905. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two houses consisting of 40 deputies, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, and 13 Senators elected for 6 years. The Executive power is with a President appointed for 4 years.

President.—Dr. Diego Manuel Chamorro. (Inaugurated January 1, 1921. Term of office expires December 31, 1924.)

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the heads of the departments of Foreign Affairs and

Public Instruction; Finance; Interior, Justice, and Police; War, and Marine; Public Works.

The Republic is divided into 13 departments and 2 comarcas, each of which is under a political head, who has supervision of finance, instruction and other matters, and is also military commandant. The Mosquito Reserve now forms a department named Bluefields. The Indians in this region were long under the protection of Great Britain; but under the treaty of April 19, 1905 (ratified August 24, 1906), the treaty of 1860 was abrogated, and Great Britain agreed to recognise the absolute sovereignty of Nicaragua over the territory.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme Court of Justice, three chambers of second instance, and judges of inferior tribunals.

On February 18, 1916, a treaty between Nicaragua and the United States was ratified, under which the United States in return for 3 million dollars acquires the canal route through Nicaragua and also a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca on the Pacific coast and Corn Island on the Atlantic coast. Ratified by Nicaragua on April 7, 1916.

Area and Population.

Area estimated at 51,660 English square miles, and it has a coastline of about 300 miles on the Atlantic and of about 200 miles on the Pacific. The population according to the census of 1920, was 638,119. At least 75 per cent. of the inhabitants live in the western half of the country. The two halves of the Republic differ greatly in many respects and there is little communication between them, the journey by trail and river being so slow and difficult that passengers usually go by way of Costa Rica, while the small amounts of merchandise shipped from one side to the other are sent mainly by way of Panama.

The people of the western half of the Republic are principally of mixed Spanish and Indian extraction, though there are a considerable number of pure Spanish descent and many Indians. The population of the eastern half is composed mainly of Mosquito and Zambo Indians and negroes from Jamaica and other islands of the Caribbean, with some Americans and a comparatively small number of Nicaraguans from the western part of the Republic.

There are within the Republic 105 municipalities of which 28 have from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The capital of the Republic and seat of government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the lake of the same name, with (1920) 27,839 inhabitants. Leon, formerly the capital, has a population of 38,318; Granada, 16,773; Matagalpa, 10,271; Masaya, 10,287; Jinotega, 6,990; Chinandega, 8,415; Esteli, 4,583; Matapa, 4,561; Somoto, 6,182; Boaco, 4,342; Jinotepe, 6,317; Diriamba, 6,151; Bluefields, 4,706. Other towns are Corinto, and San Juan del Sur on the Pacific.

Religion and Instruction.

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic. In 1914 the Republic constituted one archbishopric and ecclesiastical province (Nicaragua). The Seat of the Archbishop is Managua. There are three bishoprics, Leon, Granada and Matagalpa, the Bishop of Matagalpa being coadjutor to the Archbishop at Managua.

There are about 356 elementary schools and ten secondary schools. It is estimated that at least 50 per cent of the population is illiterate.

Secondary education is neither obligatory nor free, the secondary schools being carried on not by the state, but by private individuals. Nicaragua has three universities, in the cities of Managua, León, and Granada, called respectively, Universidad Central (Central University), Universidad de Occidente y Septentrión (Western and Northern University), and Universidad de Oriente y Mediodía (Eastern and Southern University). There are also a number of state normal schools.

A national Industrial, Commercial, and scientific Museum has been established at Managua.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years :—

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	460,479	480,321	598,547	850,478	576,088
Expenditure . .	396,159	351,553	424,167	427,203	572,888

A five (formerly six) per cent. loan for 1,250,000*l.* was issued in 1909 for the construction of railways, &c., and for conversion purposes. Of this 298,240*l.* has been redeemed. Total External Debt, February 1922, 1,214,830*l.* ; total Internal Debt, February 1922, 711,649*l.*

Defence.

The active army consists of 2,000 men ; in war it may rise to 7,000. Military service is obligatory between 17 and 55 years of age. The period of active service is a year. The marine consists of one very small boat, on the Pacific coast, capable perhaps of carrying a machine gun and 25 men.

Production and Industry.

The agricultural, timber and mining industries are the principal source of national wealth. The area of cultivation in Nicaragua has extended in recent years and would probably extend still further but for the scarcity of labour. The banana is the principal agricultural product of the eastern part of the Republic. Cocoanuts are also of some importance, and a few plantains, oranges, and pineapples, and some yucca are raised. Rice is grown to a small extent, and some wheat in the hilly Nueva Segovia district, while tobacco is cultivated round Masaya. The products of the western half are much more varied, the most important being coffee, sugar cane, cacao, corn, and beans. The annual average coffee crop is estimated at 22,500,000 lbs. With the exception of bananas, plantains, and yucca or cassava, the greater part of the food supply of the eastern section is imported from the United States. The western half of the country produces much of its own food, and occasionally exports small quantities of beans, corn, cheese, lard, and sugar to the neighbouring Republics.

The forests contain mahogany and cedar, which are largely exported, many valuable timber trees, dye-woods, gums, and medicinal plants. They are worked both from the Atlantic and Pacific.

There are 1,200,000 cattle in Nicaragua.

There are several gold mines, worked by American and British companies, one having also silver. The gold export amounted in 1921 to 204,718*l.* The mines towards the east coast in Mico, Tunkey, Cuicuina and Pizpiz districts are showing increased activity. Copper and precious stones are also found.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of Nicaragua was as follows in 5 years :—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	1,278,613	1,185,961	1,582,530	2,772,877	1,094,412
Exports . .	1,195,051	1,550,988	2,481,894	2,157,669	1,664,113

The customs receipts in 1919 were 302,736*L.* ; in 1920, 454,470*L.* ; and in 1921, 225,365*L.*

In 1921 the value of the principal imports (in dollars) was:—Cotton goods, 1,118,188 ; chemicals, 268,819 ; iron and steel, 307,325 ; wheat flour, 313,436. The principal countries of import were (values in dollars):—United States, 3,857,202 (73 per cent.) ; United Kingdom, 654,426 (12 per cent.) ; France, 199,816 (4 per cent.) ; and Germany, 101,047 (2 per cent.).

In 1921 the value of the principal exports (in dollars) was:—coffee, 2,352,487 ; bananas, 1,405,143 ; timber, 900,679 ; gold 989,973 ; and sugar, 1,308,653. The principal countries of export were (values in dollars):—United States, 6,264,531 (77 per cent.) ; France, 857,640 (10 per cent.) ; United Kingdom, 109,474 (1 per cent.) ; Costa Rica, 141,191 (2 per cent.) ; Honduras, 119,142 (1 per cent.) ; and Mexico, 127,800 (2 per cent.).

A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Nicaragua, signed at Managua in July, 1905, and ratified at London on August 14, 1906, provides mutually for the most favoured nation treatment, except that Nicaragua may accord certain advantages to other Central American States.

Total trade between Nicaragua and United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years :—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Nicaragua to U.K. .	4,091	119,944	91,401	97,707	84,830
Exports to Nicaragua from U.K. .	139,685	167,720	438,517	150,549	114,785

Shipping and Communications.

Western Nicaragua has two seaports, Corinto and San Juan del Sur, through which pass approximately 64 per cent. of the imports and 86 per cent. of the exports of the Republic. The eastern ports are Bluefields, Cape Gracias a Dios, Las Perlas (Pearl Lagoon), and San Juan del Norte (Greytown). In 1921, 1,064 ships of 479,208 tons entered the five ports of Nicaragua, and 1,069 of 480,729 tons cleared.

There are very few good roads in the country, but contracts have been made for roads and transport from Managua to Matagalpa, 79 miles, and for 3 roads leading respectively from Matagalpa, from New Segovia, and from the Pipiz mines in the Cape Gracias district to the head of steamboat navigation on the Coco or Wanks river, about 160 miles from its mouth. A good cart road has recently been completed between Matagalpa and Jinotega, about 24 miles. There is also a road between Puerto Diaz and Juigalpa, of which 7 miles have been constructed ; a highway from the capital to Sierras de Managua, 3 miles constructed ; there will be two branches from this road, one leading to la Cuchilla and the towns to the south by way of

Camino del Ventarron, and the other to Cuchilla and the Pacific coast by way of Camino de Chiquilistagua. There will also be a highway from Tipitapa to Matagalpa, of which the last 2 miles are the most difficult of all the stretch of road in the Tamarindo region.

The Pacific Railroad of Nicaragua is the only line in the republic, having a total length of 146 miles. The line runs from Corinto to Leon, Managua, Granada, and Diriamba. There are 20 miles of private railway on the Atlantic coast near the Rio Grande, and, on the west side of Lake Nicaragua, 3 private steam tramways aggregating 3 miles in length. The Government contemplate constructing a railway from San Miguelito, on the Lake of Nicaragua, to Monkey Point, on the Atlantic Coast, and negotiations are now proceeding with New York bankers with a view to obtaining a loan for this purpose. The projected route has already been surveyed. This railway is badly needed in view of the isolation of the Atlantic littoral.

The national railways have been sold to an American company for two million dollars, 51 per cent. of stock being owned by Brown Bros. and J. W. Seligman and Co. of New York, and 49 per cent. by the Government, but held on escrow by American bankers for a loan of 1,060,000 dollars due.

There are 3,637 miles of telegraph wire, and 130 offices; also 805 miles of telephone wire and 29 telephone stations. Between December 1, 1915 and October 31, 1916, 351,786 telegrams were sent, and 3,921 cablegrams. Receipts 3,0517.

The Government has contracted for the installation of wireless telegraph stations at Managua, Granada, San Juan del Norte, Bluefields and Cabo Gracias a Dios.

Two wireless stations already exist at Managua. One belongs to the camp of the American marines stationed here and the other to the Government.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Nicaragua, with a capital of over 100,000 dollars, was established in Managua in 1912. Other banks are the Commercial Bank of Spanish America and the Anglo Central American Commercial Bank, Ltd.

In 1912 a new monetary unit was introduced, the gold *cordoba*, equivalent to the American dollar, containing 1.672 gr. of gold nine-tenths fine, and divided into 100 equal parts. Other gold coins provided for by the monetary law of 1912 are 10, 5 and 2½ cordobas, but no gold coins have ever been struck. As the National Bank suspended the sale of gold drafts on the United States in October, 1914, the monetary reform has fallen to pieces as there is presumably no gold reserve at all behind the circulation of 2 million paper cordobas. No statements are published either by the Bank or by the Government, and very little silver is in circulation. The country again has an unconvertible paper currency, and exchange keeps at 2 per cent. on account of general shortage of currency. On December 31, 1921, the cordobas in circulation amounted to only 1,860,000.

The silver coins are the silver cordoba, containing 25 grammes of silver nine-tenths fine; the half and quarter cordoba; 10 cents, a coin containing 2½ grammes of silver eight-tenths fine; 5 cents, a coin three-quarters of copper and one of nickel; 1 cent, ninety-five parts of copper and 5 of zinc; ½ cent, in same proportion. 300,000 dollars' worth of cordobas in silver were coined at Birmingham in 1912.

Since January 7, 1893, the metric system of weights and measures has been in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Eduardo Perez-Triana.

There are Consular Representatives at Manchester, Birmingham, and Nottingham.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Hugh William Gaisford (resident at Guatemala).

Consul and Chargé d'Affaires in Nicaragua.—T. Ifor Rees.

There are Vice-Consuls at Managua, Matagalpa and Corinto.

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NORWAY.

(NORGE.)

Reigning King.

Haakon VII., born August 3, 1872; the second son, Carl, of Frederik, King of Denmark, elected King of Norway by the Storting, November 18, 1905; accepted the crown through his grandfather, the late King Christian of Denmark, November 18, 1905; landed in Norway November 25, 1905; married, July 22, 1896, to Princess *Maud*, born November 26, 1869, the third daughter of the late Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Son.—Prince *Olav*, Crown Prince, born July 2, 1903.

According to the Constitution, Norway is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in direct male line in the order of primogeniture. In default of male heirs the King may propose a successor to the Storting, but this assembly has the right to nominate another, if it does not agree with the proposal.

By Treaty of January 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark as their King. The foreign Powers refused to recognise this election, and on August 14 a convention was made proclaiming the independence of Norway in union with Sweden. This was followed on November 4 by the election of Karl XIII. as King of Norway. Norway declared this union dissolved, June 7, 1905, and after some months' negotiation, a mutual agreement for the repeal of the union was signed, October 26, 1905. The throne of Norway was offered to a prince of the reigning house of Sweden, but declined, and, after a *plébiscite*, Prince Carl of Denmark was formally elected King. In October, 1907, a treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norwegian territory was signed at Kristiania by the representatives of Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, and on January 8, 1908, received the unanimous approval of the Storting.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Norway since the year 1204, with the date of their accession.

Inge Baardssøn	1204	Erik af Pommern	1389
Haakon Haakonssøn	1217	Kristofer af Bayern	1442
Magnus Lagabøtter	1263	Karl Knutssøn	1449
Erik Magnusson	1280	Same Sovereigns as in Denmark	
Haakon V. Magnusson	1299		1450-1814
Magnus Erikssøn	1519	Kristian Fredrik	1814
Haakon VI. Magnusson	1355	Same Sovereigns as in Sweden	
Olav Haakonssøn	1381		1814-1905
Margræta	1388	Haakon VII.	1906

The King has a civil list of 700,000 kroner, or 38,546*l*.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Norway, called the *Grundlov*, bears date May 17, 1814, with several modifications passed at various times. It vests the legislative power of the realm in the Storting, the representative of the sovereign people. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Stortings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The King has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown.

The Storting assembles every year. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the King or the executive. They begin on the first weekday after January 10 each year, and the Storting can sit as long as it may find it necessary. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-three years of age (provided that he resides and has resided for five years in the country) is entitled to elect, unless he is disqualified from a special cause. Women are, since 1913, entitled to vote under the same conditions as men, and since 1915 are eligible as members of the Cabinet. The mode of election is direct, and the method of election is proportional. Every third year the people choose their representatives, the total number being 150. The country is divided into districts, each electing from three to eight representatives. Representatives must not be less than thirty years of age, must have resided in Norway for ten years, and be voters in the district from which they are chosen. Former members of the Cabinet can be elected representatives of any district of the Kingdom without regard to their residence. At the election in 1921 the number of electors was 1,352,676

or 51·05 per cent. of total population, while 917,736 votes, or 67·85 per cent. of the whole number, were recorded.

Storting (1922-24) : Conservatives and Moderate Liberals 57, Liberals 37, Communists 29, Agricultural Party 17, Socialists 8, Democrats 2.

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two sections, the 'Lagting' and the 'Odelsting.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the Storting, and the other of the remaining three-fourths. The Ting nominates its own presidents. Questions relating to laws must be considered by each section separately. The inspection of public accounts and the revision of the Government, and impeachment before the Rigsret, belong exclusively to the Odelsting. All other matters are settled by both sections in common sitting. The Storting elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. All new laws must first be laid before the Odelsting, from which they pass into the Lagting to be either accepted or rejected. If the Odelsting and Lagting do not agree, the two sections assemble in common sitting to deliberate, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The same majority is required or alterations of the Constitution. The Lagting and the ordinary members of the supreme court of justice (*Høiesteret*) form a High Court of the Realm the *Rigsret* for the impeachment and trial of Ministers, members of the *Høiesteret*, and members of the Storting. Every member of the Storting has a salary of three thousand kroner per annum, besides travelling expenses, and, in recent years, an additional grant to cover the higher cost of living.

The executive is represented by the Kigg, who exercises his authority through a Cabinet called a Council of State (*Statsraad*), composed of a Prime Minister or Minister of State (*Statsminister*), and at least seven ministers (*Statsraader*). The ministers are entitled to be present in the Storting and to take part in the discussions, but without a vote. The following are the members of the Cabinet, originally appointed March 5, 1923.

Premier and Minister of Justice.—Otto Høivorsen.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs.—C. F. Michelet.

Ministry for Finance.—M. Berg.

Ministry for Social Affairs.—O. I. Klingenberg.

Ministry for Agriculture.—M. Venger.

Ministry for Commerce, Navigation, Industry and Fishery.—J. H. Rye Holmboe.

Ministry for Defence.—C. W. Wefring.

Ministry for Worship and Instruction.—M. Sælen.

Ministry of Public Works.—C. Middelthon.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The administrative division of the country is into twenty districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (*Fylkesmann*), viz., the town of Kristiania and Bergen, and 18 *Fylker* (counties). There are 43 towns, 22 'Ladesteder,' and 641 rural communes (*Herreder*), mostly parishes or sub-parishes (wards). The government of the Herred is vested in a body of representatives (from 12 to 48), and a council (*Formannskap*), elected by and from among the representatives, who are four times the number of the 'Formannskap.' The representatives elect conjointly every third year from among the 'Formannskap' a chairman and a deputy chairman. All the chairmen

of the rural communes of a Fylke form with the Fylkesmann the Fylkesting (county diet), which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Fylke. The towns and the ports form 63 communes, also governed by a council (5 to 21), and representatives (four times the size of the council). The members of the local governing bodies are elected under the same conditions as those of the Storting. Since 1910 women are entitled to vote and to be elected, under the same conditions as men.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Fylker	Area : English square miles	Census Population Dec. 1, 1920	Population Dec. 1, 1910	Pop. per square mile 1920
Kristiania (town)	6.3	258,483	241,834	41,029.04
Akershus	2,058.9	179,962	128,042	87.41
Østfold	1,614.1	160,128	152,306	99.20
Hedmark	10,635.7	149,619	134,555	14.07
Opland	9,751.9	129,149	119,236	13.24
Buskerud	5,717.7	137,249	123,643	24.00
Vestfold	901.8	124,060	109,076	137.57
Telemark	5,863.8	125,245	108,084	21.36
Aust-Agder	3,608.2	74,700	76,456	20.70
Vest-Agder	2,804.7	82,807	82,067	29.52
Rogaland	3,526.9	166,423	141,040	47.19
Hordaland	5,991.5	156,218	146,006	26.07
Bergen (town)	13.5	91,443	76,867	6,773.56
Sogn og Fjordane	7,132.3	90,111	90,040	12.63
Møre	5,811.5	159,391	144,622	27.43
Sør-Trøndelag	7,211.6	166,797	148,306	23.13
Nord-Trøndelag	8,652.9	89,221	84,948	10.31
Nordland	14,700.3	173,826	164,687	11.82
Troms	10,420.8	90,750	61,902	8.71
Finmark	18,590.9	44,190	38,065	2.38
Total	124,964.3	2,649,775	2,391,782	21.20

In 1920, 1,864,371 were domiciled in rural districts, and 785,404 in towns.

In 1920 there were 1,290,469 males, and 1,359,306 females.

Conjugal condition of the present population, 1920 :—

—	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated
Males	809,563	427,616	49,434	3,542	314
Females	820,152	428,141	105,655	5,157	201

Of the population in 1920 2,575,013 were born in Norway, 47,216 in Sweden, 1,992 in Finland, 4,937 in Germany. In 1920 the number of Laps was 19,328, of Fins, 7,309, of Lap-Fins, 2,814.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Marriages	Births '(exc. still- born)	Stillborn	Illegiti- mate, living	Deaths (exc. still- born)	Excess of Births
1916	17,312	66,055	1,350	4,689	34,362	31,693
1917	18,086	64,746	1,460	4,637	34,106	30,640
1918	20,019	63,508	1,516	4,180	43,408	20,100
1919	15,492	58,366	1,383	3,823	35,676	22,690
1920	18,394	70,691	1,722	5,253	33,502	37,189

2. *Emigration.*

Place of Destination	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
United States	4,388	4,865	2,344	1,179	2,286	5,216	4,131
British North America	169	320	168	30	130	325	448
Other Non-European countries	15	27	6	17	16	40	48
Total	4,572	5,212	2,518	1,226	2,432	5,581	4,627

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

At the census taken, December 1, 1920, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 five, above 10,000 eighteen, above 5,000 twenty-six in all. The population of the principal towns was:—

Kristiania	258,483	Ålesund	16,412	Larvik	11,362
Bergen	91,443	Kristiansand	16,305	Fredrikshald	11,149
Trondhjem	55,030	Skien	16,525	Sarpsborg	10,947
Stavanger	43,778	Fredrikstad	15,563	Horten	10,388
Drammen	26,204	Kristiansund	15,198	Arendal	10,269
Haugesund	16,565	Tonsberg	12,568		

• Religion and Instruction.

The evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church and the only one endowed by the State. Its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions (except Jesuits) are tolerated. Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 6 *Bispedømmer* (bishoprics), 90 *Prostier* (provostships, or archdeaconries), 514 *Prestegjeld* (clerical districts). In 1920 there were 71,062 dissenters, including 2,612 Roman Catholics, 11,455 Methodists, 7,214 Baptists, 464 Mormons, 73 Quakers. The Roman Catholics are under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Kristiania.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from six and a half in towns and seven in the country to fourteen. In 1917-18 (the latest date for which there are statistics) there were in the country 5,999 public elementary schools with 282,117 pupils, and in towns 3,379 classes with 96,784 pupils; the amount expended on both being 30,313,225 kroner, of which 12,242,046 kroner was granted by the State, the rest being provided locally. There are 413 secondary schools: 15 public, 88 communal, with 20,714 pupils in 1920-21, 10 schools are private. Most of the secondary schools are mixed. There were in 1921-22, 6 public normal schools and 6 private, with 2,104 students. Norway has one University, viz. at Kristiania (founded 1811), attended in 1921 by 1,383 students. There is one training college with 60

students, a technical high school at Trondhjem, attended in 1920-21 by 672 students, and one agricultural high school in Aas, with 170 students in the same year. There are also some special schools, particularly continuation schools for young people between 15 and 18.

There are 12 schools for abnormal children, deaf, blind, and feeble-minded, also 10 reformatory schools for neglected children. The number of children in reformatories in 1918 was 482 boys and 332 girls. There are, besides, 4 communal compulsory schools, established mainly for children neglecting the ordinary school.

Norwegian is an independent language side by side with Danish and Swedish. As to the written language, there exist two idioms ('riksmaal' and 'landsmaal') and both may be officially used.

Justice and Crime.

For civil justice Norway is divided into 110 districts, each with an inferior court. There are 3 superior courts, having each one chief justice and two other justices, and one supreme court for the whole kingdom (*Höiesteret*), consisting of 1 president and at least 6 other justices. There is a court of mediation (*Forlikskommission*) in each town and *Herred* (district), consisting of two men chosen by the electors, before which, as a rule, civil cases must first be brought.

According to the law of criminal procedure of July 1, 1887, all criminal cases (not military, or coming under the *Rigsret*—the court for impeachments) shall be tried either by jury (*Lagmandsret*), or *Meddomsret*. The *Lagmandsret* consists of three judges and 10 jurors. The Kingdom is divided into 4 jury districts (*Lagdømmer*), each having its chief judge. Each district is divided into circuits, in which courts are held at fixed times. The *Meddomsret* consists of the judge and is held in the district of the inferior court, and 2 assistant judges (not professional) summoned for each case. The *Lagmandsret* takes cognisance of the higher classes of offences, and is also a court of appeal. The *Meddomsret* is for the trial of other offences, and is also a court of first instance.

There are four convict prisons; inmates, June 30, 1922, 363 males and 10 females. There are 138 local prisons, in which were detained, June 30, 1922, 447 males and 37 females.

• Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation by the State. The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 62,606 in 1919.

Finance

Revenue and expenditure in thousands of kroner (18 kroner = 1l.):—

Years ending June 30	Revenue				Expenditure				
	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	Other Sources	Total	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
1919	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.
1920	409,279	134,200	244,179	787,658 ¹	65,425	28,735	187,555	300,247	672,262 ⁴
1921	374,415	198,729	277,340	850,484 ²	58,760	32,518	246,368	465,244	802,890 ⁵
1922	407,048	110,925	293,256	820,229 ³	64,945	45,842	291,113	493,293	897,193 ⁶

¹ Including 68,731,362 kr. raised by loans (whereof for railways, 26,876,452 kr.).

² Including 56,237,137 kr. raised by loans (whereof for railways, 30,342,349 kr.).

³ Including 61,609,567 kr. raised by loans (whereof for railways, 36,133,784 kr.).

⁴ Exclusive of 35,322,807 kr. spent on neutrality measures.

⁵ Exclusive of 6,972,742 kr. spent on neutrality measures.

⁶ Exclusive of 956,000 kr. spent on neutrality measures.

Budget for two financial years, July 1 to June 30, 1921-22, and 1922-23 :—

Sources of Revenue			Branches of Expenditure		
	1921-22	1922-23		1921-22	1922-23
Ordinary :	Kroner	Kroner	Ordinary :	Kroner	Kroner
Income Tax . . .	280,000,000	190,000,000	Civil list . . .	924,100	862,000
Customs . . .	65,000,000	80,000,000	Starting . . .	3,225,500	3,186,400
Excise on spirits . .	3,100,000	3,100,000	The Ministries . .	7,248,400	6,654,700
" " beer . .	11,000,000	15,000,000	Church, arts, and		
" " tobacco .	9,010,000	12,610,600	education . . .	71,716,100	68,935,200
Succession duties . .	7,000,000	5,000,000	Justice . . .	15,022,700	15,075,500
Stamps . . .	14,150,000	21,150,600	Interior . . .	82,409,700	73,931,500
Judicial fees . . .	3,000,000	3,000,000	Post, telegraphs . .	104,144,800	90,616,600
Tax on luxuries . . .	5,600,000	4,000,000	State railways		
Mines . . .	3,229,000	2,149,000	(traffic) . . .	140,403,400	120,733,900
Post Office . . .	35,300,000	37,296,000	Do. (construction)	7,000,000	—
Telegraphs and			Roads, canals, ports,		
telephones . . .	32,000,000	33,125,000	&c.	28,282,000	28,295,300
State property . . .	14,854,600	15,473,300	Finance and customs	19,256,800	17,958,300
Railways . . .	129,570,000	105,758,900	Mines . . .	2,561,700	2,231,000
Miscellaneous . . .	33,086,400	33,637,800	Redemption of debt	5,149,400	5,494,500
			Interest . . .	36,816,300	39,225,500
			Army . . .	39,356,700	37,971,500
			Navy . . .	16,862,300	15,268,600
			Foreign affairs . .	3,206,500	3,335,100
			Scarcity Allowances		
			for public func-		
			tionaries . . .	50,816,900	25,570,000
			Miscellaneous . . .	10,944,700	5,154,400
Total, ordinary . .	645,300,000	560,700,000	Total, ordinary	645,300,000	560,700,000
Extraordinary :			Extraordinary :		
Excess profits tax	16,000,000	—	Construction of		
From earlier sur-			railways . . .	35,078,700	42,052,100
pluses . . .	2,070,000	—	Construction of tele-		
From loans . . .	53,402,300	61,602,900	graph & telephone		
Miscellaneous . . .	305,500	498,200	lines . . .	6,512,100	6,469,000
			Water-power de-		
			velopments . .	11,310,000	13,580,000
			Other public works	2,070,000	—
			Scarcity allowances		
			to public func-		
			tionaries, &c. .	16,000,000	—
			Miscellaneous . .	807,000	—
Total, extraordinary	71,777,800	62,101,100	Total, extraordinary	71,777,800	62,101,100
Total, ordinary and			Total, ordinary and		
extraordinary . .	717,077,800	622,801,100	extrordinary . .	717,077,800	622,801,100

The public debt :—

Years ending June 30	Amortisation ¹	Growth ¹	Interest	Amount at the end of the year ¹
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1919	5,956,929	277,395,750	22,946,585 ²	1,008,038,762 ³
1920	43,965,552	163,531,900	27,258,536 ²	1,129,605,110 ⁴
1921	26,315,880	112,670,500	41,244,433 ⁵	1,215,959,729 ⁶
1922	—	—	—	1,309,205,000

¹ Nominal value.² Interest on unfunded debt not included.³ Including unfunded debt 420,188,000 kroner (temporary advances to the Government Food Commission).⁴ Including unfunded debt 396,643,000 kroner (temporary advances to the Government Food Commission).⁵ Net including interest on unfunded debt contracted for the use of the Government Food Commission.⁶ Including unfunded debt 346,331,000 kroner (chiefly applied to temporary advances to the Government Food Commission). Amount of funded debt, including two loans of 150,000,000 kroner together, which do not concern the budget, payment of interest and amortisation of the loans being charged to municipalities and private banks.

The most important fortresses of Norway are Oscarsborg, Tönsberg, Kristiansand, Bergen, and Agdenes; the old fortresses, Karljohansvaern, Akershus in Kristiania, Bergenhus in Bergen, Munkholmen near Trondhjem, and Vardöyhus, are of no importance.

The army of Norway is a *national militia*. Service is universal and compulsory, liability commencing at the age of 18, and continuing till the age of 55. The men are called out at 21, and for the first 12 years belong to the line; then for 12 years to the *landvärn*. Afterwards they pass to the *landstorm*, in which they remain until they have attained 55 years of age. The initial training is carried out in recruits' schools; it lasts for 48 days in the infantry and garrison artillery, 62 in the mountain batteries, 72 in the engineers, 92 in the field artillery, and 102 in the cavalry. As soon as their courses are finished the men are passed to the units to which they will permanently belong, and with them go through a further training of 24 days. Subsequent training consists of 24 days in the second, third and seventh years of service.

The line is now organised in 6 divisions of all arms, besides which there is the garrison artillery. There are 55 battalions of infantry, 5 companies of cyclists (skiers), 3 regiments of cavalry (19 squadrons), 27 four-gun field batteries, 3 batteries of mountain artillery, 9 batteries of heavy artillery, and 1 regiment and 2 battalions of engineers. The Flying Corps is organised in 3 divisions. The divisions are of unequal strength, according to the importance of the district in which they are recruited. In event of war, each division would mobilize 2 or 3 regiments of infantry (of 3 battalions), 3 or 4 squadrons of cavalry, a battalion of field artillery (of 3 batteries), a battalion of heavy artillery, a sapper company, a telegraph company, a medical company, a company of train and a company of automobiles. Each regimental district also forms one battalion of landvärn (of 6 companies), and the other arms would form landvärn units in the same proportion. The total peace strength in 1922 was 60,000 men. The additional numbers available on mobilisation amount to about 300,000 men.

The Norwegian infantry is armed with the Krag-Jørgensen rifle of 6.5 mm. The field artillery has Erhardt Q.F. guns of 7.5 cm.

The budget of the army for 1922-23 is 44,471,600 kroner.

The navy is administered under the Minister of Defence by a Commander-in-Chief. The principal vessels are:—

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	H. P.	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns			
1896	(Harald Haarfagre . . .) (Tordenskiold . . .)	3,900	7	8	2 8in.; 6 4.7in. . . .	4,500	17
1899	(Norge) (Eidsvold)	4,200	6	8	2 8in.; 6 6in.	5,200	17

None of the above possess any other than local value. The whole navy is designed for coast-defence duties.

There are also 1 gunboat, 3 destroyers, 27 torpedo boats, 4 submarines and several minelayers. The naval flying service has about 30 various 'planes.

The navy numbers about 190 officers on active service and about 160 in the reserve, and about 1,000 petty officers and seamen on permanent engagement. All seafaring men between the ages of twenty and forty-four are enrolled on the lists of the active fleet, and are liable to the maritime conscription. The conscripts (about 750) have to go through a training of at least 6 months.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

As Norway is a barren and mountainous country, there is little opportunity for agriculture. The arable soil is found in comparatively narrow strips, gathered in deep and narrow valleys and around fjords and lakes. Large continuous tracts fit for cultivation do not exist. Of the total area, 74·7 per cent. is unproductive, 21·9 per cent. forest, and 3·4 per cent. under cultivation. On January 1, 1921, there were 207,440 real estates separately registered, and the number of farms was 248,025. The 248,025 farms were classified as follows according to their cultivated area:—

Without cultivated area (not including gardens).	5,851
Up to 2 hectares „	162,877
2·01-10 „ „	63,934
10·01-50 „ „	15,095
Above 50 „ „	268

248,025

The acreage and products of the principal crops for 3 years were as follows

Crops	Acreage			Produce (quarters)		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
Wheat	40,941	40,451	24,239	119,811	121,386	118,045
Barley	156,060	155,785	128,876	607,245	619,616	492,660
Oats	342,837	341,871	293,888	1,570,069	1,567,178	1,347,294
Rye	36,661	36,339	29,079	119,145	117,621	126,429
Mixed Corn	29,482	29,060	21,424	137,878	131,137	116,187
Potatoes	132,479	130,413	124,324	40,667,600 ¹	33,334,911 ¹	27,885,228 ¹
Hay	—	—	—	1,715,363 ²	1,883,279 ²	1,834,928 ²

¹ Bushels.

² Tons.

On December 31, 1920, the country possessed live-stock as follows:—Horses, 223,900; cattle, 1,093,600; sheep, 958,100; goats, 178,900; swine, 131,800.

The value of cereals imported (including flour) was 265,156,600 kroner in 1920, and 165,635,900 kroner in 1921; the principal articles being rye, wheat, maize, barley, wheat and rye-flour. The imports of animal products amounted in 1920 and 1921 to 120,558,200 kroner and 103,277,500 kroner

respectively, and their exports in the same years to 421,495,200 kroner and 150,171,800 kroner respectively.

II. FORESTRY.

The forests and the fisheries are the two chief natural sources of wealth. The total area covered with forests is estimated at 27,434 square miles, of which 75 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy about 3,678 square miles. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1920 and 1921 was respectively 109,846,200 and 33,836,800 kroner, and of wrought timber (mostly wood pulp) 226,669,000 kroner in 1920 and 107,097,200 in 1921.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The pyrite is the most important mineral product for both its sulphur and copper content. Iron-ore deposits occur in many places, but there is a shortage of coal for smelting. The total value of mineral products in 1920 was 20,290,000 kroner (11,220,000 in 1910); of furnace products, 7,895,000 kroner (2,470,000 in 1910). The chief mineral products are silver, 1,819,000 kroner in 1920; copper ore, 310,000 kroner; pyrites, 15,376,000 kroner; iron ore, 2,110,000 kroner; nickel ore, 299,000 kroner. Of the smelting products in 1920, silver was valued at 1,772,000 kroner; copper, 1,175,000 kroner; electrolyte pig iron, 1,005,000 kroner. At the end of 1920 there existed about 55 mining establishments employing 4,427 workpeople, and 11 smelting furnaces with 614 workpeople.

IV. FISHERIES.

Fish and fish-products comprise about a third of Norway's total annual export values. The number of persons in 1919 engaged in cod fishery was 58,318; in summer-herring fishery, 21,840; and in mackerel fishery, 5,249.

The value of the fisheries in 1919 was: Cod, 52,581,385; herring, 78,731,889; mackerel, 5,979,643; salmon and sea trout, 2,295,405; other fisheries, 18,586,318; lobsters, 862,972; total, 159,037,612.

Other fisheries are the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries, which in 1919 produced a total of about 41,541,605 kroner.

Whale-oil production in metric tons, 1917, 40,425; 1918, 25,725; 1919, 28,525; 1920, 37,275 (210,673 barrels in 1920 and 273,090 barrels in 1921).

V. MANUFACTURES.

Though the country lacks coal and is dependent entirely on imported supplies, it possesses an enormous amount of water power, which produce motive power for manufacturing industry. The chief manufacturing use of this power has been for the production of pulp and paper and of electrochemical products, which are important Norwegian industries. The principal products of the electrochemical industry are ammonium nitrate, calcium nitrate, sodium nitrate, sodium nitrate, calcium carbide, and ferrosilicon.

The numbers of establishments and workers in the principal industries on December 31, 1921, were as follows:—

Industries	Estab-lish-ments	Workers over 18 years		Workers under 18 years		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Chemicals, paints, oils, and soaps	327	6,952	899	217	132	8,200
Clothing	533	3,110	6,218	438	646	10,412
Electrical industry	326	2,076	11	42	—	2,129
Food products	1,892	11,091	8,276	1,005	1,574	21,946
Leather and rubber	132	1,132	294	86	60	1,572
Machinery and metal work	1,360	28,803	1,519	2,178	234	32,734
Mining	35	2,549	56	48	5	2,653
Paper	211	12,549	1,550	367	211	14,677
Printing	364	2,686	928	388	164	4,166
Quarries and ceramics	358	7,396	461	560	82	8,499
Textiles	261	2,932	5,155	323	801	9,211
Wood, bone, horn, meerschau, etc	2,303	14,107	290	1,103	69	15,569
Miscellaneous	676	12,602	727	167	42	12,938
Total	8,778	107,385	26,384	6,917	4,020	144,706

Commerce.

Total imports and exports in five years (18 kroner = 12.) : —

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Imports (foreign).	Kröner 1,661,307,700	Kröner 1,252,563,960	Kröner 2,583,745,700	Kröner 3,033,173,100	Kröner 1,463,549,500
Exports (Norwegian)	788,015,600	752,033,000	739,327,200	1,985,631,000	605,273,400
„ (foreign)	3,256,600	3,022,400	4,760,200	61,640,300	32,692,700

Trade with different countries in 1920 and 1921, including indirect as well as direct trade, but not direct transit goods:—

Country	1920		1921	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Kröner	Kröner	Kröner	Kröner
Sweden	188,694,860	80,146,700	126,236,900	49,808,000
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe	199,417,400	79,619,600	100,112,600	39,293,200
Russia	883,300	3,744,500	1,325,500	9,331,600
Germany	323,845,400	137,072,400	271,048,000	84,057,200
Switzerland	26,750,500	1,200,500	10,238,900	597,100
Netherlands	84,354,500	29,296,600	62,368,400	11,465,600
Belgium	35,958,500	47,556,500	24,531,900	20,571,900
Great Britain and Ireland	995,550,700	390,606,500	376,692,800	175,076,500
France	78,681,200	85,896,300	30,455,200	32,285,200
Portugal & Madeira	3,634,800	15,014,200	3,685,000	9,080,600
Spain	38,441,400	31,221,200	13,370,100	13,951,800
Italy	14,414,900	3,811,300	7,391,800	29,078,000
Austria	4,137,800	4,828,800	2,178,500	1,387,500
Greece	717,900	10,269,400	1,306,100	4,476,900
Turkey and Roumania	464,900	3,063,500	5,732,600	1,954,400
Africa	9,227,200	19,130,500	4,837,300	7,619,600
Asia	133,932,800	55,048,500	45,034,600	20,310,600
Australia	16,663,500	39,944,900	8,931,100	17,179,600
America	855,593,000	145,601,500	352,959,600	97,623,000
Not stated	22,808,600	31,665,090	15,112,400	12,814,800
Total	3,033,173,100	1,246,671,900	1,463,549,500	637,966,100

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1920 was 102·8 millions of kroner and in 1921 59·7 millions of kroner. The value of imports subject to duty in 1920 and 1921 was respectively 1,466,354,000 and 679,542,900 kroner and of duty-free 1,566,819,100 kroner, and 784,006,600 kroner.

Under the treaty of 1826 there is the 'most-favoured-nation' treatment between the United Kingdom and Norway.

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1921 :—

Classes of Goods	1921		Classes of Goods	1921	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods		Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living .	9,851,800	1,500,400	Minerals, unwrought .	98,532,200	20,950,200
Animal produce (malty food) .	103,277,500	150,171,800	Minerals, manufactured .	40,275,100	74,434,300
Breadstuffs .	165,635,900	767,300	Metals, unwrought or partly wrought	33,495,000	38,056,800
Groceries .	100,532,260	692,100	Metals, manufactured .	84,798,700	3,467,100
Fruits, plants, &c.	48,937,400	701,200	Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c.	404,904,200	30,641,800
Spirits, &c.	20,604,500	748,800	Total .	1,463,549,500	605,273,400
Yarn, rope, &c.	27,320,000	1,863,800	Re-exports .		32,692,700
Textile manufactures, &c.	95,004,000	1,478,000	Grand Total .		637,966,100
Hair, skins, &c.	39,662,800	25,910,900			
Tallow, oils, tar, &c.	117,368,400	45,041,900			
Timber & wooden goods	22,076,400	140,934,000			
Dye stuffs .	7,643,700	985,500			
Different vegetable produce .	34,355,600	968,100			
Paper and paper manufactures .	9,774,100	65,959,400			

Imports and exports to and from the principal Norwegian ports :—

	Imports			Exports		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Kristiania .	1,388,524,600	1,499,732,800	744,872,300	150,496,400	279,481,100	124,241,500
Bergen .	365,090,100	469,326,000	236,174,000	52,871,500	102,156,300	63,182,500
Trondhjem .	152,086,900	164,656,500	79,995,700	48,929,400	60,298,300	30,356,000

Total trade between Norway and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Norway to U.K.	23,654,895	17,067,379	23,810,349	10,317,093	10,565,805
Exports to Norway from U.K.	5,403,483	27,437,693	33,399,353	14,574,243	11,589,217

Shipping and Navigation.

The total registered Norwegian mercantile marine on January 1, 1922, was as follows: Sailing: 387 vessels, 185,397 net tons; steam and motor:

3,453 vessels, 1,453,341 net tons; total: 3,840 vessels, 1,638,738 net tons.

The vessels entered and cleared at Norwegian ports in 1921 were as follows:—

1921	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage
Entered						
Norwegian	2,333	1,401,090	963	803,252	3,296	2,204,342
Foreign	2,264	824,975	1,630	1,259,341	3,894	2,084,316
Total entered	4,597	2,226,065	2,593	2,062,593	7,190	4,288,658
Cleared						
Norwegian	2,520	1,564,014	686	499,543	3,206	2,063,557
Foreign	2,828	1,908,981	1,040	184,734	3,868	2,093,715
Total cleared	5,348	3,472,995	1,726	684,277	7,074	4,157,272

Vessels entered and cleared in 1921 at the following ports:—

1921	Number	Net Tonnage	1921	Number	Net Tonnage
Kristiania			Trondhjem		
Entered	1,919	1,276,721	Entered	196	128,117
Cleared	1,349	1,011,925	Cleared	199	113,484
Bergen			Fredrikstad		
Entered	652	536,356	Entered	360	78,828
Cleared	503	395,664	Cleared	409	125,186

Internal Communications.

The length of State Railways on December 31, 1921, was 1,870 miles; of private companies 271 miles; total 2,141 miles. 1,469 miles have a gauge of 4ft. 8½in.; 604 miles, 3ft. 6in.; 16 miles, 3ft. 3½in.; 52 miles, 2ft. 5½in. Total receipts year ending June 30, 1921: State railways, 104,886,556 kroner; companies, 19,286,567 kroner. Total expenses: State railways, 122,743,977 kroner; companies, 20,191,196 kroner. Goods carried: State railways, 6,396,711 tons (of 1,000 kilogs.); companies, 1,765,895. Passengers carried: State railways, 24,222,677; companies, 5,313,685. The State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the districts interested and partly at the expense of Government. The receipts, expenses and traffic refer to the year July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921. A beginning is made for the electrification of the State Railways in Norway.

The following are the postal statistics:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Letters	94,985,181	110,292,121	126,075,227	115,517,673	101,797,135
Post-cards	15,922,855	18,227,739	16,942,466	15,658,909	13,875,857
Letters with declaration of value	6,713,411	7,219,912	6,815,885	6,611,674	5,339,116
Registered letters	3,860,366	4,596,400	4,785,734	5,045,527	4,415,916
Journals	155,556,346	184,521,243	192,626,382	185,269,797	176,526,187
Other printed matter	15,886,593	18,827,492	18,252,290	16,032,640	13,847,746
Samples and parcels	3,998,458	4,860,091	5,512,228	4,787,029	4,170,528

Length of telegraph and inter-urban telephone lines and wires, June 30, 1922 : 16,910 miles of line, 112,646 miles of wires. Number of paid messages on the State lines, 5,598,373. Number of telephone conversations on trunk lines, 11,420,490. State telegraph offices, 2,203 ; receipts, 31,592,502·69 kroner ; expenses, 35,185,448·74 kroner.

The Government possesses 11 wireless telegraph stations in Norway and one at Spitsbergen.

Money and Credit.

On June 30, 1921, the nominal value of the coin minted (the coinage after the monetary reform deducting the coins melted down) was : Gold coin, 22,639,850 kroner ; silver coin, 25,697,701 kroner ; nickel coin, 3,390,500 kroner ; bronze and iron coin, 2,226,116 kroner ; total, 53,954,167 kroner.

There exists no Government paper money.

The value of income in 1920 and property at the end of 1920 assessed for taxes in the fiscal year 1921-22 was :—

	Income.	Property.
The towns	2,144·0 millions of kroner	5,285·9 millions of kroner
The rural districts	1,745·5 „ „	6,905·8 „ „
The whole kingdom	3,889·5 „ „	12,191·7 „ „

The 'Norges' Bank is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting except the president and vice-president of the head office, who are nominated by the King. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorised to issue bank notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1921 show the following figures :—Assets at the end of the year—billion, 147,292,188 kroner ; outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, &c., 521,298,352 kroner ; total, 668,590,540 kroner. Liabilities—notes in circulation, 409,812,279 kroner (the issue of notes allowed was 447,292,188 kroner) ; deposits, 143,262,465 kroner ; other liabilities, 115,515,796 kroner ; total, 668,590,540 kroner ; dividends payable for the year, 3,500,000 kroner, 10 per cent. ; balance, 28,249,470 kroner.

The 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank' was established in 1852 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. The capital of the bank is mostly furnished by the State, and amounted to 32,000,000 kroner in 1921. At the end of 1921 the total amount of bonds issued was 246,655,840 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 251,349,102 kroner.

The Norwegian 'Arbeiderbruk og Boligbank' was established in 1903 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage from labourers and small proprietors. The capital of the bank is furnished by the State, and amounted to 7,200,000 kroner in 1921. On June 30, 1921, the total amount of bonds issued was 32,257,400 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 39,581,392 kroner. This bank will shortly be replaced by the 'Norske Stats Småbruk og Boligbank,' which was established in 1917. Its capital amounted to 12,000,000 kroner in 1920 ; on June 30, 1921, the total amount of bonds issued was 20,000,000 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 41,236,060 kroner.

There were at the end of 1921, 185 private joint-stock banks reported, with a collective subscribed capital of 517,581,680 kroner and a paid-up capital of 500,424,711 kroner. The reserve funds amounted to 278,142,345 kroner. The deposits and withdrawals in the course of the year amounted to

8,717,497,667 kroner and 8,868,525,119 kroner respectively. Deposits at the end of the year 2,982,297,204 kroner, of which 161,956,743 kroner deposits on demand, and 2,820,340,461 kroner on other accounts.

All savings-banks must be chartered by royal licence. Their operations are regulated, to a considerable extent, by the law, and controlled by the Ministry of Finance. In 1921 their number was 571; depositors 1,755,516, with 2,295,613,329 kroner to their credit at the end of the year being 1307.65 kroner to each depositor.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a treaty signed October 16, 1875, Norway adopted the same monetary system as Sweden and Denmark. The Norwegian krone, of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling. The gold 20-kroner piece weighs 8.960572 grammes, .900 fine containing 8.0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krone weighs 7.5 grammes, .800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver. The standard of value is gold. National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation. In 1922 the duty of the bank to pay the notes in gold is temporarily suspended.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

SPIITSBERGEN, BEAR ISLAND, AND ADJACENT ISLANDS (SVALBARD).

An archipelago situated between 10° and 35° longitude east of Greenwich and between 74° and 81° latitude north. The distance from Norway to Bear Island is 250 miles north, and to Spitsbergen 375 miles.

It is claimed that in all probability the archipelago was discovered by Norwegians in 1194 and re-discovered by the Dutch navigator Barents in 1596. The English explorer Henry Hudson visited Spitsbergen in 1607. In the 17th century a very lucrative whale fishery was started and for some time there were Dutch, British, and Norwegian claims to sovereignty and quarrels about the fishing places. But when in the 18th century the whale-fishery ended, the question of the sovereignty of Spitsbergen lost its actuality, and it was not until the beginning of this century that the question was again raised, owing to the discovery and exploitation of rich coalfields. It was settled by a Treaty, signed on February 9, 1920, at Paris, in which Norway's sovereignty over the Archipelago was recognised by the United States of America, the British Empire, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands and Sweden. Claims to land by nationals of the interested Powers are fully protected by the Treaty.

Total area about 25,000 square miles. The chief islands are West Spitsbergen or Mainland, North East Land (about half the former), Prince Charles Foreland, Edge Island, Barents Land, King Karl's Land, Hope Island, and Bear Island. The climate is essentially arctic, tempered by the Gulf Stream.

For over 300 years the islands have been frequented by sailors of various nationalities—in the last 100 years practically only Norwegians—engaged in the whale and seal fisheries, and hunters in search of fur-bearing animals. Since the beginning of this century Spitsbergen and Bear Island have

attracted much greater interest than before on account of the discovery of extensive coal resources. Coal occurs in several formations and of various qualities. In Bear Island is found coal of Devonian and Carboniferous age. The first kind has been mined since 1915 by a Norwegian Company. The shipping season lasts about six months. In Spitsbergen there occurs carboniferous, cretaceous, and tertiary coal. Only the last kind of coal is actually worked. There are two or three seams about 3 to 4 feet thick, each of which covers an area of at least 460 square miles with a contents of probably more than 2,000 million tons. The coal is of excellent quality. The number, extent and contents of the coal-seams of the other formations are not known and their coal is not so good as the tertiary coal. The coalfields belong to British, Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, and Dutch companies, and coal is at present mined at and exported from four places. Shipping is only possible in three or four months of the year. There are five mining camps inhabited all the year round. The largest is Longyear "City" in Advent Bay with about 350 inhabitants.

The export of coal and the population of Spitsbergen and Bear Island were :—

	Population		Export
	Summer 1921	Winter 1921-22	Summer 1922
Spitsbergen	1,315	895	Tons 297,000
Bear Island	188	85	9,000
Total	1,503	980	306,000

Besides coal there is found lowgrade iron in a few places, but of no economic value. The same is true of gypsur that occurs in great quantities, and of asbestos, which is found in one place.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister in London.—Paul Benjamin Vogt. (Appointed June 2, 1910.)

Counsellor.—Peter Hersleb Birkeland.

Secretary.—Reidar Kildal.

Naval Attaché.—Captain S. Scott Hansen.

Consul General.—G. K. Conradi.

Press Attaché.—M. M. Mjelde.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NORWAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1911).

Second Secretary.—W. St. C. H. Roberts.

Third Secretary.—D. Fr. Howard.

Military Attaché.—Colonel W. Robertson, D.S.O.

Naval Attaché.—Captain J. Wolfe Murray, D.S.O., R.N.

Commercial Secretary.—C. L. Paus, C.B.E.

Consul at Kristiania.—E. Cable.

There are consular representatives at Bergen, Skien, Stavanger, Tromsø, Trondhjem, Larvik, and other places.

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OMAN.

AN independent State, in South-eastern Arabia, extending along the southern shore of the gulf of that name from the entrance into the Persian Gulf to the extreme eastern point of Arabia, and thence S.W. as far as Ras Sajir, lat. 16° 8' N. The coast line is nearly 1,000 miles long. Inland Oman is bounded on the S.W. by the great desert. Area, 82,000 square miles; population, estimated at 500,000, chiefly Arabs, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The towns of Muscat and Matrah hardly contain an Arab, being inhabited almost entirely by Baluchis and Negroes. The capital, Muscat, and the adjacent town of Matrah have together about 20,000 inhabitants.

Muscat was occupied by the Portuguese from 1508 to the middle of the seventeenth century. After various vicissitudes it was recovered in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'eed, of Yemenite origin, who was elected Inam in 1741, and whose family has since ruled, though under the title of Sultans for the last three generations.

The present Sultan is **H.H. Seyyid Taimur bin Feysil**, eldest son of H.H. the late Seyyid Feysil bin Turki, who succeeded his father October 5, 1913.

In the beginning of last century the power of the Inam of Oman extended over a large area of Arabia, the islands in the Persian Gulf, a strip of the Persian coast, and a long strip of the African coast south of Cape Guardafui, including Socotra and Zanzibar. On the death of Sultan Sa'eed in 1856, one son proclaimed himself Sultan in Zanzibar and another in Muscat. Eventually the rivals agreed to submit their claims to the arbitration of Lord Canning, Viceroy of India, who formally separated the two Sultanates. Subsequent

troubles curtailed the area of the state in Asia. The island of Kishm or Tawilah, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, formerly belonging to the Imam of Oman, is now under Persian government and is ruled by a Shaikh, but the port of Basidu at the western extremity of the island is British. Further south on the Persian coast of the Gulf of Oman is the Port of Jask, formerly belonging to Oman, but now Persian. The sole remaining possession of the Sultan on the Persian coast is the town of Gwadar, which is of considerable importance, as through it passes a fair amount of the trade of Mekran. The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and Oman, and a British Consul and Political Agent resides at Muscat.

The revenue of the Sultan from all sources varies between ten and eleven lakhs of rupees yearly. Since the end of 1919 the Customs have been reorganised under trained customs officials and a considerable increase in revenue has resulted. The population is poor. In the valleys of the interior, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development where the water supply more certain. Inland camels are bred in large numbers by the tribes, and these are said to be the best breed in Arabia, but in size and strength they are inferior to those of north-western India. As to the mineral resources of the country little is known.

Trade is mainly in the hands of British Indians, and imports and exports are mainly from and to India. Rice, coffee and cotton piece goods are the chief imports. Dates are the principal export. Their produce and sale are the controlling factors in trade. Pomegranates, dried limes and dried fish are the only other export of any note. There are no industries of any importance. No accurate statistics of trade are published for the country as a whole. As far as can be judged from the information available the total value of imports and exports is about 750,000*l.* a year. Import duty is at present 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. There is no export duty, and imports for re-export by the importer within six months are not subject to any duty.

The only port of call for steamers is Muscat. It is one of the ports on the subsidiary mail route between Bombay and Basrah. The mail service is a weekly one in both directions. The Indian Government maintains a post office and a telegraph office at Muscat.

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast, but not in the interior, the rupee circulates (rupee exchange 100 dollars equal to from Rs. 176 to Rs. 195 in 1921-22). There is one Omanese copper coin, which fluctuates in value. The muhammadi of 20 *gaj* (1 dollar = 11½ muhammadi) is only money of account. The weights in use are 1 Kujas = the weight of 6 dollars or 5.9375 oz.; 24 Kujas = 1 Maskat Maund; 10 Maunds = 1 Farāsala; 200 Maunds = 2 Bahār. Rice is sold by the bag; other cereals by the following measures:—40 Palis = 1 Farrah; 20 Farrahs = 1 Khandi.

Political Agent and H.B.M.'s Consul.—Major M. E. Rae, I.A.

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PANAMA.

(REPÚBLICA DE PANAMÁ.)

Government.—Panama, formerly a department of the Republic of Colombia, asserted its independence on November 3, 1903, and the *de facto* Government was on November 13 recognised by the Government of the United States, and soon afterwards by the other Powers. In 1914 Colombia, in virtue of the Treaty of Bogota entered into with the United States (see under Colombia), undertook to agree to recognise the independence of Panama. This Treaty has been ratified by Colombia but not by the United States.

The Constitution, adopted February 13, 1904, and amended on December 26, 1918, provides for a Chamber of Deputies of 33 members (one for every 10,000 inhabitants), which meets biennially on September 1, and for a President of the Republic, elected by direct vote for 4 years, and not eligible for the succeeding term. The President who has been called to exercise the executive power owing to the death or resignation of a President is not eligible for re-election if he has exercised the power during any of that time. Nor is the President eligible for re-election if he has been called to exercise the executive power on account of the accidental or temporary absence of the titular President, and remains in power during any part of the six months immediately preceding the date of election for the new President. Beginning with 1924, elections of deputies are to be held every four years.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Belisario Porras. Assumed office, October 1, 1920.

There are three Vice-Presidents, and a Cabinet of five Ministers. The Republic is divided into eight provinces, each under a Governor.

A treaty for the demarcation of the boundary line between Panama and Costa Rica was signed on behalf of the respective Governments on March 17, 1910, and has been ratified by the congresses of both countries. By this treaty the question of what is the true boundary line was submitted to the arbitration of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who gave his decision in 1914. Panama, however, refused to accept the award. The United States Government has, however, insisted upon the acceptance of the White Award, with the result that in September, 1921, the disputed region was occupied by Costa Rica. Panama, however, has protested against the decision, and does not recognise the occupation.

Area and Population.—Extreme length is about 480 miles; breadth between 37 and 110 miles; total area is 32,380 square miles; population according to the census of 1920 (excluding the Canal Zone), 434,208. The inhabitants are of a mixed race, comprising Spanish, Indian, and Negro elements, with a small number of temporary immigrants from the United States and European countries. Chinese subjects are estimated at 3,500. There are 40,191 British subjects in the Republic, chiefly from the West Indies. There are 8 provinces as follow (the capitals in brackets):—Bocas del Toro (Bocas del Toro), 14,398 inhabitants; Coclé (Penonomé), 42,219 inhabitants; Colón (Colón), 41,206 inhabitants; Chiriquí (David), 68,484 inhabitants; Herrera (Chitré), 28,984 inhabitants; Los Santos (Las Tablas), 34,638 inhabitants; Panama (Panama), 103,876 inhabitants; Veraguas (Santiago), 60,212 inhabitants. The capital, Panama, founded in 1518, on the Pacific coast, has (1920) 66,851 inhabitants (32,867 males

and 33,984 females), and Colón on the Atlantic coast, (1920) 31,230 inhabitants (16,399 males and 14,804 females). Smaller ports on the Pacific are Aguadulce, Pedregal, Montijo, and Puerto Mutis; on the Atlantic Bocas del Toro, Portobello, and Mandinga (opened September 26, 1916).

Movement of population for three years :—

Year	Births					Marriages	Deaths
	Total	Boys	Girls	Legitimate	Illegitimate		
1919	10,713	5,508	5,205	3,296	7,417	356	5,403
1920	11,616	5,811	5,805	3,603	8,013	840	5,801
1921	10,782	5,493	5,289	3,293	7,489	738	5,715

Religion.—The religion of the country is Catholicism, but other denominations are represented and have a fair following. In the Canal Zone Protestantism chiefly prevails. There are 71 Catholic churches and 58 parishes, served by 70 priests of various nationalities (20 are Panamanians, 27 Spaniards, 5 Italians, 4 French, 1 English, 3 North Americans, 3 Germans, 4 Colombians, 2 Venezuelans, and 1 Swiss).

Education.—Elementary education is obligatory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age. The Government maintains 339 public schools throughout the eight provinces and 35,255 children (excluding children enrolled in the Canal Zone public schools) received or were receiving free instruction in 1922 from 782 teachers. The co-educational system has been adopted in all the schools of the Republic. Panama has a University (Instituto Nacional), a normal school for girls, and a school of arts and crafts or trades for boys from 14 years of age. In addition there are about twenty private institutions. Many young men and women are being educated in Europe and the United States at the cost of the Panama Government.

Justice.—The laws have been codified and took effect on October 1, 1917, with the exception of the Administrative Code which was brought into force on November 15, 1918. These codes—civil, penal, commercial, judicial, administrative, fiscal, and mining—are designed to meet national needs and modern conditions, and will replace the old Colombian laws that have been in use since the separation of Panama. The death penalty has been abolished.

Finance.—All the revenue collected on importations into the Republic or zone belongs to the Panama Government, but the United States reserve the right to import supplies of all descriptions required for canal construction and for the use of their employees free of all taxes.

The national revenue and expenditure for five years were as follows for year ending June 30 (17. = 4.80 dollars):—

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	793,882	646,752	1,290,250	1,191,358	1,104,166
Expenditure . .	732,170	707,464	878,642	918,672	1,498,940

PRODUCTION—COMMERCE, SHIPPING, COMMUNICATIONS 1207

The finances of the Republic have been reorganised by a fiscal agent of the United States. Under the new regime, the budget is for biennial periods.

The Republic has 1,260,000*l.* in United States banks and 410,000*l.* in the National Bank. The foreign debt consists of bonds to the value of 556,600*l.* issued in the United States for railway construction, &c. The internal debt amounts to 164,000*l.*

The Republic has no army or navy to support. The National Police Force numbers 69 officers and 750 men.

Production.—The soil of Panama is of great fertility. Of the whole area about five-eighths are unoccupied, and of the remainder only a small part is properly cultivated. Immigration is encouraged, and land is offered to small farmers on favourable terms. The most important product is the banana. Caoutchouc (about 130 tons annually) is collected by the Indians of the Cordillera, or is obtained from trees planted by Europeans near the coast. Coffee (about 500,000 bushes) is grown in the province of Chiriqui, near the Costa Rican frontier. The crop for 1922-23 is estimated at 250,000 lb. In the province of Coclé (Atlantic coast) there is one large agricultural undertaking, begun in 1894 with German capital. Here about 75,000 cocoa trees, 50,000 coffee bushes, and 25,000 caoutchouc trees have been planted and are now beginning to yield returns. Other products of the soil of Panama are coconuts, mahogany and other woods, copaiba, sarsaparilla and ipecacuanha. Sugar and tobacco growing are assuming importance. The total production of sugar in 1921 was 60,557 bags of 100 lb. each. The country has great timber resources. Cattle rearing is carried on successfully, and hides form an important article of export. In 1916 the live stock was estimated at 200,000 head of cattle, 15,000 horses, 2,000 mules, 30,000 pigs, and 5,000 goats.

Pearl fishing is carried on at the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama, and at Coiba Island to the west. Turtle-shell is also exported to a considerable amount. It is claimed that Panama possesses nearly every common mineral except coal.

Commerce, Shipping, Communications.—The imports and exports (excluding the Canal Zone) for 6 years are shown as follows (1*l.* = 4·8 dollars :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Export
	£	£		£	£
1916	1,879,473	1,141,345	1919	2,281,376	785,711
1917	1,921,490	1,153,413	1920	3,609,673	739,978
1918	1,609,395	1,067,923	1921	2,369,244	519,876

Of the total imports in 1921, 75·2 per cent. came from the United States (exclusive of canal materials) and of the exports about 97 per cent. went to the United States. The principal exports in 1921 were bananas, coconuts, cocoa, balata, hides, and gum, and the principal imports cottons, iron and steel, and flour.

Total trade between Panama and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Panama to U.K.	84,731	250,261	228,476	138,983	65,504
Exports to Panama from U.K.	173,246	211,588	508,434	305,095	220,893

The Isthmus on both sides is in communication with European and American countries by several lines of steamers. All the maritime traffic (International commerce) for Colón and Panama now runs through the Canal Zone ports of Cristóbal and Balboa ; Bocas del Toro remains for the provincial trade. The new port of Mandinga, about 80 miles from the city of Colón, was opened on September 26, 1916.

A railway, 47 miles (first built in 1850-55), connects the ports of Colón and Panama. It belongs to the Panama Railroad Company (United States Government). In the Province of Bocas del Toro the United Fruit Company (American) owns about 140 miles of track with branches, which is used to transport bananas and passengers to the port of Almirante in the Chiriqui lagoon. At present the line extends into Costa Rica for a distance of about 30 miles. This line is being extended towards Port Limón (Costa Rica) and its terminal is now distant from that port 30 miles. The Chiriqui line is 65 miles long, and is being extended for 16 miles more. A concession was granted in 1917 for the construction of a railway on the Atlantic Coast of Panama, starting from the mouth of the river Chagres and running south-west to Almirante for at least 31 miles.

There are telegraph cables from Panama to North American and South American ports, and from Colón to the United States and Europe. Roads are being constructed throughout the country. There are 96 post-offices and 37 telegraph offices.

Money and Credit.—The monetary unit is the gold *Balboa* weighing 1·672 gramme ·900 fine, to which the United States gold dollar is legally equivalent. Silver coins are the peso (of 25 grammes ·900 fine), and the half, fifth, tenth and twentieth peso pieces and nickel coins of 2½ cents. There is no paper money. Two silver pesos of Panama currency are taken as equivalent to one U.S. gold dollar. Altogether four millions of silver dollars of the new currency have been coined and placed in circulation. In November, 1916, the sum of 1,000,000 pesos was withdrawn from circulation by the Canal Zone Government, and in August and September of 1917, the local banks withdrew 952,000 pesos ; total amount withdrawn 1,952,000 pesos, equal to 976,000 dollars U.S. currency.

Part of the 10,000,000 dollars (canal money) paid by the United States has been applied to the establishment of a real estate loan bank, part to public improvements in the several provinces, and 6,000,000 dollars have been invested in the United States.

The Panama Canal and the Canal Zone.

On November 18, 1903, a treaty between the United States and Panama was signed, providing facilities for the construction and maintenance of the inter-oceanic Canal. In this treaty, Panama granted in perpetuity the use of a zone (Canal zone) five miles wide on each side of the Canal route, and within

this zone the exclusive control for police, judicial, sanitary and other purposes. For subsidiary canals other territory was ceded and, for the defence of the Canal, the coastline of the zone and the islands in Panama Bay were also ceded. The cities of Panama and Colón remain under the authority of Panama, but complete jurisdiction was granted to the United States in both the cities and in their harbours in all that relates to sanitation and quarantine. In return for these grants the United States paid 10,000,000 dollars on the ratification of the treaty, and is paying 250,000 dollars yearly, beginning after nine years. The treaty was ratified on February 23, 1904, and in July, 1904, the provisional delimitation of the boundaries of the United States territory on the Isthmus was signed. According to this agreement the city of Panama is, for all practical purposes, left without a seaport for foreign commerce, as the anchorage of vessels at Flamenco Island and the wharves at Balboa, both lie within the territory of the zone. Moreover, a similar port was opened on the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, called Cristobal.

Governor of Canal Zone.—Colonel Jay J. Morrow (U.S. Army). Appointed March 28, 1921.

The area of the Canal zone within the limits of 5 miles on either side of the centre line of the canal, including land and water, but not including the area within the 3-mile limit from the Atlantic and Pacific ends, is 441.4 square miles made up of : Land area, 332.35 square miles ; Gatun Lake, 106.5 square miles ; Miraflores Lake, 1.9 square miles ; and the area of the channels from the coast to Gatun and Miraflores Locks, 0.85 square mile. Including all the waters of Gatun Lake, over which and its shores to the elevation of 100 ft. above the sea level the Panama Canal has absolute control, the total area of the Canal Zone is 502.5 square miles, plus the territory between the 85 and 100 foot contours, the area of which has not been computed. The area of Gatun Lake, when its surface is at its normal elevation of 85 feet above sea level, is 164 square miles. The civil population of the Canal Zone on June 30, 1922, was 23,671, of whom 6,903 were Americans. Of this population, 1,849 American men, and 269 American women, and 4,595 men and 78 women of other nationalities (chiefly British West Indian negroes) were employed by The Panama Canal and Railroad. There are in the Canal Zone 2,359 American women and 2,481 American children, and 3,883 women and 6,908 children of other nationalities. The Zone has been depopulated of landowners in order to make it a military reservation, and therefore no private individuals or traders are permitted to acquire land.

The Canal has a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea. It is 43.84 nautical miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is about 4 miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about 4½ miles ; hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore is approximately 35½ miles. The channel ranges in width from 300 to 1,000 feet. The average bottom width of the channel in this project is 649 feet, and the minimum width is 300 feet. The Canal has a minimum depth of 41 feet. The average time of passage through the Canal is from 7 to 8 hours. The record passage is 4 hours 10 minutes. The maximum traffic capacity of the Canal is estimated at 36 ships per day.

The Gatun dam along the crest is 8,000 feet long, including the spillway, or about 1½ miles, and 2,100 feet wide at its greatest width. The crest of the dam is at an elevation of 105 feet above sea level, or 20 feet above the normal level of Gatun Lake, and 100 feet wide. The width of the dam at the

normal water level of the lake, *i.e.*, 85 feet above sea level, is about 388 feet. The length of the cut through the Continental divide (Culebra, now Gaillard Cut), is 6.97 nautical miles. The minimum bottom width of the cut is 300 feet. The bottom is 40 feet above sea level, giving a normal depth of 45 feet.

The appropriations for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Canal to June 30, 1922, totalled 452,157,414.25 dollars, and the revenues from tolls and other sources since it was opened to navigation have totalled 58,117,185.94 dollars. The current expenses of operation and maintenance during the fiscal year 1922 were 7,919,017.63 dollars, and the gross revenue was 11,708,851.48 dollars.

The Canal was informally opened to commerce by the passage of the 9,000 ton steamer *Ancon* on August 15th, 1914, with specially invited guests. The journey was made without mishap in ten hours. The Canal has been in use since, except that owing to landslides in the Gaillard Cut traffic was interrupted for various short periods in 1915, and from September 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916, the channel was entirely blocked. Since April 15, 1916, traffic has moved with only slight delays, save only that in the latter part of August, 1916, Cucaracha slide became active, causing a suspension for six days, and Culebra slide caused a stoppage on January 10 and 11, 1917. Since that time the channel has been maintained at full depth, and there has been no interruption of traffic.

The President of the United States proclaimed the official and formal opening of the Canal on June 12, 1920.

Particulars of the traffic through the Canal are given as follows:—

Fiscal year ending June 30	Northbound (Pacific to Atlantic)		Southbound (Atlantic to Pacific)		Total		Tolls levied
	Vessels ²	Cargo, tons	Vessels	Cargo, tons	Vessels	Cargo, tons	
1915 ¹	553	2,817,461	522	2,070,993	1,075	4,888,454	4,343,383
1916	362	1,725,095	306	1,369,019	758	3,094,114	2,399,830
1917	929	4,129,303	874	2,929,260	1,803	7,058,563	5,631,781
1918	1,154	4,892,731	915	2,639,300	2,069	7,532,031	6,264,765
1919	1,167	4,176,367	857	2,740,254	2,024	6,916,621	6,156,118
1920	1,298	5,281,983	1,180	4,097,516	2,478	9,374,499	8,493,082
1921	1,421	5,707,136	1,471	5,692,078	2,892	11,399,214	11,261,919
1922	1,227	5,388,976	1,509	5,495,934	2,736	10,884,910	11,197,832

¹ 10½ months only, from August 15 to June 30.

² *i.e.* ocean-going vessels, excluding Canal vessels and launches.

Of the total number of commercial ships that passed through the Canal during the year ended June 30, 1922, 1,095 were American, 935 British, 113 Norwegian, 189 Japanese, 53 Chilean, 60 Peruvian, 51 French, 9 Spanish, 53 Danish, 66 Dutch, 35 Swedish, 20 Italian, and 57 German.

The (Hay-Pauncefote) treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed November 19, and ratified by the United States Senate December 16, 1901, provides for the use of the Canal on equal terms by vessels of all nations. On August 24, 1912, the United States Congress passed the Panama Canal Act whereby privileges were given to certain classes of American shipping using the canal. The British Government lodged a protest against some of the provisions which it regarded as involving violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. After much discussion and many suggestions, President Wilson, on March 5, 1914, requested Congress to repeal that provision of the Act which discriminates between American and

other vessels, holding that the exemption was 'in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the Canal concluded on November 19, 1901.' The repealing Bill was signed on June 15, 1914.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF PANAMA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires.—Señor Don Carlos R. Zachrisson.

Attaché.—Señor Don Enrique Stagg

Consul-General.—J. B. Chevalier (January, 1919).

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PANAMA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. Appointed March, 1919.

Consul for the Republic.—Constantine Graham.

Vice-Consul at Panama.—W. Ewing.

There are also Vice-Consuls at Colón, and one at Bocas del Toro, and a Consular Agent at David.

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by an interregnum, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital, Asuncion, elected Don Mariano Roque Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio López joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new Constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio López sole President; he was continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano López, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power. President López, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June, 1865. After a struggle of five years, in which Paraguay lost probably 500,000 men, López was defeated and killed at the battle of Cerro Corá, March 1, 1870.

A new Constitution was proclaimed on November 25, 1870, whereby the legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of four years, with five ministers. There is also a non-active Vice-President, who is at the same time President of the Senate. The Senate and

Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. The new electoral law of November 30, 1916, provides for 20 Senators and 40 Deputies. The Senators and Deputies receive each 3,000 dollars per month.

Provisional President of the Republic.—Dr. Eusebio Ayala. (Assumed office on October 29, 1921, on the resignation of Senor Gondra.)

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior; of Finance; of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction; of War and Marine; and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives a salary of 20,000 dollars per month, and each of the ministers 10,000 dollars. The total administrative expenses are estimated (year ending August 15, 1922) at 1,071,882 dollars gold and 105,189,819 dollars currency (together about 768,006*l.*). The apparent large decrease of expenditure compared with that estimated for the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, is due solely to the great depreciation of the paper currency.

The country is divided into 2 sections: the 'Oriental,' east of Paraguay river, and the 'Occidental,' west of the same river. The Oriental section is divided into 12 departments, subdivided into 93 'partidos'; the Occidental section is divided into 3 'comandancias militares.'

The 12 departments are: Concepción, San Pedro, Caraguatay, Villarrica, Yhú, Carzapá, Encarnación, San Ignacio, Quiyindy, Villeta, Paraguari and Pilar. The capital, Asunción, formed a district subdivided into 'secciones policiales.' The civil authority is exercised by a *jefe político* in each of the latter, who is subject to the control of Government *delegados*, or *comisionados*, 12 in number, among whom are included the military commanders of the five military zones.

Area and Population.

The approximate area of Paraguay proper, which is situated between the rivers Paraguay and Alto Paraná, is estimated at 196,200 square kilometres, or 75,673 square miles. An area officially stated to be 100,000 square miles in extent, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo, known as the Chaco, is claimed by Paraguay, whose rights, however, are disputed by Bolivia. In 1917 the total population was estimated at 1,000,000, not including the Chaco Indians, roughly estimated at 50,000, but these figures are probably too high. The population of Paraguay proper consists of people of Guaraní Indian, European (chiefly Spanish) and Negro blood, the Guaraní largely predominating. Of foreigners in Paraguay, in 1916, there were probably upwards of 60,000, including 25,000 to 30,000 Argentines, 10,000 to 15,000 Italians, 1,400 Brazilians, 7,000 Spanish, 3,000 German, 800 to 1,000 French, 1,000 Uruguayans, 400 English. On September 30, 1920, the population of the capital, Asunción (founded 1537), was estimated to be 99,836: other towns are Villarrica, 26,000; Concepción, 15,000; Encarnación, 12,500; San Pedro, 8,700; Luque, 15,000; Carapeguá, 15,000; Paraguari, 10,000; Villa del Pilar, 10,000. These figures include the surrounding districts in each case, and the figures are estimated.

In 1913 the immigrants assisted by Government numbered 1,512; in 1918, 270; in 1919, 349; in 1920, 330; in 1921, 576. A census taken in August, 1921, of the 27 National Colonies in the Republic gives them a total population of 13,808 (7,755 males). Very little land is now national

property, most of it having been transferred to private ownership, much of it in very large tracts. The receipts from the sale of Government land amounted to 374,830 pesos in 1920, and 499,405 pesos in 1921.

In 1916 the number of marriages was 2,526; of births, 29,381 (13,256 legitimate, and 16,125 illegitimate); of deaths, 8,273.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. Asuncion, Suffragan to Buenos Aires, is the only Paraguayan Episcopal See. The law of civil marriage came into force on August 1, 1899. Roman Catholic and other religious marriage ceremonies are allowed, but the civil ceremony alone gives validity to a marriage.

Education is free and nominally compulsory, but schools are not everywhere available. In 1919 there were 1,268 government primary schools with 78,399 pupils (44,137 boys and 34,262 girls). The teachers numbered 1,808 (653 men and 1,155 women). There were also 74 private schools, with 4,021 pupils (2,173 boys and 1,848 girls). There are National Colleges (*i.e.*, high schools) at Asuncion, Villarrica, and Pilar. The aggregate number of students is 740 and of teachers 46. There is also a University which grants degrees in law, medicine, and social sciences, and certificates to notaries public and practitioners in pharmacy and obstetrics. Number of students in 1919, 247; of professors, 34. There are also 6 normal schools (Asuncion, Villarrica, Concepcion, Encarnacion, Barrero Grande, and San Juan Bautista), with 27 male and 195 female students. Besides contributions from general taxes, there is a special Government fund for education consisting of a proportion of the proceeds of land sales, customs dues, &c. A national library, the national archives, and a natural history museum and botanic zoological garden are under the care of the department of Public Instruction.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, two courts of appeal (one for civil causes and another for commercial and criminal causes), a court of jurymen, 10 judges of First Instance, and (at the capital) 3 police magistrates. The functions of magistrates are exercised in the provinces by upwards of 100 *jueces de paz* (all laymen), who are at the same time registrars of births, deaths, and marriages.

Finance.

The revenue is derived from import and export duties, inland revenue, transit dues, post and telegraph and other dues. The estimated revenue and expenditure for six years are given as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1917-18 ¹	523,311	577,182	1920-21 ²	675,690	768,006
1919 ¹	1,105,911	1,071,332	1921-22	1,140,542	1,266,274
1920 ¹	1,069,530	1,082,846	1922-23	707,632	601,317

¹ The budget for the year ending June 30, 1918, remained in force until December 31, 1918.

² Estimated.

On December 31, 1921, the outstanding external debt amounted to 1,259,253*l.*, and the acknowledged internal debt to 439,067*l.* (not including

the paper currency, viz., 176,756,060 dollars, in circulation on September 15, 1922). The war debt to the Argentine and Brazil (the portion due to Uruguay was condoned) is not included in Government accounts. It may be said to exist only as a political weapon in the hands of those countries, and is by some considered an effective guarantee of the independence of Paraguay.

Defence.

The small army of Paraguay is drilled and trained and armed on the German model. Total about 100 officers and 2,500 men, distributed at 5 centres. In the event of war the National Guard is called to the colours. Service is compulsory in the ranks for 2 years, but the law is not enforced. The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military zones.

The navy consists at present of a flotilla of 3 small converted merchant vessels armed with modern guns. The largest is about 200 tons gross register (three larger vessels having been sold).

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the Republic, which is officially given at 111,250,000 acres, 57,231,250 acres are utilised in various ways, and 54,018,750 acres are unexploited land. The utilised land comprises 30,000,000 acres of grazing land, 7,031,250 acres of yerbales land, and 20,000,000 acres of timber land. In 1921 rural property holdings numbered 38,348, and extended to 81,917,345 acres.

The soil of Paraguay is productive and the climatic conditions favourable to the cultivation of many sub-tropical products. But in its present condition much of the country is admirably suited to pastoral purposes. Excellent grazing land is abundant in Paraguay proper and in the Chaco region. The cattle census of 1915 showed that there were in the Republic 5,249,043 cattle, 600,000 sheep, 478,000 horses, 17,000 mules, 18,000 asses, 61,000 pigs, and 87,000 goats. The meat packing and curing industry is encouraged by Government; hides, jerked beef, and other animal products are exported. *Yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, which is a natural product of the virgin forests, is one of the chief articles of export. The total export of *yerba* in 1921 was 4,596,268 kilos. Tobacco is also one of the principal products. The normal output is about 220,000 cwt., of which about 60 per cent. was (before the war) exported to Europe, chiefly to Germany. In 1921, 7,159,455 kilos were exported. Paraguay also produces quebracho extract; in 1920 the quantity exported amounted to 29,356 tons. Fruit-growing, especially oranges, is general; 176,322,700 oranges were exported in 1921. The export of petit grain oil, the essential oil made from the leaves of the sour orange, amounted in 1921 to 57,541 kilos. The total area devoted to sugar cultivation (largely for the manufacture of spirit) is about 11,120 acres; estimated sugar production in 1920, 5,230 tons; 1921, 2,579 tons. There are 7 sugar refineries in Paraguay, the most important of which is at Tebicuari. The output in 1921 of industrial and rectified spirit was 366,409 litres, and of rum 424,312 litres. Roots (chiefly mandioca, sweet potatoes, and ground-nuts), maize, beans, rice, &c. are grown for local consumption, but agriculture is primitive. The cultivation of cotton is encouraged by the authorities, but has not yet assumed commercial importance for want of labour. The timber industry is also of great importance.

Iron, manganese, copper, and other minerals are encountered in abundance. The Ibicui iron mines were worked as early as 1863. The Quiriú

and Ibicuí manganese mines contain ore deposits estimated at 60,000,000 tons. Copper has also been found at San Miguel and Quiquió.

Commerce.

The following is the value of the imports and exports (5 dollars = £1) :—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	930,305 ¹	1,021,240 ¹	2,210,324 ²	3,167,194 ²	2,623,701 ²	1,671,784
Exports . . .	961,492	1,300,040	1,234,264	3,588,291	3,037,116	1,863,344

¹ The comparison between the import values with the export values is apt to be misleading, since these figures represent the *conventional values* only (assigned by the customs tariff as the basis on which duties are collected) and not the ascertained value of the goods.

² The actual, or ascertained, value.

Import duties (estimated) in 1917-18, 235,657*l.*, in 1919, 444,500*l.*, in 1921-22, 213,700*l.* The export duties were estimated in 1917-18, at 179,390*l.*, in 1919 at 163,000*l.*, in 1921-22, 123,600*l.*

The chief exports in 1921 were hides (190,893), yerba (4,600 tons), oranges (14,693,500 dozens), tobacco (7,160 tons), timber, canned and preserved beef, cattle, petit grain oil, and quebracho extract (29,356 tons). Of the imports in 1921, the most important were foodstuffs, 335,131*l.*; hardware, 359,074*l.*; and textiles, 772,780*l.* Of the total exports in 1921, goods to the value of 1,308,067*l.* went to Argentina, whence the bulk is re-exported. The imports from Great Britain (chiefly consisting of textiles and hardware) amounted in 1921 to 349,784*l.*, or only 21 per cent. of the total. The exports from Paraguay to the United Kingdom were valued at 2,266*l.* The 'most favoured nation treaty' of 1884 between Great Britain and Paraguay is in force. A free trade treaty was signed in 1916 between Paraguay and Argentina, but has not yet been ratified.

The trade between Paraguay and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Paraguay to U.K. .	320	1,250	2,413	9,952	3,679
Exports to Paraguay from U.K. .	245,919	294,882	169,350	69,958	100,068

Communications.

In 1921, 3,012 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 309,813 tons, entered at the port of Asuncion, and 3,085 with a tonnage of 305,608 cleared. These figures include sailing vessels. The principal company engaged in the river service is the Argentine Navigation Company, Ltd., the controlling interest in which is British.

There is a railway (the Paraguay Central Railway) from Asuncion to Encarnacion, on the Rio Alto Paraná. This railway has a total main track length of 274 miles, with 26 miles of side-track. The change of gauge from 5½ ft. to the standard 4 ft. 8½ ins., was effected in 1910 and a through train service without break of bulk from Asuncion to Buenos Aires was opened in 1911. Opposite Encarnacion is Posadas, to which an Argentine line is extended, and the two lines are connected by a train ferry (opened October 10, 1913). El Ferrocarril del Norte, owned by a Paraguayan

company, runs from Concepcion as far as Horqueta, a distance of 43 kilometers (26 miles). This road is projected to run as far as Pedro Juan Caballero on the Brazilian border. The Azucarera Paraguaya, in the Department of Ibytymi, has 13 kilometers (8 miles) of its line open to the public. It is owned by Paraguayan capital. The country roads are in general mere bullock tracks, and transport is difficult and costly.

There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway. The national telegraph (915 miles of line and 1,440 miles of wire) connects Asuncion with Corrientes and Posadas in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world; there are altogether 1,436 miles of telegraph line and 61 telegraph offices in 1919. Number of messages in 1918, transmitted, 127,892; received, 100,378. The telephone at Asuncion was destroyed by fire in 1913. Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Asuncion, Encarnacion, Concepcion, and Paraguari. They are said to have a radius of 500 kilom. by day and 1,000 kilom. by night. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881; in 1917 the number of post offices was 385. In 1919 the total number of pieces of mail matter handled was 5,028,896.

Money and Credit.

The principal banks in Paraguay are the Bank of the Republic, opened in June, 1908 (capital, 4,000,000 dollars gold); London and River Plate Bank, opened early in 1920; the Mercantile Bank, established 1891, with a capital of 25,000,000 dollars paper; the Banco de España y Paraguay, with a capital of 5,300,000 dollars paper; the Banco Constructor, with a capital of 2,000,000 dollars paper; and the Agricultural Bank, established 1887, with a capital of 35,664,468 currency dollars advanced by Government. The total currency in circulation on September 15, 1922, was 176,756,060 dollars. The total gold credit, chiefly in Buenos Aires banks, was 2,830,555 dollars.

There is no gold and silver current, and paper is the only circulating medium with the exception of nickel coins to the value of 2,983,500 dollars currency. The average rate of exchange in 1921 was 181.45 dollars paper to 17. The exchange is subject to fluctuation and transactions are frequently made in Argentine gold or paper dollars. On January 20, 1916, a law was passed establishing an Office of Exchange or Conversion. For the purpose of buying gold currency the office had placed at its disposal (1) 10,000,000 pesos paper currency, (2) the amounts received from the sale of gold currency, and (3) the available funds in hand at the Agricultural Bank. A new paper currency was issued in 1922 in denominations of 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 pesos.

Weights and Measures.

The metric system was officially adopted on January 1, 1901, and is now in general use, but the old local units are still used in certain cases. (For these, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1922, p. 1186).

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Don Cecilio Bacz, May, 1920).

Consul-General in Great Britain.—Alfred James. Appointed November 20, 1897.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Liverpool, Bradford, and Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARAGUAY.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir B. F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (residing at Buenos Aires).

Consul at Asuncion (Local rank of Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires in absence of Minister).—F. W. Paris.

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PERSIA.

(IRÂN.)

Reigning Shah.

Sultan Ahmad Shah, born January 20, 1898 (27th Shaban 1315), succeeded his father, Muhammad Ali Shah (who abdicated) July 16, 1909, under regency of Ali Riza Khan, Azud ul Mulk, chief of the Kajar tribe. Azud ul Mulk, the Regent, died September 22, 1910, and on the 25th of the same month the National Council elected Abul Kasim Khan, Nasir-ul-Mulk,

who was then in Europe, as his successor. The Regent arrived in Teheran on February 8, 1911, and definitely assumed his functions by taking the oath before the National Council on March 4. The coronation of the Shah took place on July 21, 1914.

Brothers of the Shah.—I. Itezad es Saltaneh. II. Muhammad Hasan Mirza, Valiahd (heir apparent), born February 19, 1899 (9th Shaban 1316). III. Muhammad Mehdi Mirza. IV. Mahmud Mirza.

Uncles of the Shah.—I. Abu'l Fath Mirza, Salar ed Dowleh, born 1881. II. Abu'l Fazl Mirza, Azud es-Sultan, born 1883. III. Husein Kuli Mirza, Nusrat-es-Sultaneh, G.C.V.O., born 1894. IV. Nâsr-ed-dîn Mirza, born 1896.

The Royal Family is very numerous: there are some thousands of princes and princesses.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shâhinshâh' (a corruption of Shâhân Shâh), or King of Kings—was until 1906 absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia were able to amass a large private fortune.

The present sovereign of Persia is the seventh of the dynasty of the Kajârs, which took possession of the crown upon the overthrow of the Zand dynasty. The date of accession of each of the sovereigns of the dynasty was as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Agha Muhammad . . . 1779-1794 | 5. Muzaffar-ed-dîn, son of Nasir-u-dîn . . . 1896-1907 |
| 2. Fath Ali, nephew of Agha Muhammad . . . 1797-1834 | 6. Muhammad Ali, son of Muzaffar-ed-dîn . . . 1907-1909 |
| 3. Muhammad, grandson of Fath Ali . . . 1835-1848 | 7. Sultan Ahmad, son of Muhammad Ali . . . July 16, 1909 |
| 4. Nasir-u-dîn, son of Muhammad . . . 1848-1896 | |

According to the Constitution the Shah must belong to the Shi'a faith and his successor must be his eldest son, or next male heir in succession, whose mother was a Kajâr princess.

Constitution and Government.

The form of government in Persia up to the year 1906 was, in its most important features, similar to that of Turkey. The Shâh, within the limitations imposed by the Moslem religion, was an absolute ruler, but had to reckon with the power of the leading doctors of law (*Mujtahid*), who resided at Najaf and Kerbela in Mesopotamia. Unlike the Sultan of Turkey he had no religious standing. In 1905, the Persian people demanded representative institutions, and in January, 1906, the Shâh gave his consent to the establishment of a National Assembly, or 'Majlis,' which sat from October, 1906, to June, 1908, and drew up a 'Constitution' which received the Shah's approval on December 30, 1906. The 'Majlis' has had Sessions in 1909 and 1915 and was re-opened on June 22, 1921, by the present Shah. The government of the country is in the hands of the Cabinet, which was formed on February 15, 1923, as follows:—

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.—Mustanfi-ul-Mumalik.

Minister of War.—The Sardar Sepah (Riza Khan).

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Zuka-ul-Mulk.

Minister of Education.—Mohtasham-es-Saltaneh.

Minister of Finance.—Nasir-ul-Mulk.

Minister of Justice.—Mumtuz-ul-Mulk.

The country is divided into thirty-three provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who are directly responsible to the central Government, and can as a rule nominate the lieutenant-governors of the districts comprised in their own governments. Some of the governments are very small, and do not bear subdivision into districts, &c.; others are very large, and comprise several provinces. Governors-general and governors are generally called Hâkim, the former also often have the title of Wâli. Every town has a mayor or chief magistrate called Kalântar, or Darogha, or Begler-begi. Each quarter of a town or parish, and every village, has a chief who is called Katkhuda. These officers, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue, are generally appointed by the governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens. Most of the governors have a vizîr or a pîshkâr, a man of experience, to whom are entrusted the details of the government. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Ilkhânî, Ilbegî, Wâli, Sirdâr, Sheikh; they are responsible for the collection of the revenues to the governors of the province in which their tribes reside.

A law of May, 1907, provides for the election of rural and town councils. In these elections practically all subjects have a right to vote, and it was intended that the councils should be in direct communication with the Majlis.

Area and Population.

Persia, which has an area of about 628,000 square miles, lies between 25° and 40° north latitude and between 44° and 63°30' east longitude. A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, fifteen inhabitants to the square mile.

The population is estimated at between 8 and 10 millions, but all figures are largely conjectural. It is estimated that the country contains some three million nomads. Of these, 260,000 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Baluchis and Gipsies, 234,000 Lurs. These figures, however, are merely round numbers, and estimates vary.

The number of Europeans residing in Persia does not exceed 1,200. There are about 600 British subjects resident in Persia (exclusive of British Indians).

The principal cities of Persia are:—Teheran, with over 220,000 inhabitants; Tabriz, with 200,000; Isfahan with 80,000; Meshed and Kerman, with 70,000 to 80,000 each; Yezd, with 45,000; Barfurush, Kermanshah, and Shiraz, with 50,000 each; Hamadan, Kazvin, Kum, Kashan, Resht, each with 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants.

Religion.

Of the population about 8½ millions are Moslems of the Shî'a sect, and of that branch of it known as the *Ithnâ-'Ashariyya*, who recognise twelve Imâms or spiritual successors of the Prophet Mahomet; 850,000 are of the Sunnî sect; 10,000 are Parsîs (Gabrs), 40,000 Jews, 50,000 Armenians, and 30,000 Nestorians.

The Moslems of the sect called Shî'a differ to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the Moslems of the Turkish Empire, who are called Sunnî. The Persian priesthood (ulemâ) is very powerful. Any person capable of reading the Koran and interpreting its laws may act as a priest (mullâ). As soon as such a priest becomes known for his just interpretation of the divine law, and for his knowledge of the traditions and articles of faith, usually gained by many years of study at

Najaf and Kerbela, he is called a mujtahid, or doctor of law. There are many mujtahids in Persia, sometimes several in one town; there are, however, only four or five whose decisions are accepted as final. The highest authority, the chief priest of all, is the leading mujtahid, who resides at Najaf or Kerbela, near Baghdad, and some consider him the vicegerent of the Prophet, the representative of the Imâm. The Shah and the Government have no voice in the matter of appointing the mujtahids, but the Sheikh-ul-Islâm, chief judge, and the Imâm-i-Jama, chief of the great mosque (Masjid-i-Jama) of a city, are appointed by Government. Under the Imâm-i-Jama are the pish namâz or khatib (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutba, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin (crier for prayers), and sometimes the mutavali (guardian of the mosque); this latter, as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest. All mosques and shrines have some endowments (wakf), and out of the proceeds of these are provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them. The shrines of some favourite saints are so richly endowed as to be able to keep an immense staff of priests, servants, and hangers-on.

The Gregorian National Armenians form two dioceses, each under a bishop. One bishop resides at Tabriz, the other at Isfahan. There are also a few thousand Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia who have a bishop of their own rite at Isfahan, the bishop of the Latin rite residing at Urumia. There is a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and Parsis in cities where Europeans reside; in other places, however, they occasionally suffer oppression from Moslems belonging to the lower classes.

Instruction.

In recent years many schools of various degrees, entirely on European lines, have been established; the Ministry of Education has undergone radical reforms; and female education has been greatly advanced. There are probably some 50 schools in Persia with an aggregate of 4,000 pupils of both sexes.

There are many colleges (medresseh), supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, and many schools for children, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A polytechnic school with a number of European professors, opened in Teheran in 1849, has done much towards introducing the knowledge of Western languages and science into Persia. There are also military colleges at Teheran and Tabriz. At Teheran there is a French school supported by the Alliance Française. But the bulk of the population are taught only to read the Korân. A 'political college,' Medressch i Siasi, with about 50 pupils, was opened in 1900, and prepares candidates for service in the Foreign Office, which pays 133,000 krans per annum for its maintenance. Some 40 new schools have been opened at the cost of all who draw pay from the Government, regardless of class, who have to pay 1 per cent. on their emoluments for the upkeep of these schools. Medical schools have also been started under the supervision of French doctors.

Justice.

The Minister of Justice, assisted by an Advisory Council, composed of a legal adviser, the Attorney General, Chief of the High Court of Appeal, and three of the chief directors of the Ministry of Justice, endeavours to supervise the organisation and the proper function of justice in Persia. The

'Jurisconsult' of the Ministry of Justice is a Frenchman, who has now also been made the Chief of the "Ecole des Droits."

There are in every town of Persia police magistrates, and in big towns tribunals which deal with cases coming within the sphere of public and criminal laws. There are also courts of appeal in big towns and a High Court of Appeal in Teheran which is similar to the *Cour de Cassation* in France.

Finance.

The revenue for 1911-12 amounted to 2,042,850*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,608,600*l.* In 1912-13 the revenue amounted to 1,055,792*l.*, and in 1913-14 to 1,480,778*l.* These are the latest available figures.

More than half of the revenue consists of payments in cash or kind raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors (*mumayiz*) appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes.

Approximate gross Customs receipts for three years (£1=28 Krans in 1918-19; £1=25 Krans in 1919-20; and £1=34 Krans in 1920-21):—

	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Northern Zone:—	£	£	£
Azerbaijan (Tabriz)	27,071	28,428	25,000
Astara	8,270	28,328	4,308
Gilan (Enzeli)	57,120	288,364	252
Meshed-i-sar	4,130	13,940	3,852
Bandar Guez	11,031	10,732	4,309
Khorassan and Sistan	82,740	158,468	169,986
Kermanshah	148,085	356,608	431,981
Southern Zone:—			
Bushire	281,600	225,728	366,123
Bandar Abbas	143,510	119,060	165,760
Mohammamah	298,246	204,588	215,392
Teheran	12,337	3,704	12,262
Total	1,074,140	1,438,008	1,398,725

In December, 1922 the recognised foreign debts of Persia were:—

Loans	Original Amount	Outstanding
1. Indian 5 per cent. loan (£)	314,281 16 4	138,744 17 10
2. Imperial Bank of Persia (£)	1,250,000 0 0	1,199,112 9 1
3. British Advances 1912-14 (£)	490,000 0 0	490,000 0 0
4. Ditto, 1915-17 (£)	817,000 0 0	410,000 0 0
5. Ditto (Krans)	1,000,000	1,000,000
6. Ditto, 1918-20 (Krans)	92,500,000	92,500,000

By the Treaty of March 21, 1921, between Soviet Russia and Persia, all Loans and Advances made by the former to the latter were cancelled. This arrangement included half of the advance 4 although it was the British Government who paid the entire amount here.

The instalments of 1 and 2 are fully paid up, as are the *interests* (only) on 3. No arrangements have so far been made for the repayment of 4, 5, and 6.

Defence.

Prior to the Russian Revolution there was at the capital the 'Cossack Brigade,' of 8 squadrons, 1 infantry battalion, and a battery of 6 (Krupp) guns. The men are Persians, organised and trained by Russian officers. In 1912, Russia obtained the formal consent of the Persian Government to the formation of a similar Cossack Brigade at Tabriz under Russian officers; the consent of the Persian Government was conditional on the withdrawal of Russian troops from Azerbaijan. The 'Cossack Brigade' was in the hands of Russia until the Bolsheviks came into power. The two brigades were in 1919 formed as the Cossack Division and consisted of 56 Russian officers, 202 Persian officers and 7856 Persian rank and file. The chief expense of maintaining the Division was borne by Britain, the balance of rather more than one-third being paid by Persia. In October, 1920, the Russian officers of the Cossack Division were dismissed, and British officers were being chosen to replace them.

At the end of 1920 there were two brigades of South Persia Rifles (47 British officers, 190 Persian officers, 256 British and Indian non-commissioned officers, and 5400 Persian rank and file), with headquarters at Shiraz and Kerman respectively, also a regiment at Bandar Abbas. This force, in which was incorporated a part of the Swedish gendarmerie, was recruited locally and officered and trained by British officers, and forms the only efficient Persian force in Southern Persia.

The Anglo-Persian Agreement of August 9th, 1919, provided for the formation of a uniform Military Force under the command of British officers. This agreement not having been ratified, it lapsed in 1921, and all British officers and men were withdrawn. The South Persia Rifles, which were in effect a British organisation, therefore, ceased to exist. No systematic organisation of the Persian forces has since taken place.

The navy is quite unimportant. The two boats of which it consists are normally used for Customs purposes.

Production and Industry.

Besides wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, drugs, wool, cotton, &c., Persia produces much silk. The opium industry, as well as the production of gums, chiefly tragacanth, are increasing. The wool of Khurasan is famous. Persian carpets, of which there are many kinds, are all made by hand. The principal centres of the industry are Tabriz, Hamadan, Sultanabad, and Kerman.

The mineral deposits of Persia are considerable but undeveloped. They include iron, coal, copper, lead, manganese, marble, borax, nickel, and cobalt. Oil is being developed with much success by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company near Ahwaz in the Karun Valley, and borings are being made in the country behind Bushire. Elsewhere in Persia, and in the island of Kishm, there are rich indications of oil. The turquoise mines of Nishapur are worked in a most primitive fashion but with profit, as also are the iron ochre and rock salt in the Persian Gulf.

Commerce.

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teheran, Hamadan, and Isfahan; the principal ports, Bandar Abbas, Mohammera, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf, and Astara, Enzeli, Mushed-i-sar, and Bandar Gaz on the Caspian. On March 21, 1899, the Government abolished the farm system in

Azerbaijan and Kermanshah, and one year later in all other provinces, establishing at the same time a uniform duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports and exports.

According to the statistics published by the Minister of Finance the values of the imports and exports for the six years were as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1915-16	7,735,000	6,285,577	1918-19	17,010,240	9,531,030
1916-17	14,552,100	12,761,000	1919-20	25,191,704	14,712,692
1917-18	15,602,200	11,290,500	1920-21	14,183,842	10,917,023

The following table shows the distribution of trade in 1920-21 according to categories :—

	Imports		Exports	
	Weight (batman)	Value (krans)	Weight (batman)	Value (krans)
Live animals	—	12,561,426	—	506,539
Food stuffs	24,521,517	207,718,882	9,927,050	20,652,183
Raw materials	10,366,480	31,085,789	459,759,819	286,255,050
Manufactured articles	9,201,819	225,580,931	1,285,981	60,804,932
Precious metals	—	5,404,605	—	2,980,075
Total	—	482,351,633	—	371,198,779

The following table shows (if thousands of Krans : 34 Krans = 1L. in 1920-21 and 25 Krans = 1L. in 1919-20) the values of the chief imports into, and exports from, Persia :—

Imports	1919-20	1920-21	Exports	1919-20	1920-21
	1000* Krans	1000 Krans		1000 Krans	1000 Krans
Cotton tissues.	219,273	115,974	Fruits	29,939	14,655
Sugar	119,121	146,824	Carpets of wool	29,709	49,966
Tea	35,949	25,282	Cotton	4,571	2,343
Gold and silver bars	124	15	Fish, fresh and preserved	637	436
Do. coin	23,331	5,251	Rice	11,622	367
Petroleum	11,739	3,878	Gold and silver coins	5,177	2,978
Yarn	18,257	11,521	Gums	8,889	7,477
Flour	4,772	5,193	Opium	24,166	22,178
Tissues of pure wool	4,035	7,650	Wool	1,408	2,573
Indigo and kermes	3,370	3,708	Cocoons	1,226	10
Haberdashery	10,051	6,766	Skins, raw and prepared	7,227	5,012
Rice	6,824	13,058	Animals	659	507
Spices	5,840	2,696	Silk stuff	1,954	1,868
Wool	396	257	Cotton tissues.	30,826	3,500
Animals	18,860	12,561	Wheat, barley and other cereals	5,451	865
Tissues of silk mixed with cotton	2,603	3,982	Drugs	2,553	3,219
Tin, zinc and lead in bars and sheets	3,719	865	Tobacco, unmanufactured	4,184	3,726
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,747	934	Petroleum	180,778	233,557
Copper and nickel in bars and sheets	1,896	2,014			

In the years ending March 20, 1920 and 1921, the distribution of the trade of Persia was as follows:—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£
Afghanistan	330,450	147,830	98,128	25,640
Germany	5,780	15,800	—	5,150
Austria	2,864	2,200	—	—
Belgium	116	490,000	—	5,660
China	157,324	5,840	11,624	23,520
Egypt	1,465,300	930,600	5,032,612	4,458,900
United States	256,776	150,660	520,396	671,900
British Empire	17,943,114	10,762,570	3,264,168	3,136,430
France and Colonies	106,496	104,480	50,268	58,000
Italy	161,280	66,490	1,336	5,800
Netherlands and Colonies	34,620	308,380	—	346,530
Russia	3,398,028	591,270	3,018,904	253,380
Switzerland	8,964	8,550	—	22,000
Turkey	659,892	757,000	2,063,726	2,667,900
Muscat	23,848	2,300	3,804	5,400
Oman	190,972	113,200	871,336	190,000
Japan	242,952	91,900	248,800	46,630
Mesopotamia ¹	—	193,500	—	1,353,550

¹ Previously included under Turkey.

Of the total trade in the year ending March 20, 1921, the British Empire enjoyed 55 per cent.

Tonnage entered at Bushire, Lingah, Bandar Abbas, Mohammera, and several smaller ports was : in 1920-21, 2,255,445 tons, of which 2,011,431 tons were British. At Caspian Sea ports in 1920-21, 57,621 tons, all Russian.

Total trade between Persia and United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years:—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Persia to U.K.	212,775	1,683,193	3,745,305	6,540,141	8,124,238
Exports to Persia from U.K.	1,274,004	1,661,102	2,206,757	1,511,019	1,702,540

Banking and Credit.

The Shah in 1889 granted a concession to Baron Julius de Reuter for the formation of a State Bank of Persia, with head office at Teheran and branches in the chief cities. The bank was formed in the autumn of the same year, with the title "The Imperial Bank of Persia," and incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 2, 1889. The authorised capital is 4 millions sterling, which may be increased. The bank started with a capital of one million sterling, of which the greater part was remitted to Persia at the then reigning exchange of 32-34. In consequence of the great fall in silver and the rise in the exchange, to 50 or more, the capital was reduced in December, 1894, to 650,000*l*. The bank has the exclusive right of issuing bank-notes—not exceeding 800,000*l*. without the assent of the Persian Government. The issue of notes is on the basis of the silver krân. In virtue of one of the articles of the concession the cash reserve for the first two years was 50 per cent., and afterwards 33 per cent. There is also established at Teheran

the Russian 'Banque d'Escompte,' formerly 'Banque des Prêts de Perse' (which is connected with the Russian State Bank and floated the loans of 1900 and 1902 to Persia). This Bank, with all its Concessions, was in March, 1921, handed over to the Persian Government by the Soviet authorities.

Communications.

There are several trade routes in Persia:—The Western Trade Route, from Teheran to Baghdad, is the main Persian trade route, running from the railhead of Kuraitu (near Khanikin) by a lightly metalled road to Kermanshah and Hamadan. In the north there are six trade routes, viz., (1) Julfa to Tabriz, 86 miles; (2) Astara to Ardebil, 45 miles; (3) Enzeli to Teheran, 240 miles; (4) Enzeli to Hamadan, 280 miles; (5) Bandar Gaz to Shahrud, 90 miles; and (6) Askabad to Meshed, 90 miles. There are three central trade routes, viz., (1) Teheran to Qum, 90 miles; (2) Qum to Sultanabad; and (3) Qum to Kashan, 60 miles. In the South there are five trade routes, viz., (1) Karun Valley to Isfahan, 200 miles; (2) Bushire to Shiraz and Isfahan, 520 miles; (3) Bandar Abbas to Yazd, 300 miles; (4) Bandar Abbas to Kerman, 310 miles; and (5) Duzdab to Meshed, 500 miles.

A small railway from Teheran to Shah Abdul Azim (six miles) was opened in July, 1888, and is in the hands of a Belgian company, 'Société des chemins de fer et tramways de Perse.' A Russian company has also constructed a railway from Julfa (Perso-Russian frontier) to Tabriz (opened March 7, 1916) 85 miles long; and another from Pirebazar to Resht, 7 miles long. In southern Persia a military railroad, about 52 miles in length, has been constructed from Bushire to Borazjan, in the direction of Shiraz. The railroad from Quetta to Nushki, in India, has been extended to Duzdab. Total railway mileage, 350.

The river Karun at the head of the Persian Gulf has been opened to foreign navigation as far as Ahwaz. It is served by a fortnightly steamship service subsidised by the British Government.

Persia has a system of telegraphs consisting of 6,312 miles of line, with 10,754 miles of wire, and 131 stations.—(1) 1,706 miles of line with 5,318 miles of wire are worked by an English staff, and form the 'Indo-European Telegraph Department,' a British Government department, established in virtue of a number of conventions from 1863 to 1901 between the British and Persian Governments. The last convention was for the construction and working by the British Government of a three-wire line from Kashan to British Baluchistan via Yazd, Kerman, and Bam. Telegraphic communication with India was effected in May, 1904. (2) 457 miles of line with three wires, 1,371 miles of wire between Teheran and Julfa on the Russo-Persian frontier, are worked by the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Limited, according to its concession of 1868. (3) About 4,149 miles of single wire lines belong to the Persian Government, and are worked by a Persian staff.

The first regular postal service, established by an Austrian official in Persian employ, was opened January, 1877. There are 218 post offices. In 1902 the post office was joined to the Customs Department worked by Belgian officials. In August, 1909, posts and telegraphs were placed in charge of a Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who is a member of the Cabinet, but as to the number of letters, post cards, parcels, &c., conveyed, and telegrams transmitted, very few statistics are obtainable. During the year 1912-13, about 284,000 letters, post cards and newspapers, of which 4,000,000 were registered, were delivered in Persia, and there were 320,000 parcels delivered from Europe via Russia.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Persia has a silver monetary standard. The monetary unit is the kran, a silver coin weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent.; it was then fixed at 90, but occasionally coins with only $89\frac{1}{2}$ have been turned out from the Mint. In 1874 a kran had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to 1*l*.

The coins in circulation, with their values calculated at exchange 1*l*. = 50 kran, are:—

Copper.		Silver.	
<i>Pál</i>	0·12 <i>d</i> .	Ten <i>Sháhís</i> = $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Kran</i>	2·40 <i>d</i> .
<i>Sháhí</i> = 2 <i>Pál</i>	0·24 <i>d</i> .	One <i>Kran</i> = 20 <i>Sháhís</i>	4·80 <i>d</i> .
Four <i>Sháhís</i> = (1 <i>Abbásí</i>)	0·96 <i>d</i> .	Two <i>Kran</i>	9·60 <i>d</i> .
Five <i>Sháhís</i> = 10 <i>Pál</i> = $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Kran</i>	1·20 <i>d</i> .	Five <i>Kran</i>	2 <i>s</i> . 0·00 <i>d</i> .

Copper is out of circulation. In consequence of an excess of coinage by a former mint-master the copper money greatly depreciated in value since 1896 and was circulating at less than its price of copper, viz. 80 to 83 copper shahis (weighing about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.) to one silver kran ($4\frac{1}{2}$ *l*.). The Government then decided to introduce a nickel coinage instead; great quantities of five and ten centime pieces, of same size and weight as those current in Belgium, and of the nominal value of $\frac{1}{20}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ kran, were coined at Brussels and put into circulation in the autumn of 1900.

Gold coins are: $\frac{1}{4}$ *Toman*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Toman*, 1 *Toman*, 2, 5 and 10 *Tomans*, but they are not in circulation as current money, because of their ever-varying value in *Kran* (silver) and no coins of the higher values have been struck for some years. They are a commodity and are used for presents and hoarding. A *Toman* in silver is the equivalent of 10 *kran* (now worth 3*s*. 4*d*.), but a gold *Toman* has a value of 22 *Kran* (7*s*. 4*d*.).

Accounts are reckoned in *dinârs*, an imaginary coin, the ten-thousandth part of a toman of ten *kran*s. A *kran* therefore = 1,000 *dinârs*; one *sháhí* = 50 *dinârs*.

The unit of weight is the *miskâl* (71 grains), subdivided into 24 *nakhods* (2·96 grains) of 4 *gandum* (·74 grain) each. Sixteen *miskâls* make a *sir*, and 5 *sir* make an *abbâsí*. Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called *batman* or *man*. The *mans* most frequently in use are:—

<i>Man-i-Tabriz</i> = 8 <i>Abbâsí</i>	640 <i>Miskâls</i>	= 6·49 lb.
<i>Man-i-Noh Abbâsí</i> = 9 <i>Abbâsí</i>	720	" = 7·30 "
<i>Man-i-Kohneh</i> (the old man)	= 1,000	" = 10·14 "
<i>Man-i-Sháh</i> = 2 <i>Tabriz Mans</i>	= 1,280	" = 12·98 "
<i>Man-i-Rey</i> = 4 <i>Tabriz Mans</i>	= 2,560	" = 25·96 "
<i>Man-i-Bandar Abbâsí</i>	= 840	" = 8·52 "
<i>Man-i-Hâshemi</i> = 16 <i>Mans</i> of.	720	" = 116·80 "
Corn, straw, coal, &c., are sold by <i>Kharvâr</i> = 100 <i>Tabriz Mans</i>		= 649·142 "

The unit of measure is the *zar* or *gaz*; of this standard several are in use. The most common is the one of 40·95 inches; another, used in Azerbaijan, equals 44·09 inches. A *farsakh* theoretically = 6,000 *zar* of 40·95 inches = 3·87 miles. Some calculate the *farsakh* at 6,000 *zar* of 44·09 inches = 4·17 miles. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in South Persia and about 4 miles in the North.

The measure of surface is *jerib* = 1,000 to 1,066 square *zar* of 40·95 inches = 1,294 to 1,379 square yards.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Mirza Davood Khan, Miftah-es-Saltaneh, K.C.M.G. (appointed November, 1920).

Counsellor.—Prince Nader Mirza, Arasteh.

First Secretary.—Fathollah Khan Noury, Monazam-es-Saltaneh.

Second Secretaries.—Gholam Ali Khan Ardalani and Abdol Hossein Khan Ansari.

Third Secretary.—Ebrahim Khan Gharagozlu.

Attaché.—Mirza Abdol Hossein Khan Meftah.

Honorary Attachés.—Gholam Hossein Khan Sadri, Farid-es-Saltaneh, and Prince Anowshiravan Mirza Salour.

Consul-General.—Sir Harry S. Foster.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Percy I. Lorraine, Bart., C.M.G. Appointed October 1, 1921.

Acting Counsellor.—E. St. J. D. Mounson.

Secretaries.—R. H. Hadlow and M. H. Huxley.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. M. Saunders, D.S.O.

Acting Oriental Secretary.—G. T. Havard.

There are Consular representatives at Teheran, Tabriz (C.), Resht, Bushire (C. G.), Bandar Abbas, Meshed (C.-G.), Istahan (C.-G.), Sestan, Kerman, Mohammera, Shiraz, Kermanshah, Hamadan, Yezd, Ahwaz, Sultanabad.

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PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821; but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The Republic is politically divided into departments, and the departments into provinces. According to the Constitution of January 18, 1920, the legislative power is vested in a Senate (35 members) and a House of Representatives (110 members), and renewed totally every five years. The number of senators and deputies can only be altered by reform of the Constitution. An organic law designs the departmental and provincial electoral districts, and the number of senators and deputies which corresponds to each of them. Both senators and deputies are elected by a direct vote. Congress meets annually on July 28, and sits for 90 to 120 days. It may be summoned as often as necessary, but no extraordinary session may last more than 45 days.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, elected for 5 years and not re-eligible till after another 5 years. He receives 30,000 soles (3,000*l.*) a year and an amount for administration expenses, fixed by Congress each year. There are two Vice-Presidents, who take the place of the President only in case of his death or incapacity, and they are elected for 5 years. The Vice-Presidents receive no salary as such. The President and Vice-Presidents are elected by direct vote.

President.—Señor Augusto B. Leguía, who assumed the Presidency by means of a *coup d'état* on July 4, 1919. His position was afterwards confirmed and legalised by Congress, and the President took the oath on October 15, 1919, for the term 1919-24.

The President exercises his executive functions through a Cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The ministers are those of the Interior, War, Marine, Foreign Affairs, Justice, with Worship and Instruction, Finance and Public Works. Each minister receives 16,800 soles (1,680*l.*) a year. None of the President's acts has any value without the signature of a minister.

The departments are divided into provinces (113 in all), and these are subdivided into districts (930 in all). Each department is administered by a Prefect, and each province by a Sub-Prefect. There are three regional congresses in the country, one in the north, a second in the centre, and the third in the south. Deputies to these legislatures are chosen by the provinces. Municipal councillors are elected by direct vote, and foreigners are eligible.

Area and Population.

There has been no enumeration of the population in recent years. The census returns of 1862 showed a total population of 2,487,916; that of 1876 put the number at 2,660,881, of whom about 13·8 per cent. were white, 1·9 per cent. negroes, 57·6 per cent. Indian, 24·8 per cent. mestizos (Cholos and Zambos), and 1·9 per cent. Asiatic, chiefly Chinese. An estimate in 1921 gives the population in that year as 5,550,000.

The population of the capital, Lima, according to the official census of December 17, 1920, was 176,467; Callao 52,843, Arequipa 35,000 to 40,000, Cuzco 10,000 to 15,000, Iquitos district 12,000, Ayacucho 14,346, Huaráz 7,646, Huacho 6,283.

The Republic (including Tacna) is divided into 19 departments and 3 provinces (Callao, Tumbes and Moquegua), the areas of which, according to estimates supplied by the Lima Geographical Society, are given below with the population, according to the census returns of 1876 (the latest official one) and an estimate for 1896. The estimate, however, is not to be accepted as satisfactory, grave doubts being entertained whether the population is increasing. The chief towns are shown in brackets:—

Departments and Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile, 1896
		1876 (census)	1896 (estimated)	
<i>Departments :</i>				
Amazonas (San Carlos)	13,943	34,284	70,676	5·0
Ancachs (Huaráz)	16,562	284,830	428,703	25·9
Apurimac (Abancay)	8,187	118,525	177,387	20·4
Arequipa (Arequipa)	21,947	157,046	229,007	10·4
Ayacucho (Ayacucho)	18,185	142,215	302,460	16·6
Cajamarca (Cajamarca)	12,538	212,746	442,412	35·2
Cuzco (Cuzco)	156,270	243,032	438,046	2·8
Huancavelica (Huancavelica)	9,251	103,069	223,796	24·2
Huanuco (Huanuco)	14,024	78,991	145,809	10·3
Ica (Ica)	8,718	60,255	90,962	10·4
Junin (Cerro de Pasco)	23,247	209,759	394,393	16·9
Lambayeque (Ch. clayo)	4,614	86,738	124,091	26·9
Liberdad (Trujillo)	10,206	147,336	250,931	24·5
Lima ¹ (Lima)	13,510	265,800	298,106	22·4
Loreto (Iquitos)	288,456	61,005	100,596	0·4
Madre de Dios ² (Maldonado)	24,747	—	16,000	0·6
Piura (Piura)	16,825	135,615	213,909	12·7
Puno (Puno)	41,198	259,449	537,845	13·0
Tacna (Tacna)	12,300	36,009	50,449	4·0
Total Departments	714,918	2,597,604	4,535,187	6·6
<i>Provinces :</i>				
Callao (Callao) ³	14	34,492	48,118	3487·0
Moquegua (Moquegua)	5,549	28,785	42,694	7·7
Tumbes (Tumbes)	1,980	—	8,602	4·3
Total Provinces	7,543	63,277	99,414	13·1
Grand Total	722,461	2,660,881	4,634,601	6·6

¹ Province of Lima, pop. (1920) 228,740.

² Created in 1912.

³ Province of Callao, pop. (1920) 52,843.

There are, besides, many uncivilised Indians, but their numbers are absolutely unknown. The Peruvian Government encourages immigration

of properly qualified persons, but would-be settlers entirely destitute of capital are mentioned as undesirable.

As a result of the war with Chile, the latter country has annexed the province of Tarapacá. The Chileans have also, under the Treaty of Ancon of March 8, 1884, occupied the provinces of Tacna and Arica since 1883. A popular vote should in 1894 have decided to which country they are to belong, but owing to the failure of negotiations for arriving at a *modus operandi*, the decision was deferred. In December, 1921, the Chilean Government invited the Government of Peru to concur in the holding of the plébiscite. The Government of Peru, however, suggested a settlement by arbitration, and in January, 1922, the Government of the United States invited Peruvian and Chilean delegates to Washington to discuss the Tacna-Arica controversy. In March, 1922, both parties agreed to this proposal.

As to the boundary dispute with Bolivia an arrangement has been come to by direct negotiations between Bolivia and Peru. The frontier line between them was fixed from the mouth of the Heath to that of the Yaverija (1912), and finally demarcated by a joint commission. Those with Colombia and Ecuador were referred to the King of Spain. The question at issue concerned the possession of over 100,000 square miles of land rich in rubber, timber, and probably gold lying about the head waters of the Amazon. The King, on the evident unwillingness of Ecuador to decide the dispute by arbitration, renounced his functions as arbitrator in November, 1910. The United States then intervened, and hostilities were for the moment averted by the agreement of the disputants to accept the mediation of the United States, Argentina, and Brazil. A definite arrangement has been made with Brazil as to boundary, favourable, on the whole, to Peru.

The region north of the Marañon from the Pongo de Manseriche is claimed by Ecuador and Colombia and Peru. This region formed in the Spanish Colonial days the Comandancia de Maynas, and was allocated to the Virreynato of Santa Fé, then to the Audiencia of Quito, and for religious and ecclesiastical purposes subject to the Archbishop of Lima. It has been occupied by Peru since 1840.

Religion.

By the terms of the new Constitution (January 18, 1920) there exists absolute political and religious liberty. The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the State. There is a Roman Catholic archbishopric (Lima, dating from 1545), 13 bishoprics, 2 Apostolic Vicarages, and 2 Apostolic Prefectures. The ecclesiastical division of the country is (1920) into 105 vicarages, 60 rectories, 616 parishes and 681 sub-parishes. The churches and convents are the property of the State. In 1920, 19,685% were voted for public worship, and 660% for missions. In 1897 an Act was passed enabling non-Catholics to contract civil marriages. In 1903 an Act was passed giving still greater facilities for the marriage of non-Catholics.

Instruction and Justice.

By the law of February 5, 1921, elementary education is compulsory for both sexes between the ages of 7 and 14, and is free. In 1920, there were in Peru 3,338 primary schools with 5,059 teachers and 194,701 pupils. There were also in 1920, 29 Government high schools, with 6,669 pupils and 372

teachers. Secondary schools are either general or vocational. Higher education is provided at the central university in Lima, called 'Universidad de San Marcos,' founded by Charles V. in 1551; it had in 1920, 1,308 students in five faculties. There are also universities at Arequipa (founded in 1827), Cuzco (165 students in 1921), and Trujillo; while the Education Law of February 5, 1921, created the University of Technical Schools, which comprises advanced schools of engineering, agriculture, commerce, industrial arts, and a school of pedagogy.

Justice is administered in the Supreme Court at Lima composed of 11 judges and 3 fiscals, and in Superior and Minor Courts at Lima and 11 other judicial districts. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by Congress from lists of names presented by the Government; those of the Superior Courts and of the Minor Courts are chosen by the Government from lists of names presented by the Supreme and Superior Courts, respectively.

Finance.

For the collection of the dues on alcohol, opium, tobacco, stamped paper for official uses, legacy and property transfer dues, etc., a new syndicate was formed under Government approval called the *Compañía Recaudadora de Impuestos* (the Tax Collecting Company), which began operations on the 1st April, 1913, making a loan to the Government, as a condition of its contract, of 1,245,000*l.*, which sum is to earn 1 per cent. interest per annum. The Company retains 115,000*l.* for administration expenses as also 1 per cent. of the profits.

Salt is a Government monopoly created originally (1896) for the purpose of raising a fund for the ransom of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica. Latterly, however, the *Compañía Recaudadora de Impuestos* has undertaken, as one of the stipulations of its contract, to furnish the Government at any given moment with the necessary sum to make the service of amortization and interest of a loan it may contract for the ransom of the Provinces mentioned. This monopoly produced a net revenue of 313,706*l.* in 1920.

The revenue and expenditure for 5 years (ended May 31) were as follows (10 soles = 1*l.*):—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Revenue	£ 4,892,461	£ 6,154,171	£ 8,087,297	£ 5,479,690	£ 6,164,750
Expenditure	4,693,343	5,799,981	7,481,803	5,666,713	6,033,740

The foreign debt of Peru was made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872, amounting to 32,688,320*l.* In 1876 Peru was forced to suspend payments on its external debt, and in 1889 the debt, including arrears of interest, amounted to 55,209,133*l.* In January, 1890, by the signing of the Grace-Donoughmore contract, the Committee of Peruvian Bondholders assumed all responsibility for the foreign debt of Peru, and in return the Peruvian Government granted that organisation certain concessions (rights over guano deposits, mines, and lands) and the control of all State railways, for a period of 66 years. The Peruvian Corporation was then created by the Committee of Peruvian Bondholders to administer these concessions. In 1907 a new contract was effected between the Peruvian

Corporation and the Peruvian Government by which certain disputes were adjusted and under which the railway lease was extended for an additional 17 years, during which time the Government was to receive 50 per cent of the net profits resulting from the operation of the railways after the service of the corporation's railway bonds had been met. The Government extended the contract with the Peruvian Corporation for 10 years from September 11, 1911.

The total debt of Peru (June 30, 1921) amounted to 7,837,774L., of which the internal debt amounted to 4,641,290L., the foreign debt to 934,840L., and the floating debt to 2,261,644L.

In 1919 a law was passed authorising the President to issue at par bonds of the International Consolidated Debt of a nominal value of 2,000,000 Peruvian pounds redeemable in 31 years by semi-yearly drawing, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

Defence.

ARMY.

Military service is compulsory and universal, though only a limited number of the annual quota of conscripts is called up for active duty with the colours, the remainder being formed into local battalions, who receive instruction one day in the week (Sundays). The term of service is 2 years in the active army, 5 years in the first reserve, 5 in the second reserve, and 20 years in the National Guard.

The country is divided into 5 military districts, each furnishing a complete division, with the exception of the 5th "Amazonian District" which consists of only local garrisons quartered at various points of strategical and commercial importance. The division is made up of 2 regiments of infantry of 2 battalions each, with 1 machine gun company; in addition there is 1 light infantry company per division, which can be turned into a mounted infantry company in case of necessity; 1 engineer company (railway and labour), 1 topographical section, 1 medical section, 1 commissariat section, 1 or 2 regiments of cavalry (2 squadrons), 1 regiment of mountain artillery.

The army at present is organized as follows: of infantry there are 13 regiments, including 1 labour regiment; of cavalry, 7 regiments, including the Presidential bodyguard; and of artillery, 4 regiments of mountain, artillery, 1 regiment of coast defence artillery, and 1 group (2 batteries) of field artillery. In addition the military school furnishes 1 battalion of infantry, 1 regiment (2 squadrons) of cavalry, 1 group of mountain artillery.

The peace establishment of the army is 8,000. Police and gendarmerie amount also to about 8,000 including civil guards and mounted police.

The General Staff is quartered at Lima, and is composed of 3 sections, a geographical department, commissariat, medical and engineer services.

The infantry is armed with the 1912 Peruvian model of the Mauser rifle, cavalry with carbine of the same type and model, artillery with the Schneider-Canet gun.

Aviation is controlled by a Director-General of Aviation, responsible for military, naval and civilian aviation. There are three training centres, 1 military, 1 naval, and a military controlled civilian school.

NAVY.

The Peruvian Navy consists of the following units:—2 (old) light cruisers, *Almirante Grau* and the *Coronel Bolognesi*, 3,200 tons, 24 knots speed, each with 2·6 inch and smaller guns, which were launched at Barrow in 1906; 1 converted auxiliary cruiser, *La Lima*, 1 destroyer and 2 submarines. In addition there is a river flotilla on the Amazon consisting of six vessels.

Military instruction in Peru is in charge of a French military mission, and that of the navy under an American naval mission. Aviation instructors are all ex-R.A.F. officers.

Agriculture and Industry.

The country may be divided into three zones: the coast strip, with an average width of 30 miles; the Sierra, or Uplands, lying between the coast range of mountains and the Andes proper; and the forest or wooded region, called the Montaña. The chief agricultural productions of Peru are sugar, cotton, coffee, wool, hides, and skins. The cotton area in 1919 was 222,160 acres; cotton production in 1921 was 36,000 tons. The chief coffee-growing districts are those of Chanchamayo, Perené and Paucartambo in Central Peru, where the Peruvian Corporation has done much useful colonising work. Coffee is also grown in the Huanuco district. The concession to the Corporation comprises about 2,750,000 acres, but the labour and transport difficulties in the tropical forest region are serious; much less than half the area conceded for colonisation is as yet occupied. The sugar industry, the most important in the country, is carried on chiefly in the coast region. The area devoted to cane cultivation was given in 1921 as 100,000 acres approximately, and the number of labourers in the industry as 23,456. In 1918, 287,480 tons were produced; in 1921, 300,000 tons. Cocoa cultivation is extending, about 200,000 cocoa trees having been recently planted in the Perené region. Wheat in 1919 was grown on 373,546 acres, which produced 71,647 tons. Rice is extensively grown; in 1919 the area was 72,555 acres; the production in 1919 was 63,790 tons; in 1921, approximately 31,000 tons. The quality is excellent, but the quantity is insufficient to meet local wants. There are about 20 rice mills in the country. Tobacco, wines and spirits, olives, ramie, rubber, and maize are also produced. In 1909 the Government created a tobacco monopoly for the manufacture, importation and sale of tobacco. This industry is conducted by an organisation known as the *Compañía Recaudadora de Impuestos, Estanco del Tabaco*, at Lima. Silk culture is being tried in the coast region. The most important coca growing district is in the province of Otuzco in the department of La Libertad, where there are several coca estates. Cocaine is manufactured in Lima, Otuzco, and several other towns. Besides, there are in the country dyes, cinchona, and other medicinal plants. There is a large export of alpaca, sheep, and llama wool. Thousands of square miles of healthy and fertile land on the eastern slopes of the Andes are available for colonisation.

The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Lobos, and Pabellón de Pica, which had been delivered over to the Peruvian Corporation, reverted to the Chilean Government on February 2, 1901; they contained 40 or 50 thousand tons of guano; but those on the island of Lobos de Afuera, and at some places on the coast, still remain in possession of the Corporation. In 1919 a new company was set up by the Government for the administration

of guano. In the 1920-21 season 69,685 Spanish ton loads of guano were extracted.

The following table shows the mineral production for two years:—

		1920		1921	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Copper	Metric tons	32,982	2,358,243	33,284	2,178,407
Petroleum	"	373,280	2,494,570 ¹	488,669	3,618,955 ¹
Silver	Kilos.	286,043	1,853,221	306,498	1,609,408
Gold	"	1,952	265,972	2,407	411,438
Coal	Metric tons	378,237	276,988	357,315	—
Vanadium ore (45 per cent.)	"	9,700	897,840	1,776	—
Tungsten ore (65 per cent.)	"	69	5,316	—	—
Lead	"	562	10,959	—	—
Salt	"	27,172	21,655	—	—
Borates	"	261	4,698	—	—
Antimony ore	"	13	109	—	—
Molybdenum ore (82 per cent.)	"	2,415	550	—	—
Bismuth	Kilos.	7,820	6,882	—	—
Zinc	"	22	94	—	—
Total (including all others)		—	8,208,827	—	—

¹ The value after the petroleum has been refined.

Commerce.

The value of the trade of Peru in five years (including the Department of Loreto) has been as follows (10 soles = 1£) :—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	13,502,851	9,705,113	12,203,840	18,358,223	15,521,706
Exports	18,643,414	19,972,595	26,899,422	33,304,155	15,700,616

The values of the principal imports and exports for 2 years are shown by the following table :—

Imports		1919	1920	Exports		1919	1920
		£	£			£	£
Cottons		899,748	1,497,187	Sugar		8,310,770	15,584,889
Provisions, etc.		1,781,486	4,148,877	Cotton		6,656,845	11,190,061
Machinery		2,247,771	1,952,338	Copper		4,812,929	3,625,280
Metals		1,511,788	2,235,285	Petroleum		2,320,819	1,430,953
Woollens		841,330	919,766	Wool		1,631,644	855,145

The distribution of the trade was mainly as follows (10 soles = 1*l.*):—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£
U.S. America	7,549,655	10,168,937	12,499,234	16,265,092
United Kingdom	1,645,946	2,694,195	8,441,341	12,681,632
Germany	111	312,986	50,584	15,281
Belgium	—	80,970	1,763	58,628
Italy	111,616	411,235	52,504	52,257
France	153,017	546,861	384,499	840,035
Chile	682,630	1,039,876	3,231,635	3,214,415

Custom receipts in the year ending June 30, 1921, amounted to 3,594,927*l.*; in 1921-22 to 1,527,939*l.*

Under the treaty of 1850 there is reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Peru.

Total trade between Peru and United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Peru to United Kingdom	8,047	8,897	14,619	6,441	7,410
Exports to Peru from United Kingdom	1,630	1,700	4,733	2,149	1,749

Shipping and Navigation.

At Callao there entered, in the foreign trade, in 1921, 575 steamers of 1,554,388 tons, and cleared 572 of 1,523,090 tons. Of the total entering, 179 steamers were British, 106 Chilean, 162 Peruvian, 25 Japanese, and 112 United States. Since 1886, foreign sailing vessels may not engage in Peruvian coasting trade; but foreign steamers, with special authorisation, may.

The merchant navy of Peru in 1920 consisted of 15 steamers (over 100 tons) with 14,248 tons; 37 sailing vessels (over 100 tons) with 23,368 tons; and 108 barques with 2,915 tons.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1919 there were in the country 347 miles of road suitable for motor traffic, 90 miles under construction, and 141 miles planned, making a total of 578 miles.

In 1920 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 1,984 miles, 1,385 miles being State railways under the control of the Peruvian Corporation. These include (1) the Peruvian Central (Oroya) Railway, from Callao and Lima to Huancayo, 249 miles; (2) the Southern Railway of Peru, from Mollendo to Puno, 326 miles; from Juliaca, 30 miles from Puno, the Cuzco section strikes off northward for 210 miles; (3) the Paita to Piura Railway, 60 miles; (4) the Pacasmayo to Guadalupe Railway, 63 miles; (5) the Pisco to Ica Railway, 46 miles. All the lines are standard gauge railways (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of the Trujillo Railway (75 miles long) between Salaverry and Ascope, and the Chimbote Railway (36 miles) between Chimbote and Tablones, which are 3 ft. gauge, and the Guaqui to La

Paz Railway, which is a metre gauge line. A small Government line connecting up Lima with the Port of Chilca, a short distance south of Callao, is being constructed.

By an agreement (March, 1921) between the Peruvian Government and the Marconi Company, the latter undertakes the administration of the posts, telegraphs, and wireless services for a period of 25 years from May 1, 1921. There were 326 telegraph offices in 1920. The length of State telegraph lines on December 31, 1920, was 8,817 miles. Number of telegrams (1919) 956,223 despatched and 1,061,326 received. Three submarine telegraph cables connect Peru and Chile, and one connects Peru and the Republics to the north. Wireless communication between Iquitos and Masisea, and between Iquitos and Puerto Bermudez was inaugurated July 8, 1908. In 1919 Peru had 19 wireless stations.

In 1920 there were 723 post offices; letters and packets handled, 26,320,053 in the home service and 7,067,863 in the international service.

Money and Credit.

A decree was issued by the President of the Republic on January 10, 1898, to give effect to the law of December 29, 1897, establishing a gold currency. By Act of December 14, 1901, gold became the only standard. The national gold coin, the *libra*, is of the same standard and weight as the pound sterling, which is also legal tender; 10 soles = 1*l.* sterling. Gold coins are the pound, the half pound, and the fifth of the pound. Silver is legal tender up to 100 soles. Silver coins are the sol, half-sol, and 20, 10, and 5 cents. Copper coins are 2 and 1 cent.; and nickel coins 20, 10, and 5 cents. Peru has no paper currency issued by the Government, but since the outbreak of the European War (1914) an issue in notes has been made by a number of banks with the sanction of Congress, the total on December 31, 1920, being 7,763,162*l.*, of which 5,936,389*l.* are in circulation.

These notes (10*s.*, 1*l.*, 5*s.* and 10*l.*) are guaranteed by the several banks with 20 per cent. bullion and 80 per cent. in approved bonds, shares and other securities deposited by them in their vaults and subject to Government supervision; they are by law declared legal substitute for the gold *£*. The actual amount of gold coin held in deposit on December 31, 1920, was 4,282,894*l.*

The scarcity of silver coins made it necessary to issue paper notes of the value of 50 cents. These are being replaced by nickel, which issue amounted on December 31, 1920, to 221,242*l.* Notes of 50 cents remaining in circulation on the same date, 291,114*l.*

On December 31, 1920, the currency of the Republic was as follows: Gold on hand in the banks, 403,792 Peruvian pounds; silver on hand, 1,194,833 soles; gold certificates and banknotes, 7,541,920 pounds; and nickel, 2,212,427 soles.

On October 10, 1921, a Bill was introduced into the Senate for the establishment of a Government bank, to be known as the Banco de Reserva del Perú. The Bill became law in January, 1922.

In Peru the commercial banks are: the Bank of Peru and London (capital, 500,000*l.*), the Italian Bank, the International Bank of Peru, the American Mercantile Bank (founded in 1916), and the Banco Popular, the Caja de Depositos y Consignaciones, the Banco Alemán Transatlántico, and the Caja de Ahorros de la Beneficencia de Lima, a savings bank with deposits amounting to over 200,000*l.* The Anglo-South American Bank and the National City Bank of New York opened branches in Peru in 1919.

On June 30, 1921, the paid-up capital of all the banks amounted to 1,960,000*L.*, the reserves to 756,429*L.*, and the deposits to 13,914,226*L.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The gold coin is the *Libra*=the English sovereign. The coinage of gold 5-sol pieces (equivalent to half-sovereigns) has been authorised. Silver coins are the *Sol* (10 soles=1 libra), $\frac{1}{2}$ sol, $\frac{1}{4}$ sol, $\frac{1}{8}$ sol, $\frac{1}{16}$ sol. Bronze coins are 1 and 2 *centavo* pieces (100 centavos=1 sol). Nickel coins are also in circulation.

The <i>Ounce</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1.014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1.014 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	=	101.44 lb. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{	of 25 pounds	.	.	=	25.36 „ „
		of wine or spirits	.	.	=	6.70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0.74 „ gallon.
„ <i>Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0.927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0.835 square yard.

The metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1869, and is coming into general use, except for the customs tariff. It came into force in Lima and Callao on September 1, 1916.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.*

Chargé d'Affairs.—Dr. Ricardo Rivera Schreiber.

Attachés.—Pablo E. Caballero, J. F. Mareategui, and Miguel Lembeke.

Consul-General (London).—Oscar Salomon.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, and other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

Envoy and Minister.—Arthur Grant Duff. (1920.)

Consul at Callao.—H. A. Richards.

There is a Vice-Consul at Callao, a Consul at Iquitos; Vice-Consuls at Lima, Arequipa, Mollendo, Salaverry and Paíta districts.

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POLAND.

(RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA.)

POLAND was an independent State until the end of the eighteenth century. The Poles are Slavonic in race and Roman Catholic in religion.

During the seventeenth century the position of Poland rapidly declined, and eventually, by the three partitions of 1772, 1793, and 1795, the Polish Commonwealth, as it was then called, was divided between Prussia, Russia and Austria.

In 1807, Napoleon formed a part of the Old Commonwealth into a semi-independent State under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw and endowed it with a very liberal constitution, but in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna, this was undone, and Poland was re-partitioned between Prussia, Austria and Russia, except the small district of Cracow, which was constituted an independent republic and remained such until 1835, when it was annexed by Austria, despite a guarantee of neutrality by Prussia, Austria and Russia.

At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, only one portion of Poland enjoyed autonomous government, viz., that annexed by Austria. Austrian-Poland was governed by the Galician Diet at Lwow (Lemberg), under the control of the Central Government in Vienna.

During the war Russian-Poland was invaded by the Germans and Austrians, and by the end of 1915 the whole country was occupied by the Austro-German forces.

On November 5, 1916, the German and Austrian Emperors, in a joint manifesto, proclaimed the independence of Poland, but neither the boundaries nor the constitution of the State were defined. Shortly afterwards a Provisional Council of State, consisting of 25 members, all Poles, was summoned in order to draft the constitution of the new State, but this body did not exist for long. In September, 1917, a new Supreme Authority, the Regency Council, consisting of three members, was appointed, and under their auspices a Ministry was formed and a new Council of State summoned. It was composed partly of elected and partly of appointed members, 110 in all. In October, 1918, this Council of State was dissolved by the Regency Council and the convocation proclaimed a Constituent Assembly to determine the constitution of the Polish State and take over the supreme authority.

On November 9, 1918, the Independence of Poland was solemnly proclaimed. On November 14, General Pilsudski, freed from the Magdeburg prison, returned to Poland, assumed Supreme Power and convoked the Constituent Assembly (*Sejm Ustawodawczy*), which confirmed him in his office. On June 28, 1919, the Treaty of Versailles recognised the Independence of Poland.

President.—Stanislaw Wojciechowski, born on March 15, 1869, in Kalisz, known as leader of the Polish co-operative movement, elected second President of the Polish Republic on December 20, 1922.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Polish Republic adopted by the Sejm (Parliament) on March 17, 1921, contains the following fundamental principles: The franchise will be universal for both sexes, the voting age being 21. Soldiers and Government officials are excluded from voting. There are two chambers, a Diet and a Senate, both elected by general suffrage on the system of proportional representation. The President (*Prezydent Rzeczypospolitej*)

convenes, opens, prorogues and closes the Sejm. It is the President's duty to convene the Sejm for an ordinary session each year before the month of November. The President is the Supreme Commander of the army, except in time of war. He is elected for a term of seven years by the Diet and Senate united in a National Assembly. He can make treaties with foreign Powers. In the case of the President's death, his duties are to be assumed by the Speaker of the House. Any Polish citizen of 41 years of age may be elected President. The President is not responsible either politically or personally, and therefore all his acts must be countersigned by a Minister. Freedom of conscience is granted to all citizens; and all citizens are equal before the law. Every citizen also has the right of preserving his nationality and developing his mother tongue.

The decree of July 28, 1922, divides Poland into 64 electoral districts, returning altogether 444 deputies for the Sejm, and 111 for the Senate. At the elections held on November 5 and 12, 1922, the following parties were returned:—Lower House: National Christian Union, 163; Centre Party, 6; Moderate Peasant Party, 6; Radical Peasant Party, 49; Polish Socialist Party, 41; National Labour Party, 18; Independent Peasant Groups, 7; Ruthenian Peasant Party, 5; Bloc of National Minorities, 83; Communists, 2.

Senate: National Christian Union, 52; Moderate Peasant Party, 14; Radical Peasant Party, 9; Polish Socialist Party, 7; National Labour Party, 2; Bloc of National Minorities, 21; Independent, 6.

The Executive (appointed December 16, 1922, called the Council of Ministers (*Rada Ministrów*)) consists of the following departments:—

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.—General Władysław Sikorski.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Aleksander Skrzynski.

Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Stefan Ossowski.

Minister of Finance.—Władysław Grabski.

Minister of Transport.—Ludwik Zagorzy-Marynowski.

Minister of Agriculture.—Józef Raczyński.

Minister of Labour.—Ludwik Darowski.

Minister of Justice.—Wacław Makowski.

Minister of Education.—Józef Mikulowski-Pomorski.

Minister of War.—General Kazimierz Sosnkowski.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local government, municipal as well as rural, has not yet (March, 1923) been unified. The Polish Constitution provides for the granting of a wide measure of autonomy to County Councils. The county of Silesia and the counties of Lwów, Stanisławów and Tarnopol, all with a mixed population, have already received their autonomous status. A uniform system for all the remaining counties of Poland is in course of elaboration.

Area and Population.

The territory of Poland comprises Congress Poland (i.e. Poland as delimited and handed over to Russia by the Congress of Vienna, 1815), Galicia, the former Prussian Poland, Upper Silesia, and a portion of the Wilno (Vilna) territory. The Republic is divided into 16 counties (*województwo*), subdivided into 276 districts (*powiaty*), and self-governing cities (*wolne miasta*). It comprises an area of 380,268 sq. kilometres (or 146,821 sq. miles), and a total population of 27,092,025.

The first census was taken in Poland on September 30, 1921, and the following table shows the area and population of the counties :—

County	Area in sq. miles	Population (Census 1921)	County	Area in sq. miles	Population (Census 1921)
City of Warsaw	47	931,176	Pomorze . .	6,327	939,495
Warsaw . .	9,000	2,112,106	Cracow . .	6,735	1,990,399
Lodz . .	7,349	2,251,097	Lwow . .	10,434	2,718,856
Kielce . .	9,937	2,534,214	Stanislawow . .	7,092	1,348,481
Lublin . .	12,931	2,085,557	Tarnopol . .	6,270	1,429,627
Bialystok . .	12,555	1,302,259	Wilno . .	5,208	1,199,273
Nowogrodek . .	14,261	1,300,069	Silesia . .	1,634	1,125,537
Wolyn . .	11,561	1,433,157	Military persons	—	250,000 ¹
Polesia . .	16,009	876,665	Total . .	146,821	27,092,025
Poznan . .	10,271	1,974,057			

¹ Approximately.

Population of principal towns (1921) :—

Warsaw . . .	931,176	Czestochowa . .	80,567	Grodno . . .	34,916
Lodz . . .	451,813	Bialystok . .	76,971	Kalsz . . .	44,753
Lemberg (Lwow) . .	219,193	Lublin . . .	94,478	Dabrowa . .	39,840
Cracow . . .	181,700	Radom . . .	61,629	Kolomyja . .	41,440
Posen . . .	169,793	Kattowicz . .	47,422	Thorn . . .	39,419
Bydgoszcz . .	87,848	Bromberg . .	57,696	Kielce . . .	41,357
Sosnowice . .	86,698	Przemysl . .	48,017	Zawiercie . .	42,700

The density of population is 185 to the square mile. Ratio of males to females (1921) 100 to 110. Of the total population 25 per cent. is urban; engaged in agriculture, 65 per cent.; in mining industry, 14 per cent.; in trade, 8 per cent.

Emigration is chiefly to the United States and Canada (90,101 and 7,629 respectively in 1921). The Polish population in America is estimated to be over 4,000,000.

Religion.

The great majority of the population profess the Roman Catholic faith, but there is no established church in Poland and all denominations enjoy equal rights, though Article 117 of the Constitution declares Roman Catholicism to be the dominant religion.

Poland is divided into the following Catholic Dioceses: the Metropolitan Archbishopric of Warsaw, the Archbishoprics of Lemberg and Posen, the Bishoprics of Cracow, Wloclawek, Plock, Lublin, Sandomir, Kielce, Sejny, Przemysl, Tarnow, Vilna, and an Apostolic Administration of Katowice (Kattowitz) for Polish Silesia. The Greek Catholic Church has an Archbishopric in Lemberg and two Bishoprics, Przemysl and Stanislawow. Since 1922 there is an Exarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church in Warsaw. The Armenian Catholic Church has a Bishopric in Lwow.

The Roman Catholic Church has 5,965 churches and 8,142 priests; the Greek Catholic Church, 3,275 churches and 2,413 priests; the Greek Orthodox Church, 494 churches; the Armenian Church, 12 churches and 18 priests; the Protestants, 604 churches and 590 ministers.

Instruction.

The educational system of Poland has not yet been unified. All education is free, and elementary education is compulsory. The following statistics are for the Republic (except Wilno and Silesia):—Elementary schools (1920–21), 24,996, of which 21,096 were public, and 3,900 were private, with 43,427 teachers and 2,566,306 pupils. Secondary schools (1921–22), 721, of which 231 were public and 490 private, with 204,804 pupils. There were also 153 colleges for teachers with 2,068 teachers and 20,314 pupils, and 586 technical and professional schools.

The following table gives particulars as to the various Polish universities and high schools during the year 1921–22:—

University	Number of Teachers, including Lecturers	Number of Students		
		Men	Women	Total
University of Warsaw (1816)	191	4,851	2,667	7,518
University of Cracow (1384)	274	2,556	975	3,531
University of Lwow (1661)	181	3,654	1,019	4,673
University of Posen (1612 & 1919)	137	2,678	595	3,273
University of Wilno (1592 & 1919)	143	1,077	652	1,729
University of Lublin (1919)	172	719	401	1,120
Polytechnic of Warsaw	195	3,921	188	4,112
Polytechnic of Lwow	240	2,157	63	2,220
Agricultural Academy	49	703	58	761
Mining Academy	70	280	2	282
Academy of Arts	27	120	35	155
Veterinary Academy	32	300	7	307
Dental Academy	17	28	369	397
Pedagogical Institute	36	133	79	212
Total	1,764	23,180	7,110	30,290

Justice and Crime.

Each of the three component parts of Poland still has its separate judiciary organisations. The unification of the courts of justice is being worked out by the Codification Commission appointed in November, 1919.

The highest court in Poland with 3 judges sitting, is the Supreme Court in Warsaw, divided into 5 chambers: 1. Civil; 2. Criminal, both for Congress Poland. 3. Civil and Criminal for Galicia. 4. Administrative (which took over the functions of the Supreme Administrative Tribunal in Vienna), and 5. Civil and Criminal for Posen.

The lowest courts in Poland are District Courts (*Sady powiatowe*) and Courts of Peace (*Sady pokoju*). Courts of the second instance are the County Courts (*Sady okregowe*), and of the third instance Courts of Appeal (*Sady apelacyjne*).

In 1922 there were seven circuits, each with a Court of Appeal (in Warsaw, Lublin, Cracow, Lemberg, Posen, the Eastern District, and Thorn). In the seven Appeal Courts there were 788 judges, in the 49 County Courts there were 1,747 judges, and in the 700 Courts of Peace (Districts Courts) there were 1,526 judges.

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

In the respective provinces of the Polish Republic there are still the same regulations and the same institutions as before the war in Russia, Prussia and Austria.

There are numerous private charitable institutions, such as asylums for aged and infirm, crèches for children, workhouses, eating houses for poor, etc., all over the country. In the Grand Duchy of Posen, West Prussia, East Prussia and Upper Silesia every inhabitant in distress must be relieved by the commune in which he becomes destitute; the costs are defrayed from the funds of the commune to which he belongs. In Galicia the funds for the support of the poor are derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, etc.; if these funds are insufficient the commune to which the destitute belongs must make provision. In the Kingdom of Poland the care for the poor is left entirely to private charity; in cases of hospital treatment the commune to which the patient belonged was obliged to refund the costs.

Insurance in case of sickness has been widened and unified by the law of January 11, 1919. It extends the obligation of insurance to all persons belonging to the wage-earning classes and establishes a uniform organisation of Sickness-insurance Officers in every district.

Finance.

Budget estimates for three years (in millions of Polish marks):—

	1920	1921	1922
Revenue	11,334.4	83,010.5	322,091.5
Expenditure	75,486.3	238,165.9	452,688.8

The principal items of expenditure in 1922 were: Ministry of War, 152,849,000,000 marks; education, 49,166,000,000 marks; public works, 23,666,000,000 marks.

The national indebtedness of Poland consists of internal and external debts. On January 1, 1923, the total internal debt amounted to 760,596,793,624 Polish marks, or at the then rate of exchange, 228,178,008 Swiss francs, *i.e.* 8.2 francs per head of population. The foreign indebtedness of Poland on that date consisted of loans (mostly in kind) from the following countries: United States, 184,434,339 dollars; Holland, 14,218,686 florins; Norway, 16,497,417 kronen; Sweden, 935,805 kronen; Denmark, 358,849 kronen; Switzerland, 73,600 francs; France, 912,455,222 francs; Italy, 75,000,000 liras; Great Britain, 4,530,818 $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling. Computed into gold francs the total foreign debt amounted (January 1, 1923) to 1,519,543,974 gold francs, or 54.3 francs per head of population. In all, the national debt of Poland, both internal and foreign, amounted to 1,747,721,982 gold francs, or 62.5 francs per head of population.

The amount of notes in circulation (January 31, 1923) was 909,160,307,000 Polish marks.

Defence.

Every able-bodied Polish subject is liable to serve in the army. Service in the active army is for two years.

The country is divided into 9 General Military Districts : Warsaw, Lublin, Kielce, Lodz, Cracow, Lemberg, Posen, Grodno, Pomorze. The organization of the army provides for 30 divisions of infantry and 10 brigades of cavalry. The peace strength of the army has been fixed at 275,000. The actual strength in 1922 was 260,000. There are, in addition, police and customs forces amounting to 60,000 men. In 1920 the strength of the army was 950,000, which is approximately the mobilizable strength. The military budget for 1922-23 was 153,000,000,000 Polish marks.

There are the following fortresses in Poland : in the west, Thorn and Posen ; in the south, Cracow and Przemyśl and armed camps ; in the east, Brest Litowsk, Grodno, Osowiec ; in the interior, Warsaw, Modlin, Deblin.

It has been proposed that Poland should have on the Vistula six small cruisers and gunboats, and two gunboats, *Pilsudski* and *Holler*, 500 tons, have been built in Finland. There are 5 monitors, 15 lesser vessels, and 6 ex-German torpedo-boats for police service.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Poland is essentially an agricultural country. The following table shows the area and yield of the principal crops for two years :—

Crops.	Area (acres).		Yield (metric tons). ¹	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
Wheat	1,217,300	2,593,000	960,222	1,150,000
Rye	8,781,185	10,951,750	4,247,508	5,132,000
Barley	2,479,312	2,784,000	1,160,598	1,297,000
Oats	4,809,500	5,785,750	2,174,188	2,655,000
Potatoes	4,878,250	5,366,000	15,040,900	19,102,900
Sugar Beet	199,000	270,000	—	1,540,600

¹ Exclusive of Polish Upper Silesia.

Other important crops are hemp, hops, tobacco and chicory.

On July 16, 1920, a law was passed by the Sejm limiting the size of the larger estates and of holdings situated in the neighbourhood of large towns. The maximum has been fixed at 60 hectares (about 150 acres) for estates situated in industrial districts, at 400 hectares (about 1,000 acres) for Posen, Podolia, Volhynia, &c., and at 180 hectares (about 450 acres) for the other parts of the Polish Republic.

On October 1, 1921, Poland possessed 3,201,116 horses, 7,894,586 cattle, 2,178,216 sheep, and 5,170,612 pigs.

Industry.—There are six industrial centres in Poland, viz., Warsaw, Lodz, Cracow, Dabrowa, Katowice, and Czeszochowa.

In the textile industry in 1921 there were 1,050 works, with 750,580 spindles and 12,922 looms, employing 85,723 workmen. Other important industries are paper manufactures of various kinds, chemicals, and timber. There are 68 sugar refineries in Poland. On October 1, 1921, Poland had 5,017 industrial establishments, employing 240,487 workmen.

Mining.—The following table shows the output of the more important minerals for two years (in metric tons):—

Product	1920	1921
Bituminous coal.	6,411,668	7,572,138
Lignite	248,477	270,415
Crude petroleum	765,004	704,874
Natural gas	404,972 ¹	403,717 ¹
Salt	245,604	301,612
Potash	10,293	15,511
Iron ore	120,000	238,000
Zinc ore	64,400	57,000

¹ In thousands of cubic metres.

The supply of salt is said to be nearly inexhaustible.

Commerce.

Polish statistics of trade in 1920 and 1921 furnished only weights; in 1922 statistics for values were also issued.

Imports and exports for 1920 and 1921 were given as follows (in tons):—

	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Foodstuffs	405,736	5618,110	143,147	163,031
Raw materials	2,912,123	3,735,930	249,062	1,470,640
Semi-manufactures	7,908	12,980	4,921	16,269
Manufactures	202,577	378,244	121,302	377,875
Total	3,528,424	4,745,264	618,432	2,027,835

An estimate of the value of 1921 trade places the value of the imports at 440,667,523,000 Polish marks, and the exports at 90,574,786,000 Polish marks.

Total trade between Poland and the United Kingdom for two years (according to Board of Trade Returns) were:—

	1921	1922
	£	£
Imports from Poland into the United Kingdom	1,840,009	2,862,710
Imports to Poland from the United Kingdom	3,002,028	2,454,166

Internal Communications.

Poland has 30,070 miles of road. Of navigable waterways Poland has 1,875 miles, of which 298 miles are accessible for vessels of over 400 tons. In June, 1922, there were 9,849 miles of railways open for traffic in the Republic. All are property of the State.

At the end of 1921 there were in Poland 1,500 post and telegraph offices, and 2,200 postal agencies, 3,500 telegraph stations, and 1,400 telephone exchanges with 50,100 instruments. The length of telegraph lines was 51,645 miles, of telephone lines 7,674 miles, of telephone and telegraph lines, 4,347 miles. In 1921 the posts effected the following deliveries: 505,800,000 letters, 5,100,000 parcels, 171,400,000 newspapers, 6,300,000 money orders, 32,000,000 telegrams, and 120,100,000 telephone calls.

Shipping and Navigation.

The Free City of Danzig is Poland's chief seaport.

The programme for Poland's commercial fleet as approved by Parliament, provides for 220,000 gross tons, including 20 vessels of 8,000 tons each and 10 vessels of 3,000 tons each, besides other smaller vessels for coast traffic.

Money and Credit.

The Polish national currency (*złoty* = 1 gold franc) has not yet (March, 1923) been put into circulation. The temporary monetary unit is the 'Marka Polska,' of no fixed value. On January 1, 1923, there were notes to the value of 793,437,498,844 Polish marks in circulation.

The Bank of Poland, created by Act of Parliament, has not yet (March 1923) commenced its functions, which are being performed by the Polish State Loan Bank in Warsaw. The position of this Bank, on December 31, 1922, showed that its assets and liabilities balanced at 1,030,621,796,417 Polish marks.

In 1921 there were 70 banks in Poland, with a capital of 3,813,379,320 Polish marks, and reserves amounting to 1,281,293,470 Polish marks.

The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF POLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Constantine Skirmunt. (Appointed October 18, 1922.)

Councillor.—Jan Ciechanowski.

First Secretary.—Count Edward Raczyński.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. J. Bardziński.

Financial Counsellor.—Mieczysław Rutkowski, K.C.M.G.

Commercial Counsellor.—Alphonse Poklewski-Kozieł.

Consul-General.—Casimir Komierowski.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN POLAND.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir William Grenfell Max Müller, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (January 3, 1921.)

First Secretary.—R. H. Hoare.

Third Secretaries.—P. S. Scrivener and H. L. Farquhar.

Naval Attaché.—Captain G. A. Wells, R.N.

Commercial Secretary.—Richard Kimens, C.M.G.

Consul at Warsaw.—F. Savery.

There are consular representatives at Lemberg and Borislav.

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PORTUGAL.

(REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA.)

PORTUGAL has been an independent State since the twelfth century; until 1910 it was a monarchy. The last King was Manoel II. of the house of Braganza-Coburg, born November 15, 1889, younger son of King Carlos I. and Queen Mary Amélie, daughter of Philippe Duc d'Orléans. Manoel II. succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother, Prince Luiz Philip, February 1, 1908. On October 5, 1910, the republic was proclaimed, after a short revolution, and a provisional government established with Dr. Theophilo Braga as the Provisional President (October 5, 1910, to August 24, 1911). The first President of the Republic was Dr. Manoel de Arriaga (August 24, 1911, to May 27, 1915).

On August 20th, 1911, a new constitution was adopted. This provides that there shall be two Chambers. In the first, which is called the National Council, the members (164) shall be elected by direct suffrage for three years. The Second or Upper Chamber (71 members) shall be elected by all the Municipal Councils, and shall be renewable half at a time every three years. The President of the Republic is elected by both Chambers with a mandate for four years, but he cannot be re-elected. The President must be at least 35 years of age. He appoints Ministers, but these are responsible to Parliament. The President may not be present in the Chambers at debates. He is to receive a yearly salary of 2,600*l.*, with 1,300*l.* for allowances, or a total of 3,900*l.* yearly. The Constitution may be revised every ten years.

The Powers formally recognised the Republic on September 11, 1911.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Antonio José de Almeida. (Born 1866. Elected August 6, 1919.)

Senators (January, 1922).—33 Democrats, 9 Liberals, 15 other parties.

Deputies (January, 1922).—73 Democrats, 30 Liberals, 46 other parties.

The Cabinet, which was formed on February 9, 1922, and reconstructed in January 1923, is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of the Interior.—Senhor Antonio Maria da Silva.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Senhor Domingos Pereira.

Minister of Finance.—Senhor Victorino Guimarães.

Minister of Justice.—Senhor Abranches Ferrão.

Minister of War.—Colonel Fernando Freire.

Minister of Marine.—Senhor Azevedo Coutinho.

Minister for the Colonies.—Senhor Rodrigues Gaspar.

Minister of Instruction.—Senhor Leonardo Coimbra.

Minister of Commerce and Labour, ad interim.—Senhor Fernando Braderode.

Minister of Agriculture.—Senhor Fontura da Costa.

Area and Population.

Area and population at the Censuses of 1911 and 1920. The Azores (3 districts) and Madeira (1 district), are regarded as an integral part of the Republic.

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population		Per sq. mile 1920
		1911	1920	
Entre Minho-e-Douro:—				
Vianna do Castello	857	227,420	226,046	268.8
Braga	1,040	382,461	376,141	361.7
Porto	893	679,978	702,274	786.4
	2,790	1,289,859	1,304,461	467.6
Tras-os-Montes:—				
Villa Real	1,650	245,687	235,498	142.8
Bragança	2,513	192,133	170,252	67.7
	4,163	437,820	405,750	97.5

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population		Per sq. mile 1920
		1911	1920	
Beira:—				
Aveiro	1,065	336,243	344,178	323.2
Vizeu	1,937	416,860	404,864	209.0
Coimbra	1,508	360,056	353,121	234.2
Guarda	2,116	271,816	256,243	121.1
Castello Branco	2,582	241,509	239,167	92.6
	9,208	1,626,484	1,597,573	173.5
Estremadura:—				
Leiria	1,317	262,558	270,124	211.9
Santarem	2,555	322,753	332,012	129.9
Lisbon	3,065	853,415	939,326	306.4
	6,937	1,438,726	1,550,462	223.5
Alentejo:—				
Portalegre	2,405	141,778	147,398	61.3
Evora	2,856	144,307	154,057	53.9
Beja	3,958	192,499	200,615	50.6
	9,219	478,584	502,070	54.5
Algarve (Faro)	1,937	274,122	268,294	138.5
Total Continent	34,254	5,545,595	5,628,610	164.3
Islands:—				
Azores	922	242,613	—	—
Madeira (Funchal)	314	169,777	—	—
Total Islands	1,236	412,390	—	—
Grand total	35,490	5,957,985	—	—

In 1911 the population consisted of 2,828,691 males and 3,131,365 females, or 110 females to every hundred males. In 1900 the continental urban population was 1,627,476 or 32.4 per cent., and the rural 3,388,791 or 67.6 per cent.

The chief towns with their population in 1920 (census) were: Lisbon, 489,667; Oporto, 203,199; Setubal, 37,074; Braga, 21,970; Coimbra, 20,841; Evora, 16,148; Covilhã, 14,049; Faro, 12,925; Tavira, 11,002; Portalegre, 11,171; Aveiro, 10,357; Elvas, 11,747; Castello Branco, 10,486; Beja, 10,521; Angra, do Heroismo (Azores), 10,057.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, deaths, and marriages (including the Azores and Madeira) for 3 years:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Emigrants
1917	190,485	134,691	34,210	15,825
1918	181,408	253,227	31,325	11,672
1919	167,704	153,697	48,804	37,138

In 1919 the stillborn numbered 7164, the illegitimate 21,608, and the legitimate 146,096.

Portuguese emigration is chiefly to Brazil (1919, 21,228), and the United States (1919, 5,246).

Religion.

There is freedom of worship in Portugal; the predominant faith is the Roman Catholic. Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, is divided into three ecclesiastical provinces, with their sees severally at Lisbon, Braga and Evora. The Archbishop of Lisbon (Patriarch since 1716) has seven suffragans, of whom only two are on the European mainland; while the Archbishop of Braga (the oldest see in Portugal) has five, and the Archbishop of Evora two. The Azores, Madeira, and the Portuguese colonial possessions of West Africa, continental and insular, with five episcopal sees, constitute part of the ecclesiastical province of Lisbon. In East Africa there is also the province of Mozambique. In Asia there is a province of Goa with four suffragan sees (Macao included).

The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis. In 1900 the number of Protestants in Portugal was 4,491, and that of Jews 481. The Republican government has separated the Church from the State, and State payments for the maintenance and expenses of worship have now ceased. The conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. Notwithstanding, several establishments of this nature were formed in later years; they were suppressed by the provisional government, which enforced the law of 1834.

Instruction.

Education in Portugal is of three kinds—primary, secondary, higher and special. Primary education is compulsory, and is rigorously enforced by a decree of the Provisional Government of March 29, 1911. In 1913-19 there were 7,007 public elementary schools with 170,415 pupils. In 1919 there were 32 secondary schools (with 11,791 pupils in 1917). For higher education there are 3 Universities: at Lisbon (founded in 1858), Coimbra (founded 1290), and Oporto. The Technical School at Lisbon provides instruction in engineering, chemistry, etc. There are also special colleges for music, art (Lisbon and Oporto), commercial schools, a military academy at Lisbon, and a naval school.

Justice and Crime.

The Republic is divided for judicial purposes into 193 comarcas; in every comarca there is a court of first instance. There are two courts of appeal (Tribunaes de Relação) at Lisbon and Oporto, and a Supreme Court in Lisbon.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for six years were in pounds sterling (normal rate):—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1916-17	14,315,966	21,887,988	1919-20	29,443,625	52,931,863
1917-18	11,186,527	22,671,385	1920-21	26,913,445	52,802,831
1918-19	10,247,441	14,235,039	1922-23	55,857,571	114,495,767

On June 30, 1921, the external debt of Portugal was as follows:—

New external 3 per cent. converted debt of 1902, 33,085,707*l.*; 4½ per cent. tobacco loan, 1891 and 1896, 2,745,600*l.*; total 35,831,307*l.*

The internal debt on June 30, 1920, amounted to 1,862,815,897 escudos.

Defence.

The Army of Portugal is a militia raised by conscription. It is in three categories, the active army, the reserve and the territorial army. All adult males are liable to be called out from the age of 17 to 45, but, practically, service only begins at the age of 20. 10 years are passed in the active army, 10 in the reserve, and 8 in the territorial army, which latter also includes surplus men from other categories. In the active army, recruits undergo from 15 to 30 weeks' preliminary training, according to the arm of the service; afterwards there is a fortnight's training during the annual mobilisation. The country is divided into 8 territorial districts, each supposed to produce a division. The active army consists of 35 regiments of 3 battalions, 11 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons, 8 field artillery regiments, comprising 63 batteries, 2 horse batteries, 9 mountain batteries, 20 garrison batteries, and engineer units. Batteries have 4 guns.

The peace establishment of the active army in 1922 was 40,000 men. There are about 2,800 officers, all told.

The reserve army was to consist of 35 regiments of infantry, 8 squadrons of cavalry, and 24 field batteries, with other units.

The territorial army has no cadres.

The Republican Guard, and the Fiscal Guard, are civil corps recruited from the army, the men of which can be employed in the field in war time. The Republican Guard is a military police, numbering about 5,000 men, of whom about 800 are mounted. The Fiscal Guard is a preventive service about 5,200 strong.

The arm of the Portuguese infantry is the Mauser-Vergueiro, a magazine weapon, calibre 6·5 mm. The field artillery is armed with 7·5 cm. Schneider Canet guns.

With regard to over-sea garrisons, 2 line regiments of infantry (of 2 battalions) are normally stationed in the Azores, and 1 at Madeira. The latter has also a battalion of garrison artillery, and there are 2 in the Azores. Besides these troops, the Portuguese have a separate Colonial Army, partly European and partly Native, which garrisons their possessions on the West Coast of Africa, in Mozambique, India, &c. The force consists of about 700 officers, about 3,000 European non-commissioned officers and men, and 9,000 natives, the Europeans being enlisted voluntarily, the natives compulsorily. The military budget for 1922-23 was 88,770,320 escudos.

The navy of Portugal comprises:—3 protected cruisers, *Almirante Reis* (1,253 tons), *Adamastor* (1,757 tons); *São Gabriel* (1,772 tons); four gunboats for Mozambique, a variety of old gunboats, a mine-layer, 4 transports, 2 training ships, the former royal yacht, 5 *de Outubro* (1,365 tons), 6 sloops, bought from the British Navy in 1920, 5 destroyers, 7 torpedo boats, 4 submarines, 1 steamer for torpedo and mine service; also 3 ex-Austrian torpedo boats for police duties. A naval flying service has been established.

The naval personnel is about 6,000.

Production and Industry.

Of the whole area of continental Portugal 26·2 per cent. is annually cultivated under cereals, pulse, pasture, etc.; 3·5 per cent. is under vineyards; 3·9 per cent. under fruit trees; 17·3 per cent. under forest; 49·1 per cent. is waste. In Alemtejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other

provinces are wide tracts of waste lands, and it is asserted that many hectares, now uncultivated, are susceptible of cultivation.

The chief cereal and animal produce of the country are:—In the north, maize and oxen; in the mountainous region, rye and sheep and goats; in the central region, wheat and maize; and in the south, wheat and swine, which fatten in the vast acorn woods. Throughout Portugal wine is produced in large quantities. Olive oil (area covered by olive trees about 825,000 acres; annual production about 12,760,000 gallons of oil); figs; tomatoes are largely produced, as are oranges, onions, and potatoes.

The forests cover 17 per cent. of the total area of the country; pines extending to 1,909,663 acres; oaks, 898,833 acres; corks, 817,081 acres; chestnut, 210,345 acres; Pyrenean oak, 169,150 acres: total, 4,005,072 acres. Cork is one of the principal sources of wealth; the annual production is estimated at 176,368,000 pounds.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but coal is scarce, and, for want of fuel and cheap transport, valuable mines remain unworked. The most important mineral is wolfram; others are iron, copper, manganese, antimony, lead, tin, and gold.

The exports of sardines and tunny fish are considerable. The centre of the sardine industry is at Setubal, about 10 miles south of Lisbon.

A characteristic industry of Portugal is the manufacture of *azulejos* or porcelain tiles. This was inherited from the Moors, and tiles are used extensively for interior and exterior decoration of public and private buildings. At Sacavem, near Lisbon, a large factory makes tiles and chinaware. In Peniche, an old fishing village on the coast north of Lisbon, there is a local pillow lace industry, and at Guimarães famous embroidery is made.

Commerce.

Imports for consumption and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion) for six years (normal rate of exchange):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913	17,586,222	8,152,222	1916	23,839,766	12,548,000
1914	15,632,222	6,400,900	1918	20,284,200	17,144,775
1915	17,575,112	8,081,333	1919	52,110,675	24,974,650

The principal articles of imports and exports in 1920, showing quantity and value, were:—

Article	Imports 1920		Article	Exports 1920	
	Kilos	Escudos		Kilos	Escudos
Coal	599,904,000	70,153,568	Chemicals	1,998,672	1,087,836
Cotton	11,759,000	47,459,638	Manufactured cork	4,579,179	3,948,100
Fertilizers	51,661,435	7,363,790	Raw cork	1,244,286	86,130
Beans	2,861,933	555,229	Raw hides	512,963	315,555
Codfish	31,268,298	40,620,190	Olive oil	516,680	316,068
Coffee	2,478,907	2,559,670	Rosin	1,281,065	457,670
Rice	14,645,083	12,623,281	Wooden planks	80,402	21,329
Animal Fats	687,947	1,124,989	Raw wool	2,073,297	1,701,249
Rubber	124,981	218,082	Sardines	5,156,985	1,664,712

1 Tons.

2 Litres.

Wine is the staple article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom, the quantity amounting in 1921 to 4,593,144 gallons, valued at 2,392,355*l*.

Total trade between Portugal and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Portugal into U. Kingdom	9,747	10,797	6,899	4,167	4,589
Exports to Portugal from U. Kingdom	3,744	6,434	10,555	3,373	4,219

Shipping, Navigation, and Internal Communications.

In 1920, 9,909 vessels of 16,101,695 tons entered the ports of Portugal.

Portugal has two State-owned railways, 733 miles in length, and five privately owned lines, 1,314 miles in length; total railway mileage on December 31, 1918, 2,047; and on December 31, 1920, 2,128 miles. The railways have a gauge of 5ft. 5½in., except two lines, one of which has a 3ft. 3½in. gauge, and the other a 2ft. 11½in. gauge.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Government financial institution is the Bank of Portugal. The cash on hand of the bank on January 18, 1922, was: Gold, 8,577,180 escudos. The notes in circulation amounted on January 18, 1922, to 734,388,164 escudos.

There are 18 other banks registered in the Republic with a nominal capital of 47,000,000 escudos, and total deposits on December 31, 1919, of 331,465,000 escudos.

The gold coinage of Portugal issued since 1854 amounts to the nominal value of 7,967,002, and the silver coinage to 37,934,523 escudos.

The Decree of the Provisional Government of May 22, 1911, established a new monetary system. The unit is the gold *escudo*, of 100 *centavos*, which is equivalent to the *le milreis* gold piece, and is worth normally about 4*s*. 5½*d*. (but the rate varies: March, 1922, 2½*d*.); 1,000 escudos are called a *conto*. Gold coins are 2, 5, and 10-escudo pieces; silver coins are 1-escudo (0.835 fine) and 50, 20, and 10-centavos pieces; there are bronze and nickel coins of 4, 2, 1, and ½-centavo. The gold coins and the silver escudos are .900 fine; the other silver coins are .835 fine.

Owing to the disappearance of practically all gold and silver in Portugal, the currency is on a paper basis. New notes of 5, 10, and 50 centavos have been issued by the Bank of Portugal. Small coins of 1 and 4 centavos have been placed in circulation to relieve the scarcity of small change.

On January 1st, 1912, the legal time for Portugal was placed in accordance with the Greenwich meridian.

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are :—

The <i>Libra</i>		= 1.012 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almude</i>	{ of Lisbon	= 3.7 imperial gallons.
	„ Oporto	= 5.6
„ <i>Alqueire</i>		= 0.36 „ bushel.
„ <i>Moio</i>		= 2.78 „ quarters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Senhor Manuel Teixeira Gomes, G.B.E. (appointed 1920).

First Secretary.—José Jorge Rodrigues dos Santos.

Second Secretary.—Henrique Gabriel da Silva.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Fernando Branco.

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General in London.—Oscar George Potier.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Consular agents at Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

Ambassador.—Hon. Sir Lancelot D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., appointed September 30, 1913.

Secretaries.—H. A. Grant-Watson and J. W. T. Perowne.

Military Attaché.—Major-General the Hon. Sir C. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Naval Attaché.—E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.O., R.N.

Consul-General at Lisbon.—G. B. Beak.

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon (C.), Belem, Faro, Setubal, Figueira, Leixões, Oporto, &c.; Funchal (Madeira), St. Michael's (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verde).

Consul-General at Lourenço Marques.—H. Hall-Hall (Acting).

There are Consuls or Vice-Consuls at Bissau (Guinea), Chinde, Mozambique, Tete, Quilimane, Lobito, and São Thomé, Consul at Marmagao (Goa).

* Dependencies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, are as follows :—

Colonial Possessions	Area : English sq. miles	Popula- tion	Colonial Possessions	Area : English sq. miles	Popula- tion
Possessions in Africa:			Possessions in Asia :		
Cape Verde Islands			In India—Goa (1910)	1,469	515,772
(1912)	1,480	140,793	Damão, Diu (1910) .	160	32,700
Guinea	13,940	239,000	Timor (1915)	7,330	377,815
Príncipe and St. Thomas' Islands			China: Macao, &c. (1910)	4	74,866
(1914)	360	58,907			
Angola	484,800	4,119,000			
Mozambique . . .	426,712	3,120,000	Total, Asia	8,972	1,001,153
Total Africa . .	927,292	7,736,700	Total, Colonies . .	936,264	8,737,853

On August 15, 1914, partial autonomy was granted by the Home Government to all Portuguese colonies, giving each the right to establish its own code of laws for civil and financial Government.

Portuguese India consists of **Goa**, containing the capital, Panjin, or Nova-Goa, on the Malabar coast; Damão, on the coast about 100 miles north of

Bombay; and Diu, a small island about 140 miles west of Damão. In 1915 there were 142 schools with 9,546 pupils (6,066 boys and 3,480 girls). In Gôa there are 501 salt works employing 1,968 men, the annual production amounting to about 12,200 tons. In Damão there are 11 salt works, and in Diu 5. In 1906 deposits of manganese were discovered near Mormugão and about 6 concerns with about 20 mines are at work. The military force consists of not less than 1,082 men (786 natives). The Mormugão railway (51 miles) connects this port with the lines of British India. The estimated revenue of Gôa, &c., in 1920-21 was 1,651,140 escudos; expenditure, 2,086,697 escudos. The trade is largely transit. In 1920 the imports by sea and land amounted to 4,751,746 escudos, the exports to 1,401,833 escudos. Chief exports are: coco-nuts, fish (fresh and salted), spices, caju-nuts, salt, and copra. There are in Portuguese India 18 telegraph offices and 167 miles of telegraph line.

Macao, in China, situated on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River, forms with the two small adjacent islands of Taipa and Colôane, a province, the city being divided into two wards, one inhabited by Chinese and the other by non-Chinese, each having its own administrator. The population, according to the census of December 31, 1910, is 74,866 (42,263 males and 32,603 females). There are 2,171 Portuguese, 71,021 Chinese and 1,674 of various nationalities. Estimated revenue in 1922-23, 2,731,470 escudos and expenditure 2,731,470 escudos. The military force contains at least 488 men (164 natives). The trade, mostly transit, is in the hands of Chinese. Imports in 1920, 9,519,003 escudos; exports, 7,018,973 escudos.

Portuguese **Timor** consists of the eastern portion of the island of that name in the Malay Archipelago, with the territory of Ambeno and the neighbouring isle of Pulo Cambing. By treaty of 1859 the island was divided between Portugal and Holland; by convention of October 1, 1904, ratified in 1908, a boundary arrangement was made between the two Governments, certain *enclaves* being exchanged and the possession of other territories settled. This possession, formerly administratively joined to Macao, was in 1896 made an independent province. Population in 1915, 377,815 (201,121 males and 176,694 females). Estimated public revenue and expenditure for 1921-22, 702,442 escudos. Military force not less than 323 men (212 natives). Imports (1921), 458,369 escudos; exports, 360,360 escudos. Chief exports are: coffee, sandal-wood, sandal-root, copra, and wax. The port is Dilly.

•• The **Cape Verde Islands**, fourteen in number, are administered by a Governor, whose seat is at Praia, the capital. The population according to the census of December 31, 1912, is 149,793 (69,001 males and 80,792 females) including 295 foreigners, and its distribution is as follows: whites, 4,799; coloured, 87,621; negroes, 51,509. Military force not less than 264 men (168 natives). The chief products are coffee, medicinal produce, hides, and millet. The estimated public revenues and expenditures in 1921-22, 2,788,406 escudos; imports in 1919, 8,493,802 escudos; exports, 749,709 escudos.

Portuguese **Guinea**, on the coast of Senegambia, is bounded by the limits fixed by the convention of May 12, 1886, with France, and is entirely

enclosed on the land side by French possessions. It includes the adjacent archipelago of Bijagoz, with the island of Bolama, in which the capital of the same name is situated. Estimated population, 289,000. The chief commercial products are rubber, wax, oil seeds, ivory, hides. Estimated public revenue for 1922-23, 5,777,627 escudos, and expenditures, 5,777,627 escudos. Military force not less than 247 (143 natives). Imports in 1921, 20,486,106 escudos; exports, 9,511,254 escudos. The chief port is Bissau. There are 100 miles of telegraph lines.

The islands of **S. Thomé** and **Príncipe**, which are about 125 miles off the coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, were discovered in 1471, and now constitute a province under a Governor. In 1914 the population of the two islands was 58,907 in S. Thomé and 4,938 in Príncipe, and the distribution (S. Thomé) was as follows: whites, 1,570; natives, 57,337. The islands are hilly, the soil volcanic, and the vegetation rich and various. The chief commercial products are cacao, coffee, rubber and cinchona. Area of cacao plantations, 125,000 acres; production in 1916, 629,450 bags (of between 132 to 140 pounds). Estimated revenue for 1922-23, 3,035,291 escudos, and expenditure, 3,035,291 escudos. Military force, at least 240 men (181 natives). Imports at S. Thomé and Príncipe (1921), 12,408,786 escudos; exports, 19,221,771 escudos. On S. Thomé a railway of 9 miles is open for traffic.

Angola (Portuguese West Africa), with a coast-line of over 1,000 miles, is separated from French Congo by the boundaries assigned by the convention of May 12, 1886; from the Congo by those fixed by the convention of May 25, 1891; from British South Africa in accordance with the convention of June 11, 1891, and from South-west Africa in accordance with that of December 30, 1886. The colony has belonged to the Portuguese since 1575, with the exception of the years 1641 to 1648, when it was held by the Dutch. It is under a High Commissioner, who resides at Loanda, and is vested with large powers; it is divided into eleven districts: Loanda, Congo, Luanza-Norte, Luanza-Sul, Benguella, Moxico, Mossamedes, Huila, Cubango, Malanje, and Lunda. The capital is S. Paulo de Loanda, other important towns being Cabinda, Ambriz, Novo Redondo, Benguella, Mossamedes, and Port Alexander. The indigenous population numbered 2,124,361 in 1914. There are said to be 52 Government schools, and 7 municipal and 2 private schools, with altogether about 2,410 pupils. Various missions are at work in the country. The military force varies between 2,721 men (1,976 natives) and 4,731 (3,602 natives). Estimated revenue in 1922-23, 79,107,000 escudos, and expenditure 79,107,000 escudos. The chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar (for rum distilleries), vegetable oils, coco-nuts, ivory, oxen and fish. Rubber supplies are now becoming exhausted; cotton-growing, formerly remunerative, has been neglected but is now increasing; tobacco is grown and manufactured for local consumption; petroleum and asphalt are worked by a British syndicate. The province contains large quantities of malachite and copper, iron, petroleum, and salt. Gold has also been found. Imports, exclusive of Congo (1921), 89,895,382 escudos; exports exclusive of Congo, 23,597,548 escudos. The chief imports of the province are textiles, and the chief exports are coffee and rubber. Dried fish are exported in considerable quantities. The trade is largely with Portugal. The Portuguese National Navigation Company has most of the

carrying trade to and from Europe; the steamers of 3 British lines and one German line visit ports of the Colony. The length of railways open for traffic, is 818 miles, made up as follows: Loanda-Lucalla line, 226 miles (metre gauge); Lucalla-Malanje line, 149 miles (metre gauge), which it is intended should link up with the Central African Railway; Canhoca-Golungo Alto, 9 miles; Lobito-Chinguar, 323 miles; and Mossamedes-Chela Mountains, 111 miles. In July, 1918, the Government purchased the Trans-African railway. Angola is connected by cable with East, West, and South African telegraph systems.

Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) is separated from British Central and South Africa by the limits of the arrangement between Great Britain and Portugal in June, 1891. It is separated from late German East Africa, according to agreements of October and December, 1886, and July, 1890, by a line running from Cape Delgado at 10° 40' S. lat. till it meets the course of the Rovuma, which it follows to the point of its confluence with the 'Msinje, the boundary thence to Lake Nyasa being the parallel of latitude of this point. In accordance with the Treaty of Versailles the Peace Conference on September 23, 1919, allotted to Portugal 'as the original and rightful owner' the territory south of the Rovuma, known as the "Kionga Triangle" (formerly part of German East Africa).

Portuguese East Africa, with an area of 428,132 square miles, comprises three distinct entities: (1) the Province of Mozambique (295,000 square miles); (2) the Companhia de Moçambique (59,840 square miles), and (3) the Companhia do Nyasa (73,292 square miles). The first, which is ruled by a High Commissioner, with his seat at Lourenço Marques, is divided into 6 districts: Lourenço Marques, Gaza, Inhambane, Quilimane, Tete and Mozambique, each with its own Governor. Lourenço Marques (population 13,154 in 1912) is the capital of the Province. There is a Government Council composed of officials and elected representatives of the commercial, industrial and agricultural classes, and a Provincial Council with the attributions of an administrative and account tribunal. The existing organisation of the province is that which was established by decree of May 23, 1907, with some modifications. The Manica and Sofala region is administered by the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter granting sovereign rights for 50 years from 1891. Under the Company's administration the country on the Zambezi has become settled, there is convenient transport by river, and facilities are granted for securing titles and working mines. The Nyasa Company, with a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. Estimated population, about 3 million natives, 10,500 whites, and 1,100 Asiatics and half-castes. The military force of the Colony varies between 2,250 men (1,379 natives) and 3,904 men (2,468 natives). For 1922-23 the estimated revenue was 16,300,835 escudos.

The chief products of the Colony are sugar, coco-nuts, bees-wax, and mining products. Important gold-bearing reefs have been discovered on the Upper Zambezi, and extensive coal deposits in the Tete region.

The principal ports are Mozambique (population, 1910, 472 Europeans, 895 Asiatics, and about 361,367 natives), Ibo, Quilimane, Chinde (population 1,690, of whom 218 European), Beira (population, 3,420, of whom 738 white), Inhambane (population, 3,330, of whom 100 European and 250 Asiatic), and Lourenço Marques (9,849, of whom 4,691 European).

As the result of a cyclone on February 24, 1922, Chinde was practically destroyed.

The trade registered (exclusive of coin and bullion) at the following ports in 1921 is given below :—

—	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Transit	Total
	Escudos	Escudos	Escudos	Escudos	Escudos
Lourenço Marques	18,953,238	7,784,709	10,971,897	122,819,532	160,529,376
Inhambane . . .	751,870	313,301	630	—	1,065,801
Chinde . . .	1,692,933	4,702,210	2,891,745	1,402,264	10,689,152
Quelimane . . .	2,132,822	3,973,430	1,540	—	6,107,792
Mozambique . . .	6,385,270	3,624,606	2,339,066	—	12,348,942
Tete . . .	241,477	86,412	414	52,090	880,393
Beira . . .	7,446,798	4,630,851	25,779,101	11,106,640	48,963,390
Ibo . . .	2,207,905	1,001,994	71,554	13,000	3,294,453
Grand Total .	39,812,313	26,117,513	42,055,947	135,393,526	243,379,299

The chief articles imported into the colony are cereals, foodstuffs, cement, cotton, alcoholic liquors, and animals. The exports are mainly sugar, rubber, various ores, wax, and ivory. The Zambeze is navigable for stern-wheelers as far as Tete. At the port of Lourenço Marques there entered, in 1920, 618 vessels of 2,321,698 tons (328 of 1,626,892 tons British), and cleared 590 vessels. At the port of Beira 340 vessels arrived and 336 departed in 1919. At the port of Ibo, 2,104 vessels arrived in 1919, and 2,100 departed.

The Delagoa Bay railway has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and is continued for 290 miles to Pretoria. The commercial relations and transit of goods by this railway between the Portuguese and British possessions are regulated by the agreement signed April 1, 1909. A new line from Lourenço Marques to the Swaziland border is under construction, 44 miles being open for traffic, including the Umeluzi branch. The Gaza railway, from Chai-Chai to Manjacaze, has 32 miles open for traffic, and the line from Mutamba to Inharrime 25 miles. The Beira railway has a length of 204 miles in the colony, and is continued from the British frontier to Bulawayo.

The Government has been working on a definite plan, and the finished scheme for the Province south of parallel 22, the southern boundary of the Mozambique Co.'s territories, embraces the following lines: Moamba to Xinavane, 55 miles (completed); Xinavane via Chissane to Chai-Chais 70 miles (not yet begun); Chai-Chai via Manjacasse to Chigomo, 51 miles, (completed); Chigomo via Jinagai to Inharrime, 51 miles, projected; Inharrime to Mutamba, 40 miles (completed); Mutamba to Inhambane, 15 miles (under construction). Activities north of the Mozambique Co. are represented by two lines of penetration, one from the port of Quelimane, which will tap what is said to be the richest region on the whole coast and whose interior terminal will connect with the existing railway in British Nyasaland, and the other from the port of Mozambique, capital of the district of that name and formerly capital of the Province.

Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenço Marques with the Transvaal system. Quelimane has telegraphic communication with Chiromo. In 1915 there were 3,397 miles of telegraph line.

Since September 1, 1922, the escudo currency has been in vogue in Portuguese East Africa.

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ROME, SEE AND CHURCH OF.

For many ages until Pius IX.'s reign, with some comparatively short breaks, the Popes or Roman Pontiffs bore temporal sway over a territory stretching across Mid-Italy from sea to sea and comprising an area of some 16,000 square miles, with a population finally of some 3,125,000 souls. Of this dominion the whole has been incorporated with the Italian Kingdom. Furthermore, by an Italian law dated May 13, 1871, there was guaranteed to His Holiness and his successors for ever, besides possession of the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire or 129,000*l.*, which allowance still remains unclaimed and unpaid.

Supreme Pontiff.—Pius XI. (*Achilles Ratti*), born at Desio, May 30, 1857; Archbishop of Milan, September 1921; Cardinal, June 13, 1921; elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Benedict XV., February 6, 1922.

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny*. Each Cardinal in conclave writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the conclave altar; and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed *ad hoc* from the electing body; the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected.

From the accession of Innocent IX., 232nd in the usual list of Roman Pontiffs, to Pius XI., 261st, the Popes (all Italian) have been as follows:—

Name and Family of Pontiff	Year of Election	Name and Family of Pontiff	Year of Election
Innocent IX. (<i>Facchinetti</i>) .	1591	Benedict XIII. (<i>Orsini</i>) .	1724
Clement VIII. (<i>Aldobrandini</i>) .	1592	Clement XII. (<i>Corsini</i>) .	1730
Leo XI. (<i>Medici</i>) .	1605	Benedict XIV. (<i>Lambertini</i>) .	1740
Paul V. (<i>Borghese</i>) .	1605	Clement XIII. (<i>Rezzonico</i>) .	1758
Gregory XV. (<i>Ludovisi</i>) .	1621	Clement XIV. (<i>Ganganelli</i>) .	1769
Urban VIII. (<i>Barberini</i>) .	1623	Pius VI. (<i>Braschi</i>) .	1775
Innocent X. (<i>Pamphily</i>) .	1644	Pius VII. (<i>Chiaramonti</i>) .	1800
Alexander VII. (<i>Chigi</i>) .	1655	Leo XII. (<i>della Genga</i>) .	1823
Clement IX. (<i>Rospigliosi</i>) .	1667	Pius VIII. (<i>Castiglioni</i>) .	1829
Clement X. (<i>Altieri</i>) .	1670	Gregory XVI. (<i>Cappellari</i>) .	1831
Innocent XI. (<i>Odiscalchi</i>) .	1676	Pius IX. (<i>Mastai-Ferretti</i>) .	1846
Alexander VIII. (<i>Ottoboni</i>) .	1689	Leo XIII. (<i>Pecci</i>) .	1878
Innocent XII. (<i>Pignatelli</i>) .	1691	Pius X. (<i>Sarto</i>) .	1903
Clement XI. (<i>Albani</i>) .	1700	Benedict XV. (<i>della Chiesa</i>) .	1914
Innocent XIII. (<i>Conti</i>) .	1721	Pius XI. (<i>Ratti</i>) .	1922

The Roman Pontiff (in orders a Bishop, but in jurisdiction held to be by divine right the centre of all Catholic unity, and consequently Pastor and Teacher of all Christians) has for advisers and coadjutors the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of 70 members, namely, 6 Cardinal-Bishops (holders of the suburbicary sees), 50 Cardinal-Priests, and 14 Cardinal-Deacons but hardly ever comprising the full number. In March, 1923, the Sacred College consisted of 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 48 Cardinal-Priests, and 10 Cardinal-Deacons.¹ The following list gives the names, dates, and offices of these 60 Cardinals:—

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Bishops:—</i>				
Vincenzo Vannutelli	Bishop of Palestrina, Arch-priest of the Patriarchal Liberian Basilica, Datary of His Holiness	Italian	1836	1889
Gaetano de Lai	Bishop of Sabina	"	1853	1907
Antonio Vico	Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina	"	1847	1915
Gennaro Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte	Bishop of Albano	"	1851	1915
Basilio Pompili	Vicar General of His Holiness Cardinal Bishop of Velletri	"	1858	1917
Giovanni Cagliero	Bishop of Frascati	"	1838	1915
<i>Cardinal-Priests:—</i>				
Michael Logue	Archbishop of Armagh	Irish	1840	1893
Giuseppe Nava di Bontife	Archbishop of Catania	Sicilian	1846	1899
Agostino Richelmy	" Turin	Italian	1850	1899
Leo von Skrbnsky	Archbishop of Olmütz	Austrian	1863	1901
Rafael Merry del Val	Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church, Secretary of the Congr. of the Holy Office, Archpriest of the Vatican Basilica	Spanish	1865	1903
Joaquim Arcoverde de Albuquerque Cavalcanti	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian	1850	1905
Ottavio Cagiano de Azevedo	Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church	Italian	1845	1905
Pietro Maffi	Archbishop of Pisa	"	1858	1907
Alessandro Lualdi	" Palermo	"	1858	1907
Désiré Mercier	" Mechlin	Belgian	1851	1907
Pietro Gasparri	Pontifical Secretary of State	Italian	1852	1907
Louis Henri Lugin	Archbishop of Reims	French	1842	1907
Paulin Pierre Andrieu	Archbishop of Bordeaux	"	1849	1907
Antonio Mendes Bello	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1842	1911
Francis Bourne	Archbishop of Westminster	English	1861	1911
William O'Connell	" Boston	American	1859	1911
Enrique Almaraz Santos	" Toledo	Spanish	1847	1911
Willem van Rossum	—	Dutch	1854	1911
Louis Nazaire Bégin	Archbishop of Quebec	Canadian	1840	1914
John Csernoch	Archbishop of Esztergom (Gran)	Hungarian	1852	1914
Gustav Piff	" Vienna	Austrian	1864	1914

¹ The terms Cardinal-Priest and Cardinal-Deacon have for centuries ceased to imply severally the particular orders of priest or deacon. Nowadays in the Sacred College a presbyteral title is freely given to one in episcopal or diaconal orders, and a deaconry to a priest or even to a simple clerk.

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Priests—cont.</i>				
Andrew Francis Fröh-wirt . . .	—	German .	1845	1915
Alfonso Maria Mi-strangelo . .	Archbishop of Florence .	"	1852	1915
Raphael Scapinelli di Leguigno . .	—	"	1858	1915
Petro Lafontaine . .	Patriarch of Venice . .	"	1860	1916
Donato Sbaretti . .	—	"	1856	1916
Charles Ernest Dubois	Archbishop of Paris . .	"	1856	1916
Vittorio Amedeo Ranuzzi de Bianchi .	—	Italian .	1857	1916
Tommaso Pio Boggiani	—	"	1863	1916
Alessio Ascalesi . .	Archbishop of Benevento .	"	1872	1916
Louis Joseph Maurin .	Archbishop of Lyons . .	French .	1859	1916
Alexander Kakowski .	Archbishop of Warsaw . .	Polish .	1863	1919
Edmund Dalbor . . .	Archbishop of Posen . . .	"	1869	1919
Adolph Bertram . . .	Archbishop of Breslau . .	German .	1859	1919
John Soldevila y Romero . . .	Archbishop of Saragossa .	Spanish .	1843	1919
Francesco Ragonesi . .	Apostolic Nuncio in Spain .	Spanish .	1850	1921
Michael Faulhaber . .	Archbishop of Munich . .	German .	1869	1921
Dennis Dougherty . .	Archbishop of Philadelphia .	American .	1865	1921
Juan Benloch y Vivo .	Archbishop of Burgos . .	Spanish .	1864	1921
Francisco de Assis Vidal y Barraquer . .	Archbishop of Tarragona .	"	1868	1921
Karl Josef Schulte . .	Archbishop of Cologne . .	German .	1871	1921
Giovanni Tacci-Ponelli	Pontifical Major Domus . .	Italian .	1863	1921
Achille Locatelli . . .	Nuncio at Lisbon . . .	"	1856	1922
Giovanni Bonzano . .	Apostolic Delegate at Wash- ington . . .	"	1867	1922
Alexius Charost . . .	Archbishop of Rennes . . .	French .	1860	1922
Eugenio Fosi	Archbishop of Milan . . .	Italian .	1864	1922
Enrique Reig y Casanova . . .	Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain . . .	Spanish .	1859	1922
Stanislaus Touchet . .	Bishop of Orleans	French .	1848	1922
<i>Cardinal-Deacons:—</i>				
Gaetano Bisleti . . .	Commendatory Grand Prior of the Sovereign Order of Malta in Rome . . .	Italian .	1856	1911
Louis Billot	—	French .	1846	1911
Michele Lega	Prefect of the Holy Congregation	Italian .	1860	1914
Francis Aidan Gasquet .	—	English .	1846	1914
Nicolò Marini	—	Italian .	1843	1916
Oreste Giorgi	—	"	1856	1916
August Sili	Chamberlain of the Church .	"	1846	1919
Camillo Laurenti . . .	Secretary of the Congregation De Propaganda Fide .	"	1862	1921
Giuseppi Mori	Secretary of the Congregation of the Council . .	"	—	1922
Friedrich Ehrle	Librarian to the Vatican . .	—	—	1922

Though primarily belonging to the local Roman Church, the Cardinals, drawn from every nation of Christendom, are now regarded as Princes of the Church at large. Originally they were simply the parish rectors of Rome, or the deacons of Roman deaneries. In 1586 their number was finally settled by Sixtus V. at seventy. The Cardinals compose the Pope's Senate or Council and the various Sacred Congregations, govern the Church while the Apostolic See is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor.

They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocent IV., during the first General Council of Lyons, in 1246; and the title of Eminence from Urban VIII., in 1630.

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials. There are now eleven Sacred Congregations, viz., Holy Office, Consistorial, Discipline of the Sacraments, Council, Religious, Propaganda Fide, Index, Rites, Ceremonial, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Seminaries and Universities. Besides these there are several permanent Commissions, for example, one for Biblical Studies, another for Historical Studies, another for Preservation of the Faith in Rome, another for Codification of Canon Law. Furthermore, the Roman Curia contains three tribunals, to wit, the Apostolic Penitentiary, the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature, and the Sacred Roman Rota; and, lastly, various offices, as the Apostolic Chancery, the Apostolic Datary, the Apostolic Chamber, the Secretariate of State, etc.

The States wherewith the Holy See maintains diplomatic relations are Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Spain, and the United Kingdom (1914), together with most of the American Republics, except the United States and Mexico.

Within the British Empire the present number of Roman Catholic residential sees is 216, viz., 38 archbishoprics and 114 bishoprics, besides 54 apostolic vicariates (mostly held by Bishops of titular sees), and 10 apostolic prefectures: while the Roman Catholic population subject to King George V. is estimated at 14,439,941 souls, of whom 6,041,647 are in Europe; 2,682,397 in Asia; 699,063 in Africa; 3,842,660 in British America; and 1,174,154 in Australasia. Throughout the world the Roman Catholic population is reckoned at 31,888,975 souls, of whom 309,718,779 are of the Latin Rite (*Catholic Directory*, London).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—The Hon. Theo. Russell. (Appointed November 16, 1922.)

• *Secretary to the British Mission.*—H. H. Thynne.

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RUMANIA.

(ROMÂNIA)

Reigning King.

Ferdinand I., King of Rumania, born August 24, 1865, nephew of the late King Carol, whom he succeeded on October 11, 1914. Married, January 10, 1893, to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born October 29, 1875.

Children of the King.—(1) Carol, born October 15, 1893, Crown Prince, married March 10, 1921, to Princess Helen of Greece; offspring: Michel, born October 25, 1921; (2) E'isabeth, born October 11, 1894; (3) Marie, born January 8, 1900, married to Alexander, King of the Serb, Croat, and Slovene State, June 8, 1922; (4) Nicholas, born August 18, 1903; (5) Ileana, born January 5, 1909.

The King has, in addition to revenues from certain Crown lands, an annual allowance of 2,500,000 lei, or 100,000*l.* The heir to the crown has an annual donation of 300,000 lei (12,000*l.*).

The union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy on Dec. 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Rumania was Colonel Cuza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and of Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexandru Joan I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866 forced Prince Alexandru Joan to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Rumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. King Carol I. reigned as Prince from 1866 to 1881, and as King from 1881 to 1914. In March, 1918, Bessarabia was joined to Rumania; Bukovina in November, 1918; and Transylvania in December, 1918.

Constitution and Government.

The Constituent Assembly elected in May and June, 1920, for United Rumania by universal, direct, and secret suffrage will have to unify the different constitutions of the Old Kingdom, Bessarabia, Bukovina, and Transylvania. The constitution of the Old Kingdom, which was voted in 1866 and twice modified, once in 1879 and again in 1884, provided for a Legislature of two Houses. The Senate consists (March, 1920) of 170 members (Old Kingdom, 82; Transylvania, 45; Bessarabia, 24; and Bukovina, 19), including 4 for the Universities and 19 Bishops. The Heir to the Crown is also a Senator. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 347 members (Old Kingdom, 168; Transylvania, 112; Bessarabia, 51; and Bukovina, 16). A Senator must be 40 years of age, and a Deputy 25. Members of either House must be Rumanians by birth or naturalisation, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. All citizens of 21 years, paying taxes, are electors. Both Senators and Deputies receive 160 lei per each day of actual attendance, besides 2000 lei per month and free railway passes. The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of Ministers.

The elections held on June 6, 1920, resulted in the return of the following parties:—Peoples' Party, 215; Federal Democrats, 34; Bessarabian Peasants, 25; Transylvanian Nationalists, 21; Socialists, 19; Independent Democrats, 6; other parties, 27.

The Cabinet (appointed January 19, 1922) is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Joa Bratiano.

Minister of the Interior.—General Vaitoiano.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Jon Duca.

Minister of Agriculture.—A. Constantinesco.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Dr. Angelesco.

Minister of Finance.—Vintila Bratiano.

Minister of Labour.—G. Marzesco.

Minister of Public Worship.—C. Bano.

Minister of Justice.—J. Floresco.

Minister of Industry and Commerce.—B. Sasso.

Secretary of State for Bessarabia.—J. Inculetz.

Secretary of State for Bukovina.—J. Nestor.

Minister of War.—General G. Mardarescu.

Minister of Communications.—General Tr. Usovici.

Minister of Public Works.—Dr. Cosma.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into 17 districts, Moldavia into 13, the Dobrudja into 4, Bessarabia into 8, Bukovina into 11, and Transylvania (with Banat, Crisana and Maramuresh) into 24 districts, each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. In Rumania (1919) there are 735 districts and 5,864 communes, 129 urban and 5,735 rural. In the rural communes there are 15,593 villages and 1,048 hamlets. The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants, but is given by law.

Area and Population.

As a result of the Treaties of Peace of 1919 Rumania was enlarged, and the area and population of the New Kingdom is shown as follows:—

Country.	Area in sq. miles	Population.		
		Males	Females	Total
Old Rumania	53 489	3,989,676	3,914,498	7,904,174
Bessarabia	17,146	1,198,900	1,145,900	2,344,800
Bukovina	4 030	395 963	404,135	800,098
Transylvania	22,312	1,850 480	1,327,887	2,678,367
Crisana	8,038	659,836	657,145	1,316,981
Maramuresh	6,258	378,205	387,461	765,666
Banat	11,009	799,102	793,031	1,592,133
Total	122,282	8,762,092	8,631,057	17,393,149

¹ Estimate for 1915.

The four historic divisions of Old Rumania were populated (1912) as follows:—Moldavia, 2,145,464 (area, 14,710 square miles); Grand Wallachia (Muntania), 3,298,394 (area, 29,810 square miles); Oltenia, 1,413,897; Dobrudja, 381,806 (area, 8,969 square miles.)

By the Treaty of Bucharest (August 7, 1913) between Bulgaria and Rumania, the former ceded to the latter 2,969 sq. miles of territory, with a population of 273,090, mostly Turks. The new land was formed into two departments, Durostor and Caliacra.

Among Rumanians there are racial differences of which the Rumanian census takes no account. In Central Moldavia and East Transylvania there are thousands of habitants of Magyar descent (Changer and Szeklers); in South Transylvania and in the Banat there are thousands of Saxons and Swabes. In Bukovina and Bessarabia there are some German and Ruthenian colonies. The communes along the Danube have some inhabitants of Bulgarian and Serbian origin; in the Dobrudja there are many foreign elements—Bulgars, Russians, Germans, but the greatest part of them are Turks and Tartars.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows (for the Old Kingdom) for three years :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1918	103,072	297,310	57,354	—194,238
1919	285,579	261,107	72,580	24,472
1920 ¹	375,978	297,816	136,678	78,162

¹ For Greater Rumania.

The principal towns in Greater Rumania are (population 1914) :—Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 345,628 (on January 6, 1917, 308,987—119,958 males and 189,029 females); Chisinau, 114,100; Cernauti, 87,128; Ismail, 85,600; Iasi (Jassy), 76,120; Galatz, 73,512; Timisioara, 72,223; Braila, 65,911; Oradea Mare, 64,169; Arad, 63,166; Cluj, 60,808; Ploesti, 57,376; Craiova, 51,877; Brasov, 41,056; Tughina, 36,400; Satul Mare, 34,892; Cetatea Alba, 33,600; Sibiu, 33,419; Botosani, 32,874; Buzeu, 29,483; Constantza, 27,662; Berlad, 25,367; Focsani, 25,287.

Religion, Instruction, Justice, &c.

Of the total population of Rumania (in 1918) 9,695,714 belonged to the Orthodox Church, 1,456,147 were Greek Catholics, 1,483,929 were Roman Catholics, 1,344,970 Protestants, 17,596 Armenians, 834,344 Jews and 44,087 Mahometans. The government of the Orthodox Church rests with the four archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Rumania, the second the Archbishop of Moldavia, the third of Transylvania, and the fourth of Bukovina. Besides, there are, ten bishops of the National Church. In Transylvania there is a Greek Catholic archbishop and three bishops. In Rumania there are three Roman Catholic Bishops, two Protestant and one Unitarian. The clergy of the National Orthodox Church are paid by the State. The clergy of the other denominations are subventioned by the State. Full liberty of religion is assured to every creed or sect.

Education is free and compulsory 'wherever there are schools,' and it is improving from year to year. In 1909, according to a special census return, 60·16 per cent. of the population over 7 years of age could neither read nor write; in 1909, 43·12 per cent., and in 1910, 41 per cent. of the army recruits could neither read nor write. In 1918-19 there were 5,764 elementary schools with 11,088 teachers and 692,896 pupils.

The secondary schools in 1918-19 were, for boys, 56 (38 State and 18 private) lyceums, 13 gymnasiums and 7 seminaries, these 76 institutions having 1,287 teachers and 44,983 pupils; for girls 66 (12 State and 54 private) high schools with 1,051 teachers and 9,584 pupils; 12 normal schools for men with 181 teachers and 2,425 students, and 4 for women with 93 teachers and 1,435 students; 75 professional schools for boys with 334 teachers and 3,221 students, and 54 for girls with 535 teachers; 25 commercial schools with 216 teachers and 4,656 pupils; 25 agricultural schools with 59 teachers and 669 pupils; 11 schools of domestic economy for girls with 35 teachers and 201 pupils. There are 4 universities: at Bucharest, founded in 1864 (289 professors and 4,644 students), Iasi (Jassy), founded in 1860 (172 professors and 952 students), Cluj (Kolozsvar), in Transylvania, founded in 1919 (1,980 students in 1920), and Cernauti (Czernowitz), in Bukovina, founded in 1920.

Justice is administered by a court of cassation, 11 appeal courts, 64 tribunals, and 494 justices of the peace. The prison population in 1920 numbered 15,536 (11,699 men, 1,618 women, 2,160 boys, and 59 girls). Assistance is given to the sick in 163 hospitals and *hospices* (departmental, communal, rural, and private).

Finance.

The following table shows (in thousands of lei) the revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 (old style):—

	1919-20 ¹	1920-21 ¹	1921-22 ²	1922-23
Revenue . . .	1,114,687	3,546,102	6,226,900	10,498,233
Expenditure . .	4,430,611	6,250,865	5,545,411	10,498,283

¹ Actual.

² Estimate.

The main items of the Budget for 1922-23 were as follows:—

Revenue	Lei	Expenditure	Lei
Direct taxes . . .	650,000,000	Ministry of War . . .	925,019,042
Indirect taxes . . .	3,310,000,000	„ „ Finance . . .	1,926,600,000
Stamps and fees . . .	571,050,000	„ „ Education . . .	781,000,000
State monopolies . . .	1,626,500,000	„ „ the Interior . . .	65,000,000
Public services . . .	3,125,712,200	„ „ Public Works . . .	202,000,000
State domains . . .	186,086,000	„ „ Justice . . .	224,724,580
Subventions . . .	31,950,000	„ „ Agriculture . . .	298,560,596
Special revenues . . .	996,985,282	„ „ Commerce and Industry . . .	93,784,715
		„ „ Foreign Affairs . . .	32,281,600
		„ „ Public Worship . . .	215,000,000
		„ „ Labour . . .	22,500,000
		„ „ Communica- tions . . .	2,260,155,457
		Cabinet . . .	3,102,200
		Special expenditure . . .	2,828,565,292
Total . . .	10,498,283,482	Total . . .	10,498,283,482

The public debt of Rumania amounted on April 1, 1921, to 20,311,293,312 lei, of which 3,733,862,452 lei is the consolidated debt, and 121,500,000 lei the floating debt. This is exclusive of the proportions of the public debts of Austria-Hungary and Russia which have been assumed by Rumania, the total of which is estimated at 10,000,000,000 lei.

Defence.

Military service in Rumania is compulsory and universal from the ages of 21 to 46. The normal terms of service are 2 years in the infantry and 3 years in the other arms, followed by 5, or 4, years in the reserve of the first line. The men then pass to the second line, or reserve force, for 10 years, after which they are transferred to the territorial force at the age of 38, and remain in it 4 years, thus completing 21 years' service. Young men exempted from service in the ranks, and those surplus to the annual contingent, are posted to a supplementary reserve.

By the Treaty of Bucharest the army was reduced to 30,000 men, whilst matériel, &c., was controlled by the Germans. A partial mobilisation was ordered on November 9, 1918; on the 10th an ultimatum was handed to the German commander demanding evacuation of occupied territory within 24 hours; and on the 18th the Allies entered Bucharest, which had fallen to the Germans on December 6, 1916. Some 400,000 men were again placed under arms. A gradual reduction of this number was begun in 1919, and by January, 1923, the approximate strength of the army was 200,000. These were organised in 7 army corps. Each army corps was composed of 3 divisions and army corps troops. The division consisted of 2 brigades, each of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, and a battalion of chasseurs, 13 battalions in all; an artillery brigade of 2 regiments of field artillery and a group of howitzers; divisional cavalry and divisional engineers.

There are 2 cavalry divisions in the army each composed of 2 brigade of 2 regiments, and 2 batteries of horse artillery.

The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher rifle; the Rumanian artillery is still largely armed with guns of the Krupp type, but a considerable number of batteries have the French type of 75 mm. field guns and French medium and light howitzers. The military budget for 1922-23 was 1,700,000,000 lei.

In the Black Sea are 2 flotilla leaders, 6 torpedo boats, 4 gunboats formerly French, and 6 motor launches. The Danube force now comprises 7 monitors (600 tons, 3 4·7-in. guns, 7 vedettes and some small craft, and there are 7 ex-Austrian torpedo boats for police duties. A naval base has been established at Sulina, on the Black Sea, where is the old cruiser *Elizabetha*, used as a hulk, with some mine-layers and small vessels. The naval school is in Galatz.

Production and Industry.

According to a statistical estimate, the distribution of the soil of Rumania with respect to agriculture in 1919 was as follows:—Ploughed land, 30,715,834 acres; meadows, 4,580,267 acres; vineyards, 393,533 acres; forests 16,918,964 acres; pastures, 7,218,505 acres; other lands, 12,884,387 acres. Total, 72,711,490 acres.

In 1922, 1921 and 1920 the chief agricultural crops for Greater Rumania were as follows:—

Crop	Area cultivated		Production	
	1921	1920	1921	1922
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons
Wheat	6,148,853	5,006,644	2,138,146	2,600,000
Rye	806,803	771,988	230,673	265,000
Barley	3,856,983	3,384,733	985,290	1,955,000
Oats	3,058,356	2,164,701	963,167	1,430,000
Maize	8,510,172	7,544,280	2,772,897	2,360,000
Total	22,281,167	18,871,746	7,090,173	8,610,000

The tobacco area in Transylvania in 1920 was 11,250 acres (7,500 acres in 1919) and the yield 5,000 tons.

The forests of Rumania have an aggregate area of 16,918,964 acres, of which 6,820,000 acres are in the Old Kingdom, 5,500,000 acres in Transylvania, 1,700,000 acres in Maramuresh, and 1,500,000 acres in the Banat.

In 1920, Rumania had 1,497,009 horses, 4,875,624 cattle, 9,189,918 sheep and goats, and 2,513,610 swine.

The principal minerals are salt, lignite, iron and copper ores, and petroleum. Petroleum springs, both government and private, are worked at Prahova, Dambovitza, Bacau, and Buzau. The total output reached in 1900, 250,000 metric tons; in 1915, 1,673,145; in 1916, 1,244,093; in 1917, 517,491; in 1918, 1,214,219; in 1919, 919,847; in 1920, 1,034,022; in 1921, 1,160,885. The salt mines are situated in the region of the lower Carpathians, from Bukovina to the west of Oltenic, a stretch of over 250 square miles. Salt mining has been a state monopoly since 1863 (production in 1921, 232,800 tons). Output of coal, 1921, 1,785,000 tons (1,570,000 tons in 1920).

Industries of some importance are flour milling, brewing, and distilling. In 1919 there were 2,747 industrial establishments, with a capital of 2,837,296,627 lei, and employing 157,423 workmen.

Commerce.

The values of the imports into and exports from Rumania, exclusive of gold and silver (in sterling 25 lei = 1*l.*) were:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1912	25,516,220	25,684,148	1915	13,185,828	22,581,469
1913	23,600,004	26,828,212	1919	143,317,825	4,115,447
1914	19,969,922	17,896,666	1920	276,077,608	137,355,987

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation providing for the most-favoured-nation treatment between Rumania and Great Britain was signed at Bucharest on October 31, 1905.

Imports and exports are estimated in accordance with values settled by a Commission appointed from time to time.

In 1920 the chief imports and exports were as follows :—

Classes.	Imports		Exports	
	Tons	Lei	Tons	Lei
Live-stock	199	2,032,728	572	6,569,704
Alimentary animal products	7,732	83,099,852	2,156	19,400,212
Non-alimentary animal products	655	8,362,307	—	90
Hides, articles thereof	3,985	468,268,538	577	7,274,576
Furs	56	7,797,700	23	1,093,986
Wool and hair, and manufactures thereof	3,113	704,421,764	155	2,108,621
Animal waste and various animal sub- stances	2,770	58,007,999	1,234	6,101,078
Silk and manufactures thereof	298	196,256,440	—	17,200
Cereals and cereal by-products	22,040	95,540,104	977,522	2,303,882,167
Vegetables, flours, seeds, and plants	3,921	48,054,641	83,890	226,997,218
Vegetable oils	636	12,306,414	747	9,520,824
Beverages	239	5,249,718	1,783	9,894,032
Colonial fruits and food-stuffs	18,137	200,024,209	6,421	22,064,189
Sugar and manufactures thereof	18,051	234,522,505	18	163,161
Trees, timber, and manufactures thereof	33,247	76,953,921	91,834	120,348,381
Vegetable fibres, and manufactures thereof	23,026	2,564,514,112	2	102,420
Ready-made clothes	6,142	352,093,681	36	788,645
Paper	12,228	154,388,313	16	253,405
Celluloid	27	4,018,200	—	—
Rubber, gutta-percha, vegetable juices	3,214	176,018,084	10,129	7,722,608
Mineral water and salt	3,137	5,612,458	22,570	9,479,411
Earth, stones, and products thereof	12,365	42,414,673	2,925	3,368,363
Glass	8,016	76,946,680	—	750
Petroleum and bitumen	3,419	47,875,855	249,427	661,482,161
Metals, manufactures thereof, and mineral products	74,925	643,630,380	6,089	5,544,732
Machines	13,570	201,599,811	2	65,076
Vehicles	2,981	110,916,852	8	520,760
Shore boats	21	171,400	—	—
Clocks and watches	29	8,211,444	—	—
Musical instruments	37	2,530,590	3	55,850
Toys	49	1,857,485	—	240
Chemical products and drugs	8,228	127,913,009	2,900	8,316,192
Perfumery	372	20,109,035	—	928
Paints and varnish	5,538	74,589,704	17	18,460
Explosives	12,455	90,609,598	—	—
Total	304,884	6,901,940,204	1,461,004	3,433,898,435

Total trade between Rumania and United Kingdom for five years (Board of Trade Returns) in sterling :—

	1917	1919	1920	1921	1922
Imports from Rumania to U. Kingdom	—	2,742	3,231,892	3,390,567	1,695,489
Exports to Rumania from U. Kingdom	701,040	5,585,085	7,112,462	5,798,593	2,636,441

Shipping and Communications.

In 1919 the merchant navy of Rumania consisted of 158 vessels of 71,158 tons, including 17 steamers of 29,441 tons. Number of vessels entering Rumanian ports in 1919 was 10,546 of 2,991,095 tons.

The European Commission of the Danube, called into being in 1856, consisted before the war of 8 delegates, one representing each of the following powers : Austria-Hungary, France,

Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Rumania, Russia, and Turkey. By article 346 of the Treaty of Versailles, only representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Rumania constitute the Commission at present. It has its seat at Galatz. Since November 24, 1904, it has existed, or will exist, for successive periods of 3 years unless denounced by one of the contracting powers a year before the conclusion of any such period. By the operations of the Commission the Danube below Braila and along the Sulina branch has been deepened and corrected, so that at Sulina the depth has been increased from 9 ft. to 24 ft., and of the Sulina branch the minimum depth has been increased from 8 ft. to 18½ ft., while by canalisation and other works the navigation has been shortened from 45½ to 33½ nautical miles. The income of the Commission is derived entirely from taxes levied on shipping leaving the river.

Railway history in Rumania commenced in 1860. In 1920 Rumania had 7,246 miles of railway (Old Rumania, 2,707 miles; Transylvania and the Banat, 3,438 miles; Bessarabia, 701 miles; Bukovina, 400 miles). The State has the working of all the lines, and has besides, under the general railway direction, a commercial navigation service on the Danube and Black Sea. Several additional lines are projected or in course of construction to the extent of 460 miles.

Within Rumania there were 27,635 miles of metalled roads in 1915.

In 1915-16 there were 4,700 post-offices, through which there passed 21,965,098 letters, 31,969,461 post-cards, and 76,606,141 newspapers, samples, &c. In 1915-16 there were 8,612 miles of telegraph lines, and 18,801 miles of wire, on which 3,864,825 messages were forwarded. The number of offices was 3,143. In 1913-14 there were 7 urban telephone systems with 1,004 miles of line and 24,605 miles of wire, and 7,966 inter-urban systems with 24,168 miles of line and 45,378 miles of wire. On the urban systems during the year there were 24,860,479 conversations, and on the inter-urban 1,689,596.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Rumania has a capital and reserves of 39,402,565 lei; its notes in circulation on December 31, 1921, were of the value of 13,722,231,453 lei. Other public credit institutions are a Savings Bank, a Deposit and Consignment Bank, an Agricultural Loan Bank, 1,849 Popular Banks, a Rural *Crédit Foncier*, 2 Urban *Crédit Fonciers* (at Bucharest and Jassi), an Agricultural Bank, and a *Cassa Rurala*, an institution whose purpose is to buy properties and sell them in lots to peasants. There are also three private banking institutions.

A unified paper currency came into use for the whole of Rumania on August 1, 1920.

The decimal system was introduced into Rumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the *leu* (of 100 *bani*), equivalent to the franc. The gold *leu* is the monetary unit. Silver is legal tender up to 50 lei only. Gold coins are 20-, 10-, and 5-lei pieces. Nickel is coined in 5-, 10-, and 20-centime (*bani*) pieces.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF RUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Nicholas Titulesco. (Appointed December 1921.)

Secretaries.—Radu T. Djuvara, Frederic C. Nano, Viorel Virgil Tilea, Constantin Constantinesco, Nicolas Mishu and Nicolas Michel Vladesco.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Douglas Capitaneano, D.S.O.

Commercial Attaché.—G. Michaelesco.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUMANIA.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Herbert Guy Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (Appointed August 28, 1920.)

First Secretary.—J. H. E. Millington-Drake.

Third Secretary.—H. L. Baggallay.

Military Attaché.—Col. F. J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Naval Attaché.—Commander R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.

Commercial Secretary.—A. A. Adams.

Consul at Bucharest.—E. Keyser.

There are Consuls at Braila and Czernowitz; and Vice-Consuls at Braila, Constantza, and Galatz.

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RUSSIA

(UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.)

ON March 12, 1917, a revolution broke out in Russia, as a result of which the Emperor Nicholas II abdicated. A Provisional Government under Prince George Lvoff was set up by the Duma, which held office until May 16, 1917, when it was reorganised. On August 6, 1917, a new Cabinet under M. Alexander Kerensky was formed. This too was reorganised on October 8, 1917, and maintained itself until November 7, 1917, when the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet seized the government authority, and handed it over the next day to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

The Constitution of the new State was adopted at the fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, on July 10, 1918, and additions or alterations were made at subsequent Soviet Congresses (December, 1920, 1921, 1922). On December 30, 1922, delegates from the four principal Soviet Republics met at Moscow and concluded a Treaty of Union, setting up a Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, covering Russia (R.S.F.S.R.), Ukraine (U.S.S.R.), White Russia (W.R.S.S.R.), and the Transcaucasian Federation (T.S.F.S.R.).

Russia is now a Union governed by a Union Central Executive Committee and a Union Council of People's Commissaries. The former, consisting of 371 members, is elected annually by the Union Congress of Soviets, the supreme authority of the Union, and between Congresses is the sovereign legislative, administrative, and judicial authority of the Union. It meets for fortnightly sessions every three months, current business being transacted by the 'Presidium' (the chairman, secretary, and 15 members).

Chairman of Presidium.—M. Kalinin.

Secretary.—M. Sapronov.

Subordinate legislative and executive authority is vested in the Union Council of People's Commissaries, or Cabinet. Each People's Commissary is the head of a 'collegium' or Board responsible for the work of the People's Commissariat or ministry under its care. Decisions of the Union Council of People's Commissaries may be revised by the Presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee, which alone has the right of making war, ratifying peace treaties, conferring decorations, receiving the credentials of foreign diplomatic representatives, etc. The Council of People's Commissaries is also responsible to the full Central Executive Committee and to the Union Congress of Soviets, to which it makes a report as a whole, in addition to the departmental reports.

The following is the constitution of the Council of People's Commissaries, appointed in December, 1922 :—

1. *President.*—M. Vladimir Ilich Ulianov-Lenin.
2. *Foreign Affairs.*—M. G. V. Chicherin.
3. *War and Marine.*—M. B. D. Trotsky.
4. *Finance.*—M. G. Y. Sokolnikov.
5. *Health.*—M. N. A. Semashko.
6. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—M. V. S. Dorgulevsky.
7. *Transport.*—M. F. E. Dzerzhinsky.
8. *Supreme Economic Council.*—M. P. A. Bogdanov.
9. *Agriculture.*—M. V. G. Yakovenko.
10. *Food.*—M. A. P. Brickhanov.
11. *Justice.*—M. D. I. Karsky.
12. *Social Welfare.*—M. N. A. Miliutin (Assistant).
13. *Labour.*—M. V. V. Schmidt.
14. *Education.*—M. A. V. Lunacharsky.
15. *Nationalities.*—M. I. V. Stalin.
16. *Workers' and Peasants' Inspection.*—M. A. D. Tsurupa.
17. *Home Affairs.*—M. F. E. Dzerzhinsky.
18. *Foreign Trade.*—M. L. B. Krassin.

In addition, there are three vice-chairmen of the Council of People's Commissaries, and the Procureur-General of the Republic enters the Council with a consultative voice, as does also the chairman of the State Political Department.

Each of the four constituent bodies of the Union—R.S.F.S.R., Ukraine, White Russia, and Transcaucasia—retains its own Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissaries: the Union existing to co-ordinate diplomatic, military, economic, and labour activities only.

The British Government has concluded a Trade Agreement with the Soviet Government (March 16, 1921), but has not recognised it *de jure*.

Constitution and Government.

The greater part of the former Russian Empire is under the rule of the Soviet Government. But a number of States have gradually evolved and are maintaining themselves on the borders of the old Empire. Five have received formal recognition by the Western Powers, viz., Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. A number of other independent Republics, which have adopted the Soviet form of Government, are federated with the Government of Russia. These include: White Russia, the Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan. (The last three constituting the Transcaucasian Federation of Soviet Republics.) All the remaining territory of the former Russian Empire, with the exception of the five non-Soviet States previously mentioned, and of Khiva and Bokhara, which are 'popular' and not 'Socialist' Soviet Republics, and are therefore allied, not federated, with the others, constitutes the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.). This contains the provinces of Russia proper, autonomous Republics (Turkistan, Kirghiz, Tartar, Bashkir, Daghestan, Mountain, Yakutsk, Crimea), and autonomous regions or areas (Karelian Commune, German Volga Commune, Votiak and Mari areas, Chuvash area, Far Eastern region—previous to December, 1922, the Far Eastern Republic). The autonomous republics are governed by their own Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissaries: the regions and areas are governed by executive committees elected by the local Congress of Soviets, like the ordinary provinces (gubernii).

So far as the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic is concerned, a Constitution was adopted by the fifth All-Russian Soviet Congress, the text of which was published on July 19, 1918, and amended and amplified 1919-1922. According to the Constitution, which has been declared a 'fundamental law' of the Republic, Russia is a Republic of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies; and all central and local authority is vested in these Soviets. Private property in land is abolished, all land being the common property of the people; all forests, mines, waters having a national importance and all live-stock and fixtures, model estates and agricultural concerns are all national property. The State owns all factories, mines, railways, and other means of production and transport, but may, according to recent legislation, lease them to private individuals, corporations, or State trusts.

The Russian Republic is a free Socialist community of all the labouring masses of Russia. Freedom of conscience, of opinion, of the press, and of meeting are guaranteed by the Constitution. In order to protect the conquests of the revolution, universal military service is incumbent on all citizens. The privilege of defending the Revolution with arms is, however, reserved for the labouring classes only; the non-labouring sections of the population will discharge other military duties. The political rights of Russian citizenship will be granted without any formalities to foreigners residing on the territory of the Russian Republic for purposes of labour.

The highest authority in the State is the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which consists of representatives of town Soviets on the basis of one delegate for every 25,000 inhabitants, and of Provincial Congresses of Soviets on the basis of one delegate for every 125,000 inhabitants. The Congress elects an All-Russian Central Executive Committee, consisting of 886 members, which constitute the supreme legislative, administrative, and controlling body in the Republic, and meets not less frequently than once in two months, current affairs being administered by a Standing Committee (Presidium). The Central Executive Committee also forms a Council of

People's Commissaries for the general administration of the affairs of the Republic, to consist of 18 People's Commissariats (see list above). Each People's Commissary has a Board attached to him under his chairmanship.

The franchise is enjoyed irrespective of religion, nationality, residence, sex, etc., by all citizens over 18 years of age who earn their livelihood by productive labour, and soldiers and sailors in the Red Army and Navy.

The following classes are deprived of the franchise: Those employing others for profit, or living on unearned income, monks and priests of all religions, agents and employees of the former police, secret service, etc., members of the former reigning dynasty, imbeciles and wards, and persons deprived of civic rights by the criminal courts.

Provision is also made in the Constitution for Local Government by means of local Soviets in villages and towns, with district, provincial and regional Congresses, which meet annually. Each Congress elects an Executive Committee, which administers the territory under its control until the next Congress.

Area and Population

PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The old Empire of Russia comprised one-seventh of the land-surface of the globe. Its area, without internal waters, was, since the Treaty of Portsmouth, 8,417,118 English square miles (19,156,587·7 square versts).

Until 1897 there have been but various enumerations of the population called *revisions*. On January 28 (February 9), 1897, a census was taken over the whole of the country. The rapidity of growth of the population of the country (its acquisitions being included in the figures of population) is seen from the following:—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1722	14,000,000	1859	74,000,000
1796	36,000,000	1897	129,209,297
1815	45,000,000	1914	178,378,800
1835	60,000,000	1915	182,182,600

Of the total in 1915 131,796,800 were in European Russia, 13,229,100 in the Caucasus, 10,377,900 in Siberia, and 11,254,100 in the Central Asiatic Provinces.

The total area of the Soviet Union is 8,166,130 square miles, with a population of 131,546,045.

As the census did not completely cover all areas of the Soviet Union and the associated republics, it was necessary in some cases to supplement the returns with estimates based on the most recent statistics available. The final census of 1920, therefore, is not precise; but it nevertheless provides an accurate enough basis for practical purposes. The following are the main statistics of area and population of the Union, distinguishing the various autonomous areas and associated Republics.

1. *European Russia.*

Three distinct nationalities inhabit this territory :—

	Territory (square miles).	Population (both sexes).
Great Russians (thirty-nine provinces, the Don area, and three provinces of N. Caucasus)	1,290,440	65,761,898
Ukraine (nine provinces)	174,510	26,001,802
White Russia	23,290	1,684,223
Total	1,488,240	93,387,923

2. *Minor Areas of the R.S.F.S.R.*

On the north, south, and east of the central nucleus of Russia lie other areas forming different administrative and political units, the population of which is often mixed, but with preponderating elements which are the basis of their political divisions. All of these territories under the Soviet régime have complete local autonomy. The following table shows the area and population of the various territories :—

	Territory (square miles).	Population (both sexes).
<i>Labour Communes.</i>		
Karelia	28,890	144,392*
German Volga Commune	7,680	454,368
<i>Autonomous Areas.</i>		
Votlak	11,800	686,049
Ziranian	107,060	186,878
Kalmuk	38,440	126,256
Mari	6,040	300,069
Chuvash	6,720	758,161
<i>Autonomous Republics.</i>		
Bashkir	40,420	1,268,132
Tartar	25,960	2,852,135
Crimean	15,060	761,600
Mountain (N. Caucasus)	17,420	808,420
Daghestan	13,730	798,181
Kirghiz	843,640	5,058,553
Turkestan	577,400	7,201,551
Total	1,739,760	21,404,745

3. *Siberia.*

In Siberia there are 12 provinces with a territory of 4,863,160 square miles and a population of 11,069,550. These form an integral part of the R.S.F.S.R.

4. *Transcaucasia.*

The following Republics in addition to the White Russian and Ukrainian Republics, constitute, with the R.S.F.S.R., the Union of Soviet Republics :—

Republics.	Area (square miles).	Population.
Azerbaijan	33,970	2,096,973
Armenia	15,240	1,214,391
Georgia	25,760	2,372,403
Total	74,970	5,683,767

5. *New Asiatic Connections.*

Bokhara, Khiva, and Mongolia have made agreements of a permanent character with the R.S.F.S.R. The area and population of these countries is as follows :—

Country.	Area (square miles).	Population.
Bokhara	79,440	3,000,000
Khiva	24,310	519,438
Mongolia ¹	1,367,600	643,000
Total	1,471,350	4,164,438

¹ For the claims of Russia to Mongolia see section on Mongolia under China, p. 794.

The principal towns of Soviet Russia with their population for the years given are:—Petrograd (1915), 2,318,615; Moscow (1920), 1,050,011; Odessa (1912), 631,040; Kharkov (1913), 258,360; Kazan (1913), 195,300.

• • Religion.

The Soviet Government has disestablished the Church and appropriated certain categories of its property. Since the revolution of March, 1917, all religions may be freely professed in the Empire. The prevailing religion of the country is the Græco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox Faith. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four Orthodox patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Holy Synod, the board of government of the Russian Church, was established in 1721; to it was committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the Empire. It was composed of the three metropolitans (Petrograd, Moscow, and Kiev), the archbishop of Georgia (Caucasus), and several bishops sitting in turn.

It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are entrusted to a Collegium, and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory, both settled at Petrograd. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the former Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western provinces.

Before the Revolution, Russia was divided into 66 bishoprics (*eparchiya*), which were under 3 metropolitans, 14 archbishops, and 50 bishops; the latter had under them 37 vicars; all of them were of the monastic clergy. The management of Church affairs was in the hands of 62 'consistoria.' For Roman Catholics there was an Archbishop of Warsaw and another of Mohilev, each with six suffragan bishoprics. Of the suffragans of Mohilev one was of the Græco-Ruthenian rite, of which rite there was another bishop immediately subject to Rome.

Instruction.

The highest educational authority in the country is centred in the Commissariat for Education, which has replaced the former Ministry of Popular Education and enlarged its scope so as to cover the whole field of popular education, having taken over (1) the State theatres, the Academy of Arts, the Imperial Musical Society, and various art and musical schools and institutions; (2) the educational institutions of a more or less specialised type which had been conducted by various other ministries and State departments; and (3) municipal and *zemstvo* schools. The Commissariat consists of three 'sections' and a few special 'departments,' the 'sections' being: (1) The Pedagogical Section, which includes departments of 'the Unified Labour School,' 'school reform,' technical schools, pre-school education, out-of-school education, and training of teachers; (2) the Scientific Section, which includes departments of scientific societies, higher educational institutions, and libraries; and (3) the Art Section, which includes departments of representative arts, preservation of monuments, music, theatres, and cinema.

One of the principal reforms carried out by the Commissariat for Education has been the introduction of 'the Unified Labour School,' which has superseded the various types of elementary and secondary schools of the pre-revolutionary period. The labour school has two grades, one for children from 8 to 12, and the other for children from 13 to 16.

Education is made obligatory, and no private schools of any kind are permitted. Co-education has been adopted in all schools. The principle of 'labour' education is applied differently in the schools of each grade; in the first grade children are taught to make their school self-supporting; in the second technical work is conducted as a part of the general industrial life of the country.

Owing to the necessity of balancing the Budget, it was decided in 1922 to transfer elementary and secondary education to the local authorities, payment being authorised in case of necessity, although a minimum of free places is compulsory. Grants in aid continue to be made by the State, however.

In 1911 there were 47,855 elementary and secondary schools with 3,060,000 pupils; in 1919, 63,317 schools, with 4,796,000 pupils; in 1921, 94,205 schools with 7,264,108 pupils; in 1922, 55,000 schools with 4,750,000 pupils.

Previous to the revolution universities existed in the following places in the territory now included in the Soviet Republic and administered by the People's Commissariat for Education: Moscow (2), Petrograd, Kazan, Saratov, Tomsk, Perm, Irkutsk. The Universities of Dorpat and Warsaw, evacuated during the war, were reorganised in 1918 as the Voronezh and Don Universities, and in the same year another was set up at Nizhni-Novgorod. In 1919 universities were established at Yaroslavl, Smolensk,

Kostroma, Tambov, Astrakhan, Tashkent, Samara, Simbirsk, Orel ; in 1920, at Ekaterinburg, Ekaterinodar, and Veliki Ustug.

In addition to the institutes of various descriptions—medicine, economic, archaeological, veterinary, philological—existing before the revolution in various larger towns, others have been established for the study of medicine (Moscow, Petrograd), economics (Petrograd, Moscow), archaeology (Caucasus and Don), veterinary science (Petrograd, Saratov, Moscow, Novocherkassk), geography (Petrograd), philology (Petrograd), and radiology (Petrograd).

In 1914 there existed 1,600 places of technical education, elementary and advanced, with 170,000 students; in 1919, 2,300, with 200,000 students; on Feb. 1, 1921, 3,758 schools with 298,263 students. These include 326 higher schools and polytechnics and 34 'workers' faculties' (preliminary courses attached to higher technical institutions) with 17,000 students.

Justice and Crime.

By two decrees, in November 1917 and February 1918, the old judicial system was radically changed. Civil and minor criminal cases were handed over to popular courts, consisting of one judge and two assessors, elected in rotation from a list prepared by the local Soviet. Sentences might be revised by a district or area council of judges. Criminal cases, including economic and political counter-revolution, were handed over to provincial revolutionary tribunals, consisting of one judge and six assessors, elected as above. Appeals from these tribunals lay only to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. A Supreme Judicial Control (Board) was established as part of the People's Commissariat for Justice, to see that sentences corresponded to the law.

In 1919 the functions of the popular court, consisting of a judge and two or six assessors (all elected), were still further widened. Appeals could lie to the provincial councils of judges. The provincial revolutionary tribunals, consisting of one permanent chairman and two members chosen in rotation by the provincial executives, had their competence limited to strictly political crimes. This system was confirmed in 1920, when it was also provided that the defence might be assumed by any citizen, as well as by the registered lawyers.

In 1922 the provincial revolutionary tribunals were amalgamated with the provincial councils of judges, which, retaining their elective character, thus became the sole supreme court for all cases within the boundaries of the province.

At the present time appeal from all courts is first to the Supreme Judicial Control Board, which does not hear arguments but examines the sentence and evidence, if necessary directing a re-trial. Major crimes are dealt with in the same way by the Cassation Board of the Supreme Tribunal, an integral part of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (as the embodiment of the judicial sovereignty of the State).

The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission, which during the first four years of the Revolution was invested with special powers for combating counter-revolution and sabotage, was abolished by decree in February, 1922, its investigating functions being handed over to the State Political Department of the Commissariat for Home Affairs. No extraordinary procedure in actual prosecution of offenders now exists.

A recent decree institutes a Public Prosecutor of the Republic, with provincial procureurs directly subordinated to him. The function of this organisation is to supervise the correct working of the judiciary and the application of the laws.

Finance.

The budget balances for four years are shown as follows (in millions of paper roubles) :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922 ¹ (Nine Months)	1922-23 ¹
Revenue	15,580	48,959	159,604	4,189,900	368	1,056
Expenditure	46,706	215,402	1,215,159	26,076,816	922	1,418
Deficit	31,126	166,443	1,055,555	21,936,916	554	362
Deficit per cent.	67	77	87	£4	60	25

¹ Gold roubles.

On September 1, 1917, the total indebtedness of Russia amounted to 32,300 million roubles, made up as follows :—Pre-war debt, 8,800 million roubles ; seven internal war loans, 10,500 million roubles ; loans contracted abroad, 8,000 million roubles ; short-dated loans, 5,000 million roubles. On March 31, 1921, the indebtedness of Russia to Great Britain was £561,402,000 (excluding interest since December 31, 1918).

Defence.**I. ARMY.**

By a decree of February 1, 1918, the Government established a Workers and Peasants Red Army of volunteers, and under the pressure of military events the organisation and discipline of that army steadily improved. A large number of regular officers of the old Russian army joined the Red Army either voluntarily or under compulsion, an efficient general staff was organised for planning and executing military operations, and most of the former rules of military discipline were gradually reintroduced. Wherever former officers were suspected of lukewarm sympathies with their new position, a civilian 'political Commissary' was attached to them to supervise their work and organise political propaganda in the unit for which he was responsible. Many officers in the course of the civil war by their activities justified the withdrawal of the Commissary, in other cases the Commissary himself acquired the necessary military experience to enable him to take over command. There are still a large number of units, however, with the dual organisation in the Red Army.

The Red Army is supplemented by the militia, organised on a basis of universal military service. Training begins at the age of 18, and consists of a preliminary course of 96 hours, lasting 1½ months, and a supplementary course of 280 hours, lasting 28 days. For militia purposes the territory of the Republic is divided into 93 regimental districts, sub-divided into battalion, company, and platoon subdistricts. Each of the latter consists of several 'training points,' usually an urban centre or a factory : there are 28,000 of these in all.

In December, 1920, according to M. Trotsky's report at the Ninth Soviet Congress (December, 1921), the strength of the Red Army was 5,300,000. More peaceful conditions permitted its reduction in 1921 to a strength of 1,595,000. During 1922 further reductions took place, bringing the total present strength down to 600,000. About two-thirds of the officers come

from the worker and peasant class, 43 per cent. have had no specialist military training, and 10 per cent. have passed through Soviet training schools and courses.

II. NAVY.

Some reconstruction of the Russian Navy is in progress. Certainly it is not a negligible force. The Soviet Government has shown so much ability in reconstructing its Army, that the Fleet may yet be made effective. There were manoeuvres in the Gulf of Finland in the autumn, concluding with an attack on Kronstadt, designed to test the defence of Petrograd, in which the flying service took part. Trotsky is directing the naval preparation, and it is officially stated that a reconstitution of the forces is contemplated. Construction and reconstruction of the flotillas has gone on both in the Baltic and the Black Seas. There are four battleships. The four battle-cruisers, two launched in 1915 and two in 1917, *Borodino*, *Navarin*, *Ismail*, and *Kinburn*, upon which work was stopped, are not likely to be completed.

In the Black Sea the force is yet inconsiderable. In April, 1919, by the action of secret hostile agents the main machinery was wrecked by explosive means in five of the battleships, and General Wrangel's force, comprising one Dreadnought, 10 destroyers, 4 submarines and other vessels arrived at Bizerta to be placed under French protection, where they will probably be broken up or sold. The Soviet Government has entered a protest.

State dockyards were at Nevsky, New Admiralty and Galernyi Ostrov, Petrograd; Kronstadt, Sevastopol, and Vladivostok. The New Admiralty is the only establishment apparently now at work. Guns were made at the Putiloff steel works, but only the shipyard there is believed to be working.

The following table gives the ships remaining of the armour-clad fleet and principal cruisers of the Baltic and the Black Sea Fleets, the new names being inserted.

BALTIC FLEET.

Date of Launch	Name	Displacement	Horse-power	Speed	Officers and Men	Main armament
<i>Dreadnoughts.</i>						
1911	Pariskaja-Kommuna Poltava Gangut Marat.	23,000	42,000	23	59—1,000	12 12in.; 16 4.8in.

The Pariskaja-Kommuna and Marat are the former Sevastopol and Petropavlovsk. The Respublica (1906), 18,600 tons, is believed to be in good condition.

Armoured Cruiser.

1906 | Rurik. . . | 16,900 | 19,700 | 21½ | 908 | 4 10in.; 8 8in.

Light Cruiser.

1915 | Svetlana. . . | 6,800 | 50,000 | 30 | — | 15 6in.; 4 3.9in.

There remain now in the Baltic about twenty first-class destroyers and some forty older and smaller. The modern submarines are about fifteen in number. There are also mine-

sweeping trawlers, motor-boats, and surveying and training ships. The flying service includes 50 or 60 planes. A small destroyer and submarine force is in the Arctic.

BLACK SEA FLEET.

Date of Launch	Name	Displacement	Horse-power	Speed	Officers and Men	Main armament
<i>Dreadnought.</i>						
1916	<i>Demokratiya</i>	27,300	29,700	21	—	12 12in.; 20 5·2in.
<i>Light Cruisers.</i>						
1915	<i>Admiral Lazareff</i>	7,600	55,000	32	—	16 5·1in.
1917	<i>Nakhimoff</i>					
1917	<i>Istomine</i>					
1917	<i>Korvilloff</i>					

The battleship *Demokratiya* at Nikolaiëff and the eight cruisers appear not to have been completed. Two divisions of destroyers in the Black Sea include about 24 boats. There were two modern submarines, and more recently several have been sent in parts overland from the Baltic. A number of useful auxiliaries are in the Black Sea, and the flying service includes about 40 various planes. There is a flotilla on the Dnieper, and a small force is in the Caspian.

Production and Industry.

The economic system inaugurated by the Soviet Government is based on the conception of State ownership and control of the principal means of production, distribution and exchange. During the first eight months after the November revolution the nationalisation of various industrial and trading enterprises was effected largely by local Soviets, which followed no definite plan. This led to a number of working undertakings being brought to a standstill, as the necessary administrative machinery was either entirely lacking or inadequate for coping with the immense task of setting up a public organisation of industry. To remedy the situation and introduce a greater unity and efficiency of method the Soviet Government issued a decree, dated June 28, 1918, which specified the conditions governing the nationalisation of private enterprises. Thus, only large and well-equipped factories and works were to be taken over by the State, the smaller undertakings being left in the hands of their owners. But even those liable to nationalisation were not to be taken over until a proper organisation for running them had been established. On April 1, 1920, out of 6,775 industrial establishments on the territory of Soviet Russia, employing 1,185,542 workpeople, there had been nationalised 4,141, employing 983,049 workpeople.

All industry was controlled through the Supreme Economic Council, with about 50 industrial departments and its local organs.

Side by side with this policy was developed that of compulsory requisitioning of grain from the peasants, to meet the primary requirements of the town population and the Army. Beginning as an organised series of requisitions to meet the food shortage in 1918, it was rapidly developed through the Food Commissariat into a regular series of *corn levies*, distributed amongst provinces according to harvest statistics, and redistributed amongst

the several villages, which were made collectively responsible for their quotas. In 1917-18, 47·5 million poods were collected; in 1918-19, 107·9 millions; in 1919-20, 212·5 millions; in 1920-21, 283·8 millions.

The number of cattle is shown as follows:--

	1916	1920	1921
Horses	18,791,900	11,732,500	--
Cows	17,000,000	16,500,000	13,500,000
Sheep	28,700,000	20,400,000	18,200,000
Pigs	13,000,000	7,800,000	6,500,000

In March, 1921, there was introduced the 'new economic policy,' as it is popularly called, although in essence it amounts to the relaxation of most of the restrictions imposed by the military conditions between 1918 and 1920. Its main features are (1) the replacement of the corn levies (423 million poods) by a much smaller food tax (240 million poods), collected from the individual producer; (2) the authorisation of free trading in food and other necessities within the territory of the Republic; (3) the concentration of State control on the most important of the nationalised enterprises, and their combination for the most part into State autonomous trusts (430, uniting 4,144 enterprises with 976,942 workers), under the general direction of the Supreme Economic Council; (4) the leasing of the vast majority of nationalised and State-controlled enterprises. (Out of 10,276 enterprises leased up to the end of 1921, 53 per cent. were taken by private individuals, 36·5 per cent. by co-operatives and workers 'artels,' and 5·5 per cent. by local Soviet institutions.) (5) The reduction of the number of persons on the State rationing list (from 38 millions in March, 1921, to 8 millions in November), and the conclusion of a number of agreements for 'collective payment' of the remaining employees and workers, the basic ration adopted being that of the living wage, and the total varying with output; (6) the encouragement of co-operation, locally and nationally, and the institution of a State Bank.

The following statistics show the area under cultivation during the last four years (excluding the Don and 3 provinces of the Ukraine):—

	1919	1920	1921	1922
Thousands of Dessiatines				
Famine area	4,622·4	4,227·2	3,160·4	4,476·8
Partial famine area	1,249·5	1,157·5	1,717·1	2,066·4
Producing non-famine areas	2,242·4	2,080·7	3,574·1	3,745·1
Consuming area	1,050·7	986·0	4,287·9	4,421·4

The harvest in 1922 amounted to about 47 million tons of grain.

In 1922, 120,000 acres were sown with cotton (one-sixth of the 1916 figure). In 1921-22, 513,000 acres were sown with sugar, yielding 423,000 tons; in 1922-23, the area was 4,374,000 acres, yielding 1,549,000 tons.

Salt production: 1918, 445,000 tons; 1919, 163,000 tons; 1920, 350,000 tons; 1921, 993,000 tons.

Platinum output: 1920, 21·5 poods; 1921, 12·4 poods; 1922, 26·5 poods.

Gold output: 1920, 109·25 poods; 1921, 83·75 poods; 1922, 157·25 poods.

Petroleum output in 1922: Baku, 3,150,000 tons; Grozny, 1,515,000 tons; Emba, 142,000 tons; total, 4,807,000 tons.

Commerce.

The following table gives the exports and imports of Russia for six years in the trade with Europe, Asia, and Finland (bullion not included), in millions of roubles :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1911 .	1,161·7	1,591·4	1914 .	1,098·0	956·1
1912 .	1,171·8	1,518·9	1915 .	1,114·0	397·2
1913 .	1,374·0	1,520·1	1916 .	2,750·0	575·0

The total value of Russia's foreign trade since the Revolution was (in millions of gold roubles): 1918, 68·5; 1919, 3·1; 1920, 38·3; 1921, 269·9; 1922, 580·0.

The total value of Russian trade for 1922, calculated in pre-war prices (in millions of gold roubles at 1913 prices), is shown as follows :—

Imports		Tons	Value	Exports		Tons	Value
Foodstuffs		978,955	91,648	Foodstuffs		7,700	3,438
Timber seed		220,030	3,969	Timber		593,700	14,500
Coal		613,785	13,150	Flax and Hemp		43,600	12,241
Metals and machinery		138,300	78,380	Metal ores		69,900	6,823
Total (all items)		2,054,455	262,211	Total (all items)		865,450	74,982

The above import figures are exclusive of 643,700 tons, valued at 176 million gold roubles, imported for famine relief.

For pre-war trade of Russia, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1920, pp. 1208 and 1209.

The chief articles of import from Russia into the United Kingdom and of export (domestic produce and manufactures) from the United Kingdom to Russia in 1921 were, according to the Board of Trade returns:—Imports: Hides and skins, 210,994*l.*; tobacco, 59,378*l.*; flax, 78,333*l.*; manganese ore, 50,553*l.*; petroleum, 82,822*l.*; sawn timber, 755,785*l.*; fish, 687,368*l.* Exports: Machinery, 35,733*l.*; coal, 225,901*l.*; boots, 6,645*l.*; cotton, 123,460*l.*; woollen, 9,534*l.*

Total trade between Russia and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Imports from Russia into U. Kingdom	6,711	16,370	33,522	2,695	8,176
Exports to Russia from U. Kingdom	298	12,993	11,992	2,181	3,679

Internal Communications.

Russian railway history began in 1836. In European Russia there are 153,782 miles of rivers, canals and lakes, 20,670 miles being navigable for steamers, 7,482 for small sailing vessels, 88,739 for rafts. In Asiatic Russia

there are 86,422 miles of rivers, canals, and lakes, 21,421 miles being navigable for steamers, 8,678 for small sailing vessels, 33,224 for rafts.

Length of railways in use (in miles):—1913, 42,498; 1917, 39,520; 1918, 16,738; 1919, 19,676; 1920, 35,840; 1921, 41,560; 1922, 42,504.

Banking.

The State Bank began operations on November 16, 1921.

The following is the statement of accounts of the Note Issuing Department of the State Bank on February 16, 1923:—

(N.B.—1 chervonetz = roubles 10 gold = 1*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* at current rates; 1 zolotnik = 96 dolyas = 65·8239 grains troy; 1 dolya = 0·6857 grains troy. The State Bank notes are issued in chervonetz.)

ASSETS.	Chervonetz	Drafts in sterling:—	Chervonetz.
Gold in coin and bullion:—		362,665 <i>l.</i> sterling at the	
(a) Russian gold coins:—		rate 0·9 chervonetz = 1 <i>l.</i> ster-	
5·00 rouble pieces . . . 629,500		ling, less 10 per cent. dis-	
50 " " . . . 157,000		count	245,158·7
10·00 " " . . . 12,000		Bills in chervonetz:—	
15 00 " " . . . 281,000		460,067 chervonetz, less 10	
which at the rate 1 chervonetz		per cent. discount	414,060
= 1 zolotnik 78·24 dolyas =	866,000	Securities covering advances on	
(b) Bullion—		goods:—	
Alloy, 782,371 zolotniks 60		1,266,273 chervonetz, less	
dolyas; pure gold, 640,711		10 per cent.	1,139,646
zolotniks 43 dolyas; which at		Total	3 500,176·2
the rate of 1 zolotnik of pure			
gold = 0·55 chervonetz =	352,391·3		
(c) Foreign gold coin—			
At the rate 1 zolotnik of		LIABILITIES.	
pure gold = 0·5 chervonetz =	28,973·7	Bank notes transferred to State	
Foreign bank notes:—		Bank	2,725,000
401,213 <i>l.</i> sterling at the		Balance to which notes may	
rate 0·9 chervonetz = 1 <i>l.</i> sterling		still be issued	775,176·2
220,000 dollars at par.		Total	3,500,176·2
1,000,000 Swedish krona at			
the rate Kr. 1 = 0·051 cher-			
vonetz =	454,846·5		

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The legal unit of money is the *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*. It was of the value of 2*s.* 1·6*d.*, but in official calculations 9·46 roubles were taken as equal to the pound sterling. Exact equivalents: 1,000,000 roubles = £105,735 7*s.*

In 1923 new paper notes were issued for 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 *Kopecks*, and for 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 roubles.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 <i>Verst</i> (500 <i>sajènes</i>)	= 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a statute mile (0·662879).
1 <i>Sajène</i> (3 <i>arshins</i>)	= 7 feet English.
1 <i>Arshin</i> (16 <i>vershoks</i>)	= 28 inches
1 <i>Square verst</i>	= 0·439408 square mile.
1 <i>Desyatine</i>	= 2·69972 English acres
1 <i>Pound</i> (96 <i>zolotniks</i> = 32 <i>lots</i>)	= $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound English (0·90283 lb.).
1 <i>Pod</i> (40 <i>pounds</i>)	= 36 lbs. English.
	= 0·32243578 cwt.
	= 0·016121789 tons.

- 1 *Vedro* (8 *shloffs*) . . . = 2½ imperial gallons (2·7056).
 1 *Chelvert* (8 *Chetveriks*) . . = 5·7719 imperial bushels.

The Soviet Government issued a decree adopting the Gregorian Calendar as from February 14, 1918.

Commercial Representatives.

1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Official Agent in London.—M. Krassin.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA.

Official Agent in Moscow.—R. M. Hodgson.

Commercial Secretary.—W. Peters.

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1292 RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA—BOKHARA

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RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

Bokhara and Khiva in Central Asia were before the Revolution under the suzerainty of Russia:—

BOKHARA.

(BOKHARAN PEOPLE'S SOVIET REPUBLIC.)

A State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude $41^{\circ} 30'$ and $36^{\circ} 40'$, and between E. longitude $61^{\circ} 40'$ and 73° , bounded on the north by the

Russian provinces of Syr-Daria and Samarkand, on the east by the province of Ferghana, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the south-west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province and the Khanat of Khiva.

The modern State of Bokhara was founded by the Usbeks in the fifteenth century, after the power of the Golden Horde had been crushed by Tamerlane. The dynasty of Manguts, to which the present ruler belongs, dates from the end of the 18th century. Mir Muzaffar-ed-din in 1866 proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, who thereupon invaded his dominions, and forced him to sign a treaty ceding the territory now forming the Russian district of Syr Daria, to consent to the demand for a war indemnity, and to permit Russian trade. In 1873 a further treaty was signed, in virtue of which no foreigner was to be admitted to Bokhara without a Russian passport, and the State became practically a Russian dependency.

Amirs of Bokhara.—Sayid Ameer Hyder, 1799-1826; Mir Hussein, 1826; Mir Omir, 1826-27; Mir Nasrulla, 1827-60; Muzaffer-ed-din, 1860-85; Amir Sayid Abdul Ahad, 1885-1911. Sayid Mir Alim Khan, 1911-1919.

On August 30, 1919, a revolution took place, the Amir being expelled and a Soviet Government (Council of People's Nazirs) being set up, of which the Chairman is M. Hodjajev. The Government has concluded a military and political agreement with the Russian Government.

Area 79,000 square miles, population about 3,000,000. Chief towns: Bokhara, about 75,000; Karshi, 25,000; Khuzar, Shahr-i-Zabz, Hissar, 10,000; Charjui, Karakul, Kermine.

The religion is Mahomedan.

Bokhara produces corn, fruit, silk, tobacco, cotton, and hemp; and breeds goats, sheep, horses, and camels. Gold, salt, alum, and sulphur are the chief minerals found in the country.

The yearly imports of green tea, mostly from India, are said to amount to 1,125 tons. The imports from India also include indigo, Dacca muslins, drugs, shawls, and kincobs. Bokhara exports raw silk to India, the quantity exported in one year being estimated at 34 tons.

The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway runs through Bokhara from Charjui, on the Oxus, to a station within a few miles of the capital, and thence to Tashkent; the distance from Charjui to the Russian frontier station of Katty Kurghan being about 186 miles. There is steam navigation on the Oxus.

There is a telegraph line from Tashkent to Bokhara, the capital.

Russian paper roubles are current everywhere. The Bokhara silver tenga is valued at 5d.

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KHIVA.

(KHORASMIAN PEOPLE'S SOVIET REPUBLIC.)

A State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 43° 40' and 40°, and E. longitude 57° and 62° 20'. Bounded on the north by the Aral Sea, on the east by the river Oxus, on the south and west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province.

Russian relations with the Khanate of Khiva—an Usbeg State, founded, like that of Bokhara, on the ruins of Tamerlane's Central Asian Empire—date from the beginning of the 18th century, when, according to Russian writers, the Khivan Khans first acknowledged the Tsar's supremacy. In 1872, on the pretext that the Khivans had aided the rebellious Kirghiz, an expedition advanced to the capital, bombarded the fortifications, and compelled the Khan to sign a treaty which put the Khanate under Russian control. A war indemnity of about 274,000*l.* was also exacted.

A Soviet Government is in power, and concluded a treaty of amity with the Russian Government on September 30, 1920.

Area, 24,000 square miles; population estimated at 519,000, including 100,000 nomad Turcomans. Chief towns: Khiva, 4,000–5,000; New Urgenj, 3,000; Hazar Asp, and Kungrad.

The religion is Mahomedan. Army, about 2,000 men.

The chief commercial products are cotton and silk.

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ARMENIA. *

*(SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA.)

Constitution and Government.—The Armenian Republic of Erivan was constituted in May, 1918, having, in common with the Georgians and the Tartars, persuaded the Turks and the Germans to recognise their independence. The territory of the Russian Armenian Republic consists of the south-eastern frontier districts of Transcaucasia, which formerly belonged to the Russian Empire.

In November, 1917, Transcaucasia refused to recognise the Bolsheviks and constituted a Transcaucasian Commission as the Supreme Authority in the country. In February, 1918, the 'Seim,' or Diet, of Transcaucasia, convoked in the city of Tiflis, formed a Provisional Government. On April 22, 1918, the Transcaucasian Diet declared its *de jure* independence of Russia and called itself the Federal Democratic Republic of Transcaucasia. The three main peoples in Transcaucasia—the Armenians, the Georgians, and the Tartars—were parties to this Federation, each holding their own respective territories. This Federal Republic lasted only five weeks owing, mainly, to the divergent political tendencies of these three nationalities. On May 26, 1918, the Transcaucasian Republic was dissolved and Georgia declared its independence, as also did Armenia. Its *de facto* independence was recognised by the Allies in January, 1920, and its *de jure* recognition was embodied in the Treaty of Sévres signed in August, 1920, between the Allied Powers and Turkey.

On April 2, 1921, Armenia was proclaimed a Soviet Republic. The Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries is M. Miasnikoff, and the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs M. Mravian.

Area and Population.—The area of the State is 15,240 square miles and the population 1,214,391. Erivan is the Capital; population, 90,000. *

By an agreement between the Caucasian States in the summer of 1921, Batum has been declared a free port.

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AZERBAIJAN.

(AZERBAIJAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC.)

In October, 1917, the peoples of Transcaucasia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia united to form a federation of republics under one Government, with a House of Representatives, or *Seim*. Serious disagreement arose and the federation broke up, Azerbaijan declaring its independence on May 28, 1918. The National Council or Constituent Assembly formed a Government of twelve Ministers. The British Government recognised this Government as a *de facto* administration in January, 1920. In April, 1920, the Bolshevik party overthrew the existing Government and broke off all relations with the Entente and 'other enemies of Soviet Russia.' On September 30, 1920, a military and economic treaty was concluded between Azerbaijan and Russia.

The Chairman of the Azerbaijan Soviet Government is M. Narimanov.

It is claimed for Azerbaijan that it consists mainly of the two former Russian provinces of Baku and Yelisavetpol, and that as at present constituted the territory is bounded on the east by the Caspian Sea, on the north by Daghestan, Northern Caucasus and Georgia, on the west by Georgia and Armenia, on the south by Persia. The area is 33,970 square miles, and the population, according to official Russian statistics, is estimated at 2,096,973. Moslems represent about 75 per cent. of the population.

The capital of Azerbaijan is Baku (population 250,000) the centre of the great petroleum industry.

One of the most important industries of Azerbaijan is the petroleum industry of which Baku is the centre. Other industries capable of development are cotton, sericulture, fisheries, viticulture, cereals, cattle breeding.

There are railways crossing the country westward and northward from Baku, and others under construction to the south-west.

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GEORGIA.

(GEORGIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC.)

The Georgians claim that they first appear in authentic history in the time of Alexander the Great, by whom they were conquered. But on Alexander's death (323 B.C.), the Georgians regained their independence under Pharnavas. With Pharnavas (302-237 B.C.) began the first of four dynasties: Karthlosi (302-93 B.C.), Arsacidi (93 B.C.-267 A.D.), Khosro-Sassanidi (267-570 A.D.), and Bagratidi (570-1801). In 1801 the Russian Emperor Alexander I. annexed the Kingdom of Georgia. When the Soviet régime was set up in Russia the Georgians, together with the Tartars, and Armenians, formed the Transcaucasian Republic, which refused to recognise the Soviet Government. The capital of Georgia, Tiflis, became the centre of that Republic, the independence of which was formally proclaimed by the Transcaucasian Diet (*Sejm*) on April 22, 1918. But Georgia was eventually forced to form a separate State, and on May 26, 1918, its independence was proclaimed in Tiflis by the representative organ, the National Council, elected by the National Assembly of Georgia on November 22, 1917. The Act of Independence of Georgia was approved, confirmed and ratified on March 12, 1919, by the Constituent Assembly, elected according to the electoral system of direct, equal, universal, secret and proportional voting of citizens of both sexes. The Government received *de jure* recognition by the Allies on January 27, 1921.

In 1921 a revolution occurred, and a Soviet Government was set up, under the chairmanship of M. Mdivani. The constitution of the Republic is the same as that of Soviet Russia.

Area and Population.—Georgia is situated in Transcaucasia, between the Black and Caspian Seas. Her frontiers are, in the north, the Caucasus; in the east, the Republic of Azerbaijan; and in the south, Armenia. The capital of Georgia is Tiflis (in Georgian Tbilisi so called from the hot-springs found there), which was founded by King Vakh tang in the fifth century A.D.; it is also the capital of the Transcaucasian Soviet Federation (Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan).

The area is 25,760 sq. miles, and the population (at the 1920 census), 2,372,403.

Production and Industry.—About 90 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture, but methods are primitive. The principal crop is corn. The land of the great landowners has been distributed among the peasants; the minimum allowance for any one family being 7 dessiatines (about 17 acres). Wine-growing is extensive. The country is also rich in fruits. Silk production, and bee-keeping are old occupations.

There are about 12,000,000 domestic animals, and the country has vast possibilities for cattle-breeding.

A number of minerals are found, viz., naphtha, copper ore, coal, lead, manganese ore, iron ore, pyrites and sulphur, zinc and antimony. The most important mineral industry is that of manganese, the centre of which is at Tchiaturi.

Communications.—The railway system of Georgia extends to 970 miles. The trunk line leading from Batum through Tiflis to Baku on the Caspian Sea has several narrow gauge branches on Georgian territory to the coal mines of Tkhibuji, to the port of Poti, to the manganese mines of Tchiaturi, to the mineral springs of Borjom and the health resort Bakuriani,

to the towns Signakh and Telavi, in Kakhetia, and to the Armenian frontier, across the coal mine district of Alverdi. The last branch divides in Armenia, going on the one side to Tabriz in Persia, and on the other to Erzerum in Anatolia. All the railway lines on the territory of Georgia belong to the State.

A railway line from Akhal-Senaki along the Black Sea coast, through Sukhum to Tuapse, is being constructed.

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UKRAINE.

(UKRAINIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC.)

It is claimed that the first Ukrainian State was founded in Kieff in the ninth century. In the fourteenth century the eastern portion was conquered by the Lithuanians and the western portion by the Poles. Eventually the whole of the Ukraine was incorporated with Poland. In 1648 the Ukrainians threw off the Polish yoke, and in 1654 Chmelnitzki concluded the Treaty of Pereyaslav with the Muscovite Tsars, according to which Ukraine east of the Dnieper was united to Muscovy, while Galicia passed over to Austria in 1795. The Treaty of Pereyaslav formed the constitution of the Ukrainian State until the death of the Hetman Daniel Apostol in 1734.

The independence of Russian Ukraine was proclaimed on November 21, 1917, and that of Austrian Ukraine on November 19, 1918. On December 14, 1918, the Government of Ukraine, a Directory of five members, was established as a Provisional Government, with a Ministerial Cabinet of 14, until a Parliament representing the whole nation has been elected; and on January 3, 1919, the union of 'Eastern' (Russian) and 'Western' (Austrian) Ukraine took place.

The Ukraine includes the following provinces of the former Russian Empire:—Kharkoff, Poltava, Chernigov, Kiev, Volhynia, Ekaterinoslav, Odessa, Nikolaiev, Kremenchug, Donetz, Phtomir, Podolia.

In the Treaty of Riga (March 19, 1921), between Soviet Russia and Poland, both sides agreed to recognise the independence of the Ukraine. In 1920 a Soviet Government was established, which concluded a military and economic alliance with Russia on December 28, 1920, establishing Joint People's Commissariats for Transport, Industry, Foreign Trade, Finance, Labour, War and Marine, and Posts and Telegraphs.

The constitution of Ukraine is similar to that of Russia.

The Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries is M. Rakov'sky.

Area and Population.—The area of the Ukraine is 174,510 square miles, and the population 26,000,000.

Religion.—The overwhelming mass of the people belong to the Ukrainian-Orthodox Church, which differs but slightly from the Russian-Orthodox.

Instruction.—In 1921-22 the educational system was reorganised into two instead of the usual three stages. The first included kindergartens, children's homes, crèches, child welfare institutions, and a 7-years' 'primary school.' The second is based upon the recognition of industry and agriculture as the primary occupations of society, with socio-economic, pedagogical, medical and artistic as secondary. Each class of study is broken up into at most three grades—one lower (technical school) and two higher (technical college and institute). The technical college produces specialist *producers*, while the institute produces specialist *organisers*.

The development of primary education is shown by the following figures:—

	1914	1919	1920	1921	1922
Primary Schools	24,096	19,800	20,000	21,962	19,803
Kindergartens	—	65	130	830	638
Crèches	—	—	—	162	383
Children's Homes	—	200	300	806	1,750
Child Welfare Institutions	—	—	7	54	122

The development of higher education¹ is shown by the following figures:—

	October 1, 1921		April 1, 1922	
	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students
Institutes	86	47,145	41	53,744
Technical Colleges	142	24,667	181	26,987
Technical Schools	505	44,758	641	45,119
Factory Schools ¹	32	2,900	133	8,805
Long-term Courses ¹	200	17,798	220	22,117

¹ These are intended as a transitional measure, to deal with those youths who have already entered industrial life without receiving systematic education.

Finance.—In 1921-22, revenue was 181,771,118 gold roubles; expenditure, 306,523,757 gold roubles; for 1922-23, revenue, 453,914,425 gold roubles; expenditure, 408,160,682 gold roubles.

Production and Industry.—The area under cultivation has varied as follows (in thousands of desiatines):—1916, 19,264; 1921, 16,288; 1922, 13,932. The production in 1922 in millions of poods was: rye, 60; wheat, 91; barley, 61; oats, 65; maize, 50. The principal industry in the Ukraine is the manufacture of sugar.

Commerce.—Imports in 1921 amounted to 1,980,000 gold roubles, while exports amounted to 896,000 gold roubles.

Internal Communications.—There are approximately 11,070 miles of railway lines in the Ukraine. About two-thirds of the railway system belongs to the State. About 2,500 miles are under construction.

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SALVADOR.

(REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR.)

Constitution and Government.—In 1839 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and Salvador became an independent Republic. Its Constitution, proclaimed in 1824 under the Federation, and modified in 1859, 1864, 1871, 1872, 1880, 1883, and 1886, vests the legislative power in a Congress of 42 Deputies, 3 for each department. The election is for one year, and by universal suffrage. The executive is in the hands of a President, whose tenure of office is limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Alfonso Quinónez Molina. Term of office, from March 1, 1923, to March 1, 1927.

Vice-President.—Dr. Pio Romero Bosque.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of:—Foreign relations, Justice, and Instruction; War and Marine; Interior, Government and Agriculture; Finance, Charities, and Public Credit.

Area and Population.—The area of the Republic is 34,126 square kilometres, or 13,176 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. Estimated population (Jan. 1, 1922), 1,526,000. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, Ladinos or Mestizos being returned as numbering 772,200, and Indians 234,648. The capital is San Salvador, with 80,900 inhabitants. Other towns are Santa Ana, population 70,000; San Miguel, 33,990; Nueva San Salvador, 25,960; San Vicente, 30,080; Sonsonate, 15,940.

On June 7, 1917, an earthquake and volcanic eruption did much damage to the capital, and partially destroyed the towns of Nájapa (6,012 inhabitants), Quetzallepeque (15,804 inhabitants), and Armenia (13,291 inhabitants). A still greater earthquake overtook the city of San Salvador on April 28, 1919.

The number of births in 1921 was 55,539; the number of deaths 30,613; the number of marriages, 3,674. Of the births in 1921, 28,377 were males, and 27,162 were females. Of the births in 1920, 41·25 per cent. were legitimate, and 58·75 per cent. illegitimate. Of the deaths, 15,849 were males and 14,761 females.

Religion, Instruction and Justice.—The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism. There is an archbishop in San Salvador and a bishop at Santa Ana and San Miguel respectively. Education is free and obligatory. There were in Salvador, in 1921, 989 primary schools, with 1,478 teachers and 57,555 enrolled pupils. There were also 27 higher schools (including 2 normal and 3 technical schools), and a National University with faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and engineering. Expenditure on public instruction in 1921, 1,016,117 colones.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, one court of third instance (in the capital) and several courts of first and second instance, besides a number of minor courts. All judges of second and third instance are elected by the National Assembly for a term of 2 years, while the judges of first instance are appointed by the Supreme Court for a similar period. In 1918, 2,005 crimes of all kinds were committed in the Republic.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for five years :—

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,998,810	1,382,644	1,820,035	2,945,234	1,793,000
Expenditure . . .	1,013,342	1,874,079	1,671,990	3,245,516	1,793,000

¹ Estimates.

The total outstanding debt on December 31, 1921, was 33,668,209 colones, of which 20,271,409 colones were internal debt, and 13,396,800 colones external debt.

Defence.—The army may be divided into three parts : (1) available force, 78 officers, 512 petty officers, and 15,554 men; (2) forces that can be made available at short notice, 49 officers, 356 petty officers, and 4,000 men; (3) reserve force, 251 officers, 1,743 petty officers, and 56,151 men. Total, 378 officers, 2,611 petty officers, and 75,705 men. In case of war, military service is compulsory from 18 to 50 years of age.

PRODUCTION, COMMERCE—SHIPPING, COMMUNICATIONS 1301

Production and Commerce.—The population of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture. The chief product is coffee, under which in 1922 there were about 140,000 acres, with some 100,000,000 trees. Other agricultural products are cacao, rubber, tobacco, sugar (production 1920-21, 30,000 tons). Efforts are made towards wheat cultivation. In 1908 there were 284,013 head of cattle, 74,336 horses, 21,457 sheep and 422,980 pigs. In the national forests are found dye woods and such hard woods as mahogany, cedar, and walnut. Balsam trees also abound. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. Mining operations of gold and silver are growing in importance, especially in the departments of Morazán, San Miguel, and La Unión.

The imports (subject to duty) and the exports have been as follows in five years (in pounds sterling):—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,373,854	1,228,539	1,876,025	3,297,000	2,629,737
Exports	2,140,053	2,479,960	2,115,521	4,621,100	3,738,297

The trade is chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. The chief imports in 1920 were cottons, hardware, flour, drugs and chemical products. The chief exports in 1920 were coffee, 37,587,172 kilos, valued at 12,403,766 gold dollars; henequén, 255,099 kilos, valued at 58,733 gold dollars; sugar, 6,122,442 kilos, valued at 1,103,784 gold dollars. Other exports are silver, balsam, hemp, hides and rubber. Of the total coffee exported, approximately 70 per cent. went to the United States, and 4 per cent. to Great Britain.

Total trade between Salvador and the U.K. (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Salvador to U. K. .	12,432	62,889	234,069	45,696	87,051
Exports to Salvador from U. K. .	291,756	249,877	689,491	254,577	336,348

Shipping and Communications.—In 1921, 476 steamers entered at the ports of the Republic, with a tonnage of 762,942

A railway connects the port of Acajutla with Santa Ana and La Ceiba; with this system San Salvador, the capital, is connected—a distance of 65 miles. Another line (the International Railways of Central America) runs from the eastern to the western boundary of Salvador. The first section (La Unión to San Miguel, 40 miles), was completed in 1912; the second (San Miguel to Zacatecoluca and San Vicente) in 1915; the third (San Vicente to Cojutepeque) in 1922. Another short railway connects the capital with Santa Tecla. Total length of railway open (1922), 253 miles, all of narrow gauge. There are 1,476 miles of good road in the Republic.

In 1920 there were 176 post offices, which received 4,536,675 pieces of mail matter and despatched 3,306,906 pieces. In 1921 there were 234 telegraph offices and 2,374 miles of telegraph wire, over which passed 1,516,333 telegrams. There are 232 telephone stations and 1,366 miles of telephone line. One wireless station is in operation in San Salvador.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

There are 3 banks of issue, the Banco Salvadoreño (paid-up capital, 4,000,000 pesos silver), Banco Occidental (paid up capital, 5,000,000 pesos silver), and Banco Agrícola Commercial (paid-up capital, 1,560,000 pesos silver). On December 31, 1921, they had notes in circulation to the value of 7,017,820 colones.

In August, 1897, a law was passed adopting the gold standard. San Salvador has no mint.

According to the law of July 16, 1920, the theoretical monetary unit of Salvador is the *colon*, a coin containing 836 milligrams of gold 900 milésimos fine. The colon, which represents 100 centavos, will be issued in denominations of 5, 10, 20, and 40 colones. Auxiliary silver coins are to be minted in denominations of 20, 50, and 100 centavos each, and nickel coins in denominations of 1, 3, 5, and 10 centavos each.

National gold coins and gold coins of the United States of all denominations are unlimited legal tender, the United States coins having a fixed value of 2 colones to the dollar. National and United States silver coins are legal tender in an amount representing up to 10 per cent. of each payment, and national nickel coins in amounts up to 2 per cent. of each payment.

The coinage of silver must not exceed 10 per cent. of the total fiduciary circulation, and that of nickel must not be in excess of 5 per cent. of said circulation, and in no case shall nickel be coined in an amount exceeding 1,000,000 colones.

With the exception of United States gold and silver coin, foreign money is not a legal tender in the Republic, and payments contracted for in such money shall be liquidated by the equivalent of the money in question tendered in United States gold, or in colones, at the rate of exchange of the place of payment on the date of settlement.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

On January 1, 1886, the metric system of weights and measures was made obligatory. But other units are still commonly in use, of which the principal are as follows —

<i>Libra</i>	= 1.043 lb. av.	<i>Atroba</i>	= 25.35 lb. av.
<i>Quintal</i>	= 104.3 lb. av.	<i>Fanega</i>	= 1.5745 bushel.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires and Vice-Consul.—Gustavo Le Bourdormec. Appointed 1922.

There are consular agents at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton, Newport, Brighton and Birmingham.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SALVADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—Hugh William Gaisford. (Resident in Guasimala.) Appointed January 17, 1920.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul.—James Douglas Scott.

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SAN MARINO.

The independent Republic of San Marino, which claims to be the oldest State in Europe, is embraced in the area of Italy. A new treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy was concluded June 28, 1907, revised in 1908 and in 1914. The Republic has extradition treaties with England, Belgium, Holland, and United States. The legislative power of the Republic is vested in the Great Council of 60 members elected by popular vote, a third of whom are renewable every three years, and two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents (*Capitani reggenti*). The regents exercise executive power, assisted by various nominated congresses, viz., *Congresso Economico di Stato*, *Congresso dei Legati*, *Congresso degli Studi*, *Congresso militare*. The administration of justice is under magistrates, who are Italian citizens. There are several elementary schools and one high school, the diplomas of which are recognized by Italian universities.

The frontier line is 24 miles in length, area is 38 square miles, and population (June 1920) 12,000.

The revenue and expenditure for 1921-22 amounted to 4,667,121 and 4,765,094 lire respectively, and for 1922-23 they were 3,482,218 and 3,659,614 lire respectively. There is no public debt. The militia consists of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 16 and 55, with the exception of teachers and students. The chief exports are wine, cattle, and the building stone quarried on Mount Titano. San Marino has bronze and silver currency coined in Italy.

Consul-General of San Marino in London.—Commendatore Melvill Allan Jamieson, F.R.G.S.

Consul-General of Great Britain in San Marino.—Edward Mervyn de Garston.

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SANTO DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.)

Constitution and Government.—The Republic of Santo Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a Constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, at various dates down to 1908. By the Constitution of 1908 the legislative power of the Republic is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate of 12 senators and a Chamber of Deputies of 24 members. These representatives are remunerated at the rate of 480*l.* per annum each. Each province is represented by one senator and (in practice) by two deputies. Senators are elected for six years, one-third retiring every two years, and deputies for a period of four years, one-half retiring every two years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic.

United States Military Governor.—Rear-Admiral Samuel S. Robison.

The executive of the Republic is vested in a Cabinet composed of the President and seven Ministers, who are the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance and Commerce, Justice and Public Instruction, War and Marine, Agriculture and Immigration, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works and Communications.

This system of Government has been in abeyance since November 29, 1916, when a Military Government by United States naval officers was proclaimed. The Military Governor combines, for the time being, the functions both of the President and Congress.

As a result of an agreement arrived at between the political leaders of the Dominican Republic and the United States Government, it has been decided to withdraw the American forces of occupation at an early date. To this effect a Provisional Government has been elected and took up the reins of government in October, 1922.

Provisional President.—Juan B. Vicini.

The Provisional Government is to have complete control, and is to proceed forthwith to the drawing up of new electoral laws and revised lists of electors; this having been done, elections of both the Upper and Lower Houses will take place and a Constitutional Government will replace the Provisional Government. When this has been accomplished to the satisfaction of the U.S.A., the last of the forces of occupation will evacuate the Republic.

Area and Population.—The area of Santo Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the island of Quisqueya or Santo Domingo—the western division forming the Republic of *Haiti*—is estimated at 19,332 square miles, with 1,017 miles of coast line and 193 miles of frontier line with *Haiti*, and a population, according to the census of 1921, of 897,405. The population of each of the 12 provinces was as follows: Santo Domingo, 146,446; San Pedro de Macoris, 43,612; Seybo, 58,408; Azua, 100,577; Barahona, 48,180; Samaná, 16,915; La Vega, 105,820; Pacificador, 77,620; Espaillat, 50,956; Santiago de los Caballeros, 122,773; Puerto Plata, 59,025; and Monte Cristi, 67,073.

The population contains some creoles of Spanish descent, but is mainly composed of a mixed race of European, African and Indian blood; there are, however, many Turks and Syrians, especially in Santo Domingo City, where the dry goods trade is mainly in their hands. The language used by the populace is Spanish, but on the Samaná Peninsula there are a few hundred farmers, descended from American negro immigrants of 1828, who speak corrupt English. The Haitian patois is spoken to a considerable extent along the frontier.

The capital, Santo Domingo, on the left bank of the river Ozama, founded 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, brother of Christopher, was destroyed in 1502 by a hurricane, and subsequently rebuilt on the right bank of the same river. According to the census of 1921 the City of Santo Domingo had 30,957 inhabitants and the City of Puerto Plata 7,807; Santiago de los Caballeros 17,052; San Pedro de Macoris, 13,802; La Vega, 6,564; Samaná, 1,656; Sanchez, 3,075; Azua, 4,707; Monte Cristi, 2,580; Pacificador (San Francisco de Macoris), 5,188; and Espaillat (Moca), 3,994.

Religion and Instruction.—The religion of the State is Roman Catholic; other forms of religion are permitted. There is a Catholic Archbishopric with one suffragan sec, viz., Porto Rico, now belonging to the United States. The Archbishop has been appointed Apostolic Delegate to both these countries (Santo Domingo and Porto Rico) and to Cuba.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. Expenditure on public instruction 1919, 1,581,636 dollars; 1920, 1,868,473 dollars; 1921, 1,995,907 dollars; 1922, 966,952 dollars. The public or state schools are primary, secondary, technical schools, and normal schools. The Professional Institute was formed into a University by Presidential decree on November 29, 1914. In 1920 there were 972 public schools in the Republic (6 being secondary) with 105,000 pupils (51,585 in 1918), and 1,544 teachers. Under the Military Government steps have been taken to reform the system of public instruction, and some form of manual training or agricultural instruction is being introduced into the curriculum of the public schools.

Justice.—The chief judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, which consists of a president and 6 justices chosen by Congress, and 1 (Procurador General de la Republica) appointed by the executive; all these appointments are only for 4 years, but may be prolonged indefinitely. The territory of the Republic is divided into 12 judicial districts, each having its own civil and criminal tribunal and court of first instance, and these districts are subdivided into 60 communes, each with a local justice (alcalde), a secretary and bailiff (alguacil). There are three appeal courts, at Santiago de los Caballeros, at Santo Domingo City, and at La Vega.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements for 6 years were, in United States dollars :—

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1916 . . .	4,709,518	4,104,998	1919 . . .	8,717,252	7,922,229
1917 . . .	6,663,214	4,974,462	1920 . . .	9,529,800	11,780,000
1918 . . .	7,111,818	4,971,275	1921 . . .	9,339,851	9,049,222

Customs collections for the calendar year 1921 amounted to 2,795,148 dollars; for 1920, 6,298,799 dollars.

A Treaty between the Dominican Republic and the United States of America, ratified February 8, 1907, authorised the issue of 20,000,000 dollars in 5% bonds, secured as to principal and interest by a first lien on the customs revenues of the Republic. Under the Treaty the President of the United States of America appoints the General Receiver of Dominican Customs; a sinking fund is provided for the service of the loan which is in the hands of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Fiscal Agent; bonds of this issue paid up and held alive in Sinking Fund July 1, 1922, 12,509,400 dollars; bonds drawn for redemption are held in the Sinking Fund until all have been redeemed; date due 1918–1958; interest dates February and August; interest and principal payable at New York, London, Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam.

Under authority of an Executive Order dated August 2, 1918, by the Military Governor of Santo Domingo, bonds under the title 'Dominican Republic 5% Bonds Issue of 1918' were issued for the purpose of settling claims and indebtedness, both foreign and domestic, accumulated prior to the establishment of the Military Government; authorised amount of issue 5,000,000 dollars; actually issued, 4,161,300 dollars: bonds are issued to claimants in settlements of awards as they are made by the Dominican Claims Commission; they are secured as a second lien on the customs revenue of the Republic; from January 1, 1918, a sinking fund is provided for, to be applied to the retirement of bonds as drawn for redemption on each interest date; the sinking fund is in the hands of the Designated Depositary for the Dominican Government, at present the International Banking Corporation of New York; date due 1918–1938; interest dates, January and July; interest and principal payable at the offices of the Designated Depositary in the Dominican Republic and in New York City.

In April, 1922, after securing authority to do so from the United States, the Military Government of Santo Domingo sold a bond issue amounting to 6,700,000 dollars, carrying a 5½ per cent. coupon, due March 1, 1942, Sinking Fund accumulations to start in March, 1930. The proceeds from this sale of bonds repaid a balance of over 2,000,000 dollars due on a 2,500,000 dollar bond issue sold in June, 1921, settled current obligations of the Government, and provided funds for special public works and other purposes.

A statement of the bonded debt of Santo Domingo as at July 1, 1922, is as follows:—Total issue of 1908 bonds, 20,000,000 dollars; paid up and held alive in Sinking Fund, 12,509,400 dollars; making the total outstanding, 7,490,600 dollars. Funds in possession of Guaranty Company for purchase of further bonds, 420,987 dollars; leaving as a total, 7,069,613 dollars. Of the 1918 bonds, the balance unliquidated on July 1, 1922, was 1,521,000 dollars. Of the 1922 Bonds the total issue outstanding was 6,700,000 dollars, making a grand total of 15,290,613 dollars.

DEFENCE—PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY—COMMERCE 1307

Defence.—Native constabulary officered by Americans is the only defence, apart from the American marine forces in the Republic, which consist of 1,150 men, divided into 14 companies.

The Republic has no navy.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal source of wealth; and cattle-raising is a promising industry. Of the total area, about 12,500 square miles is cultivable, and about 3,000,000 acres suitable for grazing. Tobacco is grown in the northern part and cacao in the eastern. Sugar-growing is a flourishing industry; production of sugar in 1920-21, 1,291,173 bags with 199,708 tons; 1919-20, 1,301,577 bags with 197,383 tons; 1918-19, 1,219,736 bags with 184,851 tons. Cacao area in 1920 was 110,000 acres; yield, 51,457,795 pounds. Tobacco production in 1918, 33,439,648 pounds; in 1921, 8,000,000 pounds. The forest area of the Republic is 9,500,000 acres.

The live-stock census taken on May 15, 1921, showed 360,155 cows, 87,876 oxen, 199,127 calves, 162,800 horses, 64,860 mules, 674,232 pigs, 705,000 goats and 2,949,053 fowls.

Minerals of almost every kind are found at various places in the Republic, principal among which are gold and copper. Iron is found in the form of black magnetic oxide of iron, and petroleum has been found in the Azua region. Coal of the lignite variety of little commercial value is found in considerable quantities, as well as some anthracite coal. Silver, platinum, and traces of quicksilver have been found, and rock salt near Neiba is found in inexhaustible quantities, there being several hills of native salt covered with only a thin layer of soil. For building purposes there is a large variety of limestone and sandstone.

Commerce.—The total imports into and exports from the Dominican Republic for 5 years were valued as follows in pounds sterling (£1 = 4 dollars):—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	3,589,260	3,947,227	4,403,825	11,631,469	6,146,332
Exports	4,618,226	4,454,469	7,920,378	14,682,810	5,153,512

The foreign trade for 2 years was distributed as follows:—

Country	Imports				Exports			
	1920		1921		1920		1921	
	Dollars	Per cent.	Dollars	Per cent.	Dollars	Per cent.	Dollars	Per cent.
United States	35,848,791	77.03	20,615,484	83.97	51,113,990	87.03	16,017,920	77.70
United Kingdom	1,536,556	3.80	645,089	2.62	807,523	1.37	334,165	1.62
France	657,617	1.41	526,167	2.14	3,050,797	5.20	465,738	2.26
Italy	124,171	0.29	113,853	0.46	15,825	0.03	3,274	0.02
Porto Rico	6,081,177	13.08	1,219,608	4.86	564,331	0.96	517,361	2.51
Cuba	223,220	0.48	30,968	0.13	66,249	0.11	77,428	0.38
Germany	428,954	0.92	230,961	0.93	326,378	0.56	933,461	4.53
Other countries	1,615,390	3.47	1,161,222	4.74	2,786,148	4.74	2,264,18	10.98
Total	46,525,576	—	24,585,327	—	58,731,241	—	20,614,048	—

In 1921 the chief imports were: cotton goods, 1,721,571 dollars; iron and steel manufactures, 3,472,423 dollars; foodstuffs, 6,134,043 dollars; manufactured vegetable fibres (bags, sacks, &c.), 535,522 dollars; chemical products and drugs, 539,155 dollars; soap, 301,939 dollars; agricultural implements, 148,144 dollars. Principal exports in 1921, sugar, 14,338,354 dollars; cacao, 3,082,948 dollars, and tobacco leaf, 1,609,192 dollars. The bulk of the sugar and cacao is shipped for order to the U.S.A., and a large part is transhipped to Europe and Canada, the latter taking a good proportion of the sugar.

Total trade between Santo Domingo and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Santo Domingo to U.K.	352,034	68,309	118,148	64,996	521,048
Exports to Santo Domingo from U.K.	90,848	55,120	440,024	88,910	158,346

Shipping and Communications.—The merchant marine of the Republic consists of 1 steamer of 263 tons, 8 schooners between 73 and 193 tons, and 20 schooners of less than 50 tons. These vessels are principally engaged in the coastwise trade.

In 1921, 696 steamers of 969,357 tons with cargo, 148 steamers of 150,010 tons in ballast, entered in the foreign trade of the Republic, and 503 steamers of 657,346 tons with cargo, and 272 steamers of 327,720 tons in ballast, cleared.

A trunk highway from the capital on the south coast to Monte Cristy on the north coast, with a total length of 182 miles, was completed and opened to traffic in May 1922. In the east of the republic there is a road 37 miles long from San Pedro de Macoris to Seybo, *viâ* Hato Mayor, and construction work is going on. There is a road from Santo Domingo City (the capital) running east to San Isidro (10 miles), which is being continued at the present time to San Pedro de Macoris. Another road running west to San Cristóbal 20 miles long is being continued to Bani and Azua at the present time. There is a road running from Azua to San Juan (57 miles) and another from Azua to Barahona 50 miles long.

There are two railway lines in the Republic: (1) Samaná-Santiago line, belonging to an English company, runs from Sanchez on the Bay of Samaná to La Vega (73 miles); it has two branch lines (under the same management, but different ownership) from La Jina to San Francisco de Macoris (8½ miles), and from Las Cabullas to Salcedo (8 miles); this last has been extended to Moca (7 miles) in order to join the other system; (2) a Government line, the Dominican Central railway, runs from Puerto Plata to Santiago and Moca (60 miles). Total length of line (1919) 153 miles. There are, besides, about 255 miles of private lines on the large estates.

On January 1, 1919, the postal and telegraphic services were united. The number of offices handling both services was 58; number of post offices, 29; total pieces of mail handled, 410,121; total weight, 173,693,045 kilos.

The telegraph, in the hands of a French company (Compagnie Française des Câbles Télégraphiques), is in operation between Santo Domingo, Cotui, La Vega, Moca, Santiago and Puerto Plata; from Santiago to Monte Cristy and from Santo Domingo to San Pedro de Macoris, with a total length of about 310 miles. Submarine cables belonging to the same company

connect in the north Puerto Plata with New York and Puerto Rico, and in the south Santo Domingo with Puerto Rico and Curaçao. There is a telephone system owned and operated by the Dominican Government with a total length of 1,004 miles. Number of messages transmitted and received (1921-1922) was 390,163. This telephone system connects this Republic with Haiti. There are two wireless stations in the Republic: one of 5 Kw. in Santo Domingo City and the other in La Romana (a new port in the province of Seybo, declared open to foreign traffic in August 1912). The number of radiograms sent (1921-1922) was 5,442; received, 7,251.

The Military Government has established other wireless stations for its own use.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—On July 1st, 1897, the United States gold dollar was adopted as the standard of value. A small amount of debased silver coin circulates as small change at the ratio of 5 to 1, viz., 1 peso = 20 cents United States currency. There are no Dominican gold coins or paper money in circulation.

In 1912 the National Bank of Santo Domingo was established with a paid up capital of 500,000 dollars. The Royal Bank of Canada has branches at Santo Domingo City, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Sanchez and Puerto Plata. The International Banking Corporation, of New York, has branches at Santo Domingo, and other places. There are also at Santo Domingo and San Pedro de Macoris branches of the Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico. The National Bank of Santo Domingo, the American Foreign Banking Corporation, and the Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico have all closed their offices and are in liquidation.

The metric system was adopted on August 1, 1913, but English and Spanish units are quite common in ordinary commercial transactions.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SANTO DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Eduardo Cazeaux.

Consul.—Octavio Ventura.

Vice-Consul.—Albert M. Ventura.

There are consular representatives at Cardiff, Southampton, Grimsby, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Chargé d'Affaires in Santo Domingo.—D. Watson.

There is also a Vice-Consul at San Pedro de Macoris, Sanchez, and Puerto Plata, and a Consular Agent at Romana.

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SERB, CROAT, AND SLOVENE STATE.

(KRALJEVINA SRBA, HRVATA, I SLOVENACA.)

Reigning King.

Alexander I, born December 4 (O.S.), 1889, son of King Peter I and Duchess Zorka, daughter of the late Nicholas I, ex-King of Montenegro; married on June 8, 1922, to Princess Marie, born January 8, 1900, daughter of King Ferdinand I of Rumania; Prince Regent from June 24, 1914 to August 16, 1921, when his father died. On November 6, 1921, he swore to the constitution and received full royal rights.

Brother of the King.—Prince George, born September 8, 1887; on March 27, 1909, he renounced his right of succession to the throne.

Sister of the King.—Princess Hélène, born November 4, 1884; married, September 3, 1911 to Prince Ivan Constantinovitch, son of the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch of Russia.

•• The founder of the dynasty was Kara-George (i.e. Black George) Petrovitch, who, in 1804, was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief in Serbia, but was murdered in 1817, leaving two sons—Alexis, born 1801, and Alexander, born 1806. In 1842 Alexander was chosen reigning Prince by the Skupshchina or National Assembly, and the title was confirmed by the Porte, but the dignity was not hereditary. In 1858 Alexander had to abdicate and was banished, and in 1885 he died in exile. King Peter was the third of his house who have ruled in Serbia. He succeeded to the throne on the murder of King Alexander of the Obrenovitch dynasty; was elected King by the Skupshchina June 2 (O.S.), and assumed royal rights and duties June 12 (O.S.), 1903.

The independence of Serbia from Turkey was established by Article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly

proclaimed by Prince (afterwards King) Milan at his capital, August 22, 1878. The King's civil list amounts to 18,000,000 dinars, plus 6,000,000 French francs.

After the Revolution in Austria-Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia declared their independence, and a movement commenced for the formation of the State of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Yugoslavia) by the union of the Austro-Serbian, Croatian, and Slovenian parts of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy with Serbia. The union with the Croats and Slovenes was proclaimed on December 1, 1918. In regard to Montenegro there was some doubt as to her position, but on the death of King Nicholas on March 1, 1921, the country was definitely joined to Greater Serbia.

On December 29, 1918, the first Ministry of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was formed, representing all the Yugoslav provinces, and the Allied Governments were informed of the creation of the new State, which has received recognition. By the Treaty of Rapallo the boundaries of the new State on the side of Italy were definitely determined.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, adopted on June 28, 1921, provides for a single chamber called *Narodna Skupština* (National Assembly consisting of 313 representatives. The King is Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and can declare war should the country be attacked or war be declared against it; he can also make peace. He summons Parliament and has the right of dissolving it. Parliament is elected for four years on the basis of one deputy for every 40,000 inhabitants.

The elections for the Constituent Assembly, held on March 19, 1923, resulted as follows:—120 Radicals, 50 Democrats, 3 Socialists, 70 Croatian Agrarians (Raditch Party), 9 Serb Agrarians, 18 Mahomedans, 22 Catholic People's Party, and 43 members of other parties.

The Radical Cabinet, formed on December 3, 1922, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—N. Pashitch.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Momtchilo Ninitchitch.

Minister of the Interior.—M. Voujitchitch.

Minister for the Unification of Laws.—M. Trifkovich.

Minister of Justice and interim of Commerce.—Dr. L. Marcovitch.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—M. Voukitchitch.

Minister of Agrarian Reform and interim of Agriculture.—Krstá Miletitch.

Minister of Finance.—Dr. M. Stoyadinovitch.

Minister of Education.—M. M. Trifunovitch.

Minister of Social Affairs.—Dr. N. Peritch.

Minister of Religions.—M. L. Moravitch.

Minister of Mines and Forests.—Dr. M. Srskich.

Minister of Public Health.—Dr. S. Miletitch.

Minister of War and Marine.—Gen. Pechitch.

Minister of Public Works.—M. Onzonovitch.

Minister of Communications.—Dr. V. Yankovitch.

In 1922 there were 152,978 Government officials.

Area and Population.

According to the census taken at the end of 1920, the area and population of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes are shown as follows:—

	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females.	Total	Per sq. mile.
North Serbia	19,286	1,273,167	1,381,911	2,655,078	137.6
South Serbia	17,651	734,164	740,596	1,474,560	83.5
Montenegro	3,733	99,622	100,235	199,857	53.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19,768	965,894	924,035	1,889,929	95.5
Dalmatia	4,916	309,012	312,417	621,429	126.4
Croatia and Slavonia, Med- junurje, and the islands of Krk (Veglia) and Kastave	16,920	1,334,543	1,405,050	2,739,593	161.9
Slovenia	6,253	503,645	552,819	1,056,464	168.9
Voyvodina	7,607	673,500	706,913	1,380,413	181.4
Total	96,134	5,893,547	6,123,776	12,017,323	125.0

The principal towns (1919) are: Belgrade (Beograd) (the capital) with 120,000 inhabitants; Zagreb (Agram), 80,000; Ljubliana, 60,000; Sarajevo, 50,000; Novi Sad, 40,000; Spert, 30,000; Nish (1910), 24,949; Kragujevatch, 18,376; Sabac, 11,541; Bitolj, 48,370; Pristina, 18,174; Pirot, 10,737; Skoplyé, 47,384; Prizren, 21,244; Novi Pazar (1913), 13,433; Ohrid, 11,038; Debar, 10,199.

Religion.

The State religion of Yugoslavia is Serbian-Orthodox. According to the census of 1920 there were of the total population:—Greek-Orthodox, 5,602,227 (47 per cent.); Roman Catholics, 4,735,154 (39 per cent.); Greek Catholics, 41,597; Protestants, 216,847 (2 per cent.); Mahomedans, 1,337,687 (11 per cent.); Jews, 64,159.

In the new territories are a large number of Roman Catholics; there are Roman Catholic bishops in Prizren and Skoplyé. In May, 1914, Serbia concluded a concordat with Rome. Under the concordat a Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Belgrade is to be established, with jurisdiction over Roman Catholics within the old frontiers of Serbia. After the union of all the Orthodox Serbs in the kingdom, the Church became a Patriarchate under the rule of the Patriarch and Holy Synod for ecclesiastical purposes.

The Serbian Orthodox Church is governed by the Synod of Bishops. All the ecclesiastical officials are under the control of the Minister of Public Worship. There is unrestricted liberty of conscience.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory, and, in all the primary schools under the Ministry of Education, it is free. In 1920 there were 5,974 elementary schools with 12,758 teachers and 800,868 pupils. The number of secondary schools was 139 with 2,794 teachers and 55,636 pupils. There were also 32 training colleges for elementary school teachers with 433 instructors and 5,603 students. Of civil schools there were 52, with 335 teachers and 4,892 pupils. There were also 22 commercial schools with 272 teachers and 3,910 pupils. In Zagreb (Agram) there was 1 veterinary school (founded in 1919),

with 4 teachers and 62 pupils; an engineering school with 30 teachers and 325 pupils. The number of schools for girls was 62 with 518 teachers and 10,625 pupils.

There are three Universities in the Kingdom: At Belgrade, founded in 1838, with (1921) 127 professors and 7,668 students; at Zagreb (Agram), with 133 professors and 3,219 students; and at Ljubljana, founded in 1920, with 73 professors and 769 students; a Law School at Subotica with 10 professors and 433 students; and a Philosophical Faculty at Skopje with 10 professors and 106 students.

The Government has a Military Academy with 250 cadets, and 10 schools for non-commissioned officers. There are several private schools, elementary and other, and several orphanages supported by voluntary contributions.

For elementary schools the State pays the teachers' salaries, and the municipalities provide for all other expenditure. The cost of the other public schools is borne entirely by the State.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

For the present justice is administered as of old in each of the areas of the new kingdom, viz. Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slavonia and Syrmia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Banat, Batchka and Baranja, and Slovenia and Dalmatia.

In Serbia the judges are appointed by the king and are irremovable. There is a court of cassation in Zagreb.

There is no pauperism in the sense in which it is understood in the West; the poorest peasants have some sort of freehold property, which cannot be sold. There are a few poor people in the large towns, but neither their poverty nor their number has necessitated an institution like a work-house. There are free municipal hospitals.

Finance.

State receipts and expenditure for 6 years as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1918 ¹	16,905,007	16,905,007	1921 ¹	38,841,777	39,943,668
1919 ¹	19,434,703	19,434,703	1922 ¹	17,878,793	17,878,793
1920 ¹	49,925,664	49,925,664	1923-24 ¹	17,970,000	17,869,242

¹ Estimates.

The budget estimates for 1923-24 are shown as follows in dinars (par value of dinar, 25 to the £; value in February, 1923, 475,500 to the £):—

Revenue.	Dinars.	Expenditure.	Dinars
Customs	318,000,000	Department of Education . .	542,237,184
Town taxes	1,393,000,000	Treasury	1,059,425,000
Excess profits taxes . .	1,225,000,000	War and Navy	1,508,129,109
Morophies	1,742,000,000	Public works	410,523,013
Navigation dues	905,750	Communications	1,544,355,892
Railways	1,900,000,000	Post and telegraphs	328,749,318
		Forests and mines	307,194,485
Total (including all items).	8,985,000,000	Total (including all items).	8,934,611,029

On June 30, 1922, the public debt of Yugoslavia was as follows:—
 (a) Pre-war debts: Serbia, 562,097,000 dinars; Montenegro, 17,000,000 francs; Bosnia, and Herzegovina, 191,220,987 kronen; Croatia and Slavonia, 48,096,036 kronen; Slovene Land, 24,636,392 kronen; Dalmatia, 6,152,567 kronen. (b) War debts: about 2,000,000,000 francs (to England and France, 936,035,466 francs; to the United States, 62,160,000 francs). (c) Post-war debts: foreign, 320,200,000 francs, excluding 15,000,000 drachmas to Greek National Bank; interest, 2,372,295,466 francs; 5,757,097,000 dinars; 271,586,000 kronen.

The War debts included 54,600,000 dollars to the United States; 27,000,000£. to the United Kingdom; and 1,378,000,000 francs to France.

The total debt is placed at about 4,000,000,000 francs (337,445,191 kronen and 3,234,422,466 francs).

Defence.

In 1919 the organisation of the army of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was commenced. In peace time the strength of the army is 7,000 officers and 120,000 men. Compulsory service is in force for men between the ages of 21 and 45, and, as a last defence, men can be taken as fit to carry arms from the ages of 18 to 21 years and from 45 to 50 years.

The kingdom is divided into four army commands subdivided into military districts. Each army command comprises from 3 to 5 divisional commands, the number of divisions being 16. Each divisional command includes 1 infantry brigade of 3 regiments each of 3 battalions and 1 machine-gun detachment, 1 artillery brigade of 2 regiments. Each army command has, besides, 1 howitzer artillery regiment, 1 pioneer battalion, $\frac{1}{2}$ bridging battalion and 1 squadron of aeroplanes. For the whole army there are 2 cavalry divisions each of 4 regiments, each of 4 squadrons and 1 machine-gun detachment, 3 artillery regiments and 1 railway transport command, 1 air force command, and 1 motor transport command.

The infantry is armed with quick-firing rifles of French pattern and those taken as booty from Austria-Hungary; the artillery with French quick-firing guns (Schneider-Canet system) and those taken as booty from Austria-Hungary, which are of various models.

The Yugoslav State possesses 12 former enemy torpedo-boats to be used solely for police purposes and some patrolling vessels, as also 4 monitors, formerly Austrian, on the Danube.

Production and Industry.

Serbia is an agricultural country, where almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. Of the total area (11,930,740 acres), 21 per cent. is arable land; 4 per cent. is devoted to fruit and vine production and to gardens; 6·3 per cent. is forest land, 51 per cent. meadow, and the remainder is State property (mostly forest). Fruit products formed 13 per cent. of the total exports before the war. Principal crops for 2 years:—

Products.	1920		1921		Products.	1920		1921	
	Acres.	Metric tons.	Acres.	Metric tons.		Acres.	Metric tons.	Acres.	Metric tons.
Maize (corn)	4,668,240	2,846,086	4,799,189	1,909,640	Oats	1,229,056	382,538	1,025,975	214,244
Wheat	4,826,446	1,165,468	3,749,590	1,409,392	Potatoes	1,003,329	1,101,416	517,965	780,115
Barley	1,170,321	834,034	929,857	290,988	Sugar beets	49,879	339,347	41,904	188,815
Rye	561,076	168,069	491,715	147,685	Hemp	81,416	40,147	79,931	21,182

There are 59,023,768 plum trees in the kingdom (average yield of each 13·5 kilos), 6,909,601 apple trees (average yield 22·1 kilos), 3,884,113 pear trees (average yield 24·5 kilos), 3,250,270 olive trees (chiefly in Dalmatia). In 1922 there were 424,105 acres under vines yielding 69,292,410 gallons. Tobacco production of Greater Serbia in 1919, 15,000 tons. Silk culture employs a large number of persons. The total production of wheat in Yugoslavia in 1921 was 28,204,434 cwt.; of barley, 5,825,358 cwt.; and of oats, 5,488,634 cwt.; maize, 37,486,238 cwt.; and potatoes, 15,136,749 cwt. In 1920 the output of sugar was 35,000 metric tons.

In January, 1922, there were in Yugoslavia 1,171,600 horses, mules, and asses; 5,011,290 head of cattle; 7,011,204 sheep; 3,372,852 pigs; and 1,152,719 goats.

Almost half the total area of Yugoslavia is forest, amounting to 18,186,427 acres (1922). The largest forest area is in Bosnia and Herzegovina (6,380,800 acres). The forests consist largely of beech, oak, and fir, but are less profitable than, with proper management, they might be.

Yugoslavia has considerable mineral resources, including coal and lignite, iron, copper ore, gold, lead, chrome, antimony and cement. In 1921, 78 coal mines were worked, 17 in Serbia proper producing 401,472 tons; 8 in Bosnia-Herzegovina (915,331 tons); 30 in Croatia-Slavonia (359,130 tons) and 23 in Slovenia (1,272,970 tons). The total output of coal was 2,949,106 tons in 1921, 2,749,853 tons in 1920, and 2,186,506 tons in 1919. The most important iron mines are at Vares and Ljubija in Bosnia and there are also considerable siderite and limonite iron ores between Priedor and Sanski Most. Copper is exploited chiefly at Bor (Serbia) where the mines have an output of 7,000 tons yearly. The principal lead mines are at Mezica (Slovenia) and have a yearly production of 6,000 tons. Chrome mines are found in the southern part of Serbia and more especially in the neighbourhood of Skoplje (Uskub). There are 2 antimony mines in western Serbia (Podrinie) which produce about 500 tons.

Oil-boring operations are in progress at several places in Croatia.

Of the industries, flour milling is one of the most important, especially in Bačka; there are 50 large flour mills in the country; brewing and distilling are extensively carried on, as are also weaving, tanning, boot-making, pottery, and iron-working. Carpet weaving is one of the oldest industries in Serbia. The product is manufactured principally at Pirot, in south-eastern Serbia, and the carpets are named after that place. The chief characteristics of these carpets are that they are made of pure wool, dyed with natural colours by local dyers, who pride themselves that the process of dyeing and colour mixing is a secret transmitted by father to son, and is known only to the inhabitants of Pirot. Meat-packing is also becoming important.

Commerce.

Commerce for 3 years :—

	1919	1920	1921
	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars
Imports	2,982,000,000	3,487,996,150	4,122,097,642
Exports	686,000,000	1,320,995,355	2,460,727,502

The principal imports (1921) are agricultural products (287,450,513 dinars), animal products (71,647,822 dinars), chemicals (175,025,967 dinars),

metals and machinery (474,399,973 dinars). Exports (1921): Maize (325,923,782 dinars), corn (212,066,590 dinars), cattle and other animals (534,850,114 dinars), prunes (144,284,621 dinars); timber, (170,920,326 dinars). The trade is mainly with Austria, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

The Treaty of June, 1893, provides for 'the most-favoured-nation' treatment in commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Serbia. A new Treaty, signed February 17, 1907 (for 10 years), provides for tariff reductions and for 'most favoured nation' treatment as regards commercial travellers, the acquisition and possession of property, and other matters.

Total trade between Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom for four years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1919 ¹	1920 ¹	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£
Imports from Yugoslavia into U. K. . .	—	10,000	764,851	643,952
Exports to Yugoslavia from U. K. . .	828,308	610,759	1,048,439	665,634

¹ Figures are for Serbia alone.

c. Shipping Communications.

Yugoslavia in 1922 possessed 271 steamers of 89,105 tons and 259 sailing vessels of 18,022 tons.

In 1921, 4,021 sailing vessels of 177,038 tons and 12,727 steamships of 3,058,661 entered and cleared the ports of the kingdom.

Yugoslavia has (1922) 5,696 miles of railway, of which 3,972 miles are of normal gauge, and 1,724 miles of narrow gauge. With the exception of about 974 miles belonging to a private company, all the lines are State owned.

Of highways there are 3,495 miles, many of them in a ruinous condition. Total length of waterways, principally the Danube, the Save, the Drave, and the Tisa, 1,697 miles. The navigation on the Danube and Save is in the hands of the Navigation Syndicate of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

There were (1920) 11,430 miles of telegraph line and 16,030 miles of telephone line.

There were 1,591 State post-offices and 2,195 communal post offices in 1919. In 1919 Yugoslavia had 854 telegraph stations, 726 telephone stations, and 452 railway telegraph stations.

Money and Credit.

The principal bank is the National Bank of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, in Belgrade, with the nominal capital of 50,000,000 dinars. To cover the issue of new bank notes the State has deposited with the Bank 30,000,000 dinars. The Bank may issue notes equal to three times the amount of the metallic deposits it holds. Notes in circulation on November 1, 1922, 4,013,597,095 dinars. There were in addition at this date 12,000,000 dinars of small metal coins. The Export Bank, with agencies abroad, assists in the exportation of Yugoslav produce. The Uprawa Fondowa or Mortgage Bank, the only large State institution of the kind in Yugoslavia, makes advances to a large amount for agricultural operations.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Serbia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the decimal system for its weights, and measures. The Serbian dinar, the unit of currency, is equal to the French franc. In circulation are bank-notes of 1, 5, 10, 20, and 100 dinars, and 10 kronen (4 Yugoslav kronen = 1 dinar); 100 paras = 1 dinar and 100 hellers = 1 kroner.

The decimal weights and measures (kilogram, metre, etc.) have been in practical use since the commencement of 1883. The *wagon* of 10 metric tons is frequently used as a unit of measure for coal, roots and corn.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Michailo Gavrilovitch, appointed April, 1919.

Counsellor.—J. Taditch.

Secretaries.—Constantine Fotitch and Slobodan Jovanovitch.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Georges Ostoitch, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Attaché.—Vidosav Andjelkovitch.

There are Consular representatives in Manchester, Bristol, Bradford, and Glasgow.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Charles Alban Young, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., appointed September 3, 1919.

Secretaries.—R. G. Howe and E. A. Walker.

Military Attaché.—Colonel E. Hoare Fairne, C.B., C.M.G.

Naval Attaché.—Commander E. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.

Commercial Secretary.—E. Murray Harvey, O.B.E.

There are consular officers at Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo and Skoplje.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Serbia.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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SIAM.

(SĀYAM, OR MUANG-THAI.)

Reigning King.

Rama VI. (Vajiravudh), born January 1, 1881, son of the late King Rama V. (Chulalongkorn) and Queen Sowabha, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father October 23, 1910, and was crowned on December 2, 1911, being the sixth sovereign of the present reigning dynasty. On August 27, 1922, he married Princess Lakshmi, his cousin. The royal dignity is hereditary, but on November 24, 1910, it was officially announced that until the new King has male issue, the succession will pass presumptively through the line of the Queen Mother's sons. Prince Chao Fa Asdang Tejavudh, born May 12, 1889, is, therefore, the Heir Presumptive.

Government.

The executive power is exercised by the King advised by a Cabinet consisting of the heads of the various departments of the Government: Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Public Instruction, Public Works, War, Marine, Local Government, &c. Many of the portfolios are held by the King's half-brothers and uncles. The law of May 8, 1874, constituting a Council of State, has now been superseded by the Royal Decree of January 10, 1895, creating a Legislative Council. The latter is composed of the Ministers of State (Senabodi) and others, not less than 12 in number, appointed by the Crown. The total membership is now 40. In the preamble of the Royal Decree it is stated that the object of this body is to revise, amend, and complete the legislation of the kingdom. It is to meet at least once a week, and it may appoint committees of 3 or 4 members, with the addition of competent outsiders who must not outnumber the members. An important article gives the Legislative Council power to promulgate laws without the Royal assent in the event of any temporary disability of the Crown. At other times the Royal signature is indispensable. This Council has shown considerable legislative activity.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 18 circles (Monthons), of which 17 have each a Lord-Lieutenant, deriving authority direct from the King, and having under him subordinate governors over the various parts of his circle. These Lords-Lieutenant and their subordinate governors and other officials have now complete administrative control even in the North and South-West where local hereditary chiefs formerly held sway. The circle of Bangkok (which includes the capital) is under the control of the Minister of Local Government. The 18 circles are subdivided into 78 provinces (Changwats), 409 districts (Ampurs), and 5,042 communes (Tambons).

Area and Population.

Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Muang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam is probably identical with Shan, applied in Burma to the Lao race, as well as to the Shan proper and the Siamese.

The limits of the Kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. The boundary between Burma and N. W. Siam was delimited in 1891. By the Anglo-French Convention of April, 1904, the agreement of 1896 was confirmed, and its provisions more clearly defined, the territories to the west of the Menam and the Gulf of Siam being recognised as in the British sphere, and those to the east in the French. In 1904, the Luang Prabang territory to the west of the Mekong was acknowledged by Siam to belong to France, and the provinces of Maluprey and Barsak (west of the Mekong) were also transferred to French rule, so that an area of about 7,800 square miles passed from Siamese possession. On March 23, 1907, a new boundary in this region was accepted by Siam whereby the provinces of Battambang, (Siamese, Pratabong) Siem Rap, and Sisophon were ceded to France, while the strip of coast to the south with the port of Krat returned to Siam. At the same time a rectification of the boundary was made in the Luang Prabang region, whereby a tract of the Laos country was restored to Siam. It was agreed also that four ports on the Mekong are to be held by France on perpetual lease. By these arrangements the territory of Cambodia is increased by about 7,000 square miles. The treaty also

provides for the future jurisdiction of the Siamese courts over all French Asiatic subjects and protégés in Siam, under certain conditions.

A treaty for a modification of British extra-territorial rights in Siam and for the cession of the Siamese tributary States of Kelantan, Trengganu and Kedah to Great Britain, was signed at Bangkok on March 10, 1909. The three States have an area of about 15,000 square miles, and a population estimated at over 600,000, of whom about 300,000 are in Kelantan.

The area of Siam is 194,580 square miles, about 45,000 being in the Malay Peninsula. The first detailed census in Siam was taken in 1905, but included only 12 of the circles or Monthons. The first census of the whole country was taken in 1909.

The revised census figures for 1911-12 gave a population of 8,266,408, of whom 4,122,168 were males, and 4,144,240 females.

Monthon.	Population (1911-12).	Monthon	Population (1911-12).
1. Krung Tep (Bangkok)	931,171	11. Pisanulok	249,856
2. Ayut-thya	548,165	12. Bayab	1,223,761
3. Chantaburi	136,463	13. Petchaburi	74,077
4. Chumpura	166,402	14. Phuket	230,037
5. Nakorn Chaisi	287,631	15. Rajaburi	426,825
6. Nakorn Rachasima	502,218	16. Isarn	1,455,497
7. Nakorn Sawan	287,668	17. Udorn	666,405
8. Nakorn Sritamgrat	478,266		
9. Patani	276,695		
10. Prachinburi	325,271	Total	8,266,408

Of the total population the 'Thai' number well over 7,000,000.

The estimated population for 1921-22 is 9,221,000.

In 1921-22 the deck passengers arriving in Bangkok by sea numbered 75,242, mostly from Hong Kong and China; those departing numbered 46,777.

In recent years the results of Western civilisation have to a considerable extent been introduced. Much excellent work has been done by a General Adviser of American nationality (now styled Adviser in Foreign Affairs) and with the assistance of a British Judicial Adviser a French Legislative Adviser and Legal Advisers of various nationalities important progress has been made in the administration of justice in the native courts and in the International Court in which British and French Advisers assist in the trial of cases brought by Siamese against subjects of Treaty Powers and *vice versa*. The Penal Code has been completed, and came into force on September 21, 1908; work on other codes is being proceeded with. The Consular Courts exercise jurisdiction over their nationals, subject, in the case of Great Britain, France, Denmark, and the United States to the Treaty modifications. The police administration of the Provinces is entrusted to the Provincial Gendarmerie, a force which includes a body of Danish instructors. The Provincial Gendarmerie and Metropolitan Police Forces have now been amalgamated and placed under the supervision of one central department at Bangkok. The European officers, both British and Danish, are no longer employed in an executive, but only in an advisory, capacity. For commercial purposes English is in general use.

Religion and Instruction.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism. In 1918-19 there were 13,616 Buddhist temples, and 87,538 priests.

The Minister of Education is responsible for education throughout the

country, with the exception of certain Departmental Schools, such as the Military, Naval, and Law Colleges, and the Police School, and of certain schools under direct Royal Patronage.

In 1920-21 Government primary schools numbered 445, teachers 1,324, pupils 41,191; non-Government primary schools 2,526, teachers 3,092, pupils 127,957; Government secondary schools numbered 149, teachers 638, pupils 12,203; non-Government secondary schools 5, teachers 3, scholars 17; Government special schools, numbered 26, with 569 pupils. The non-Government schools include, in addition to numberless Temple schools, certain educational establishments connected with American, French, and English missions. The latest census showed that there were in the Provinces of Siam, not including that of Krung Tep (Bangkok), 833,972 literate males and 88,756 literate females.

The Chulalongkorn University was inaugurated at Bangkok, in 1917, for medicine, political science and literature, and engineering and natural science.

The Hospital service under the Red Cross Society of Siam includes a Pasteur Institute.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure for three years:—

	1920-21	1921-22 ¹	1922-23 ¹
Revenue	7,175,464	6,483,333	6,583,333
Expenditure against Revenue ...	7,177,408	6,836,048	7,284,726
Extraordinary Expenditure against Capital Account ²	739,280	1,429,011	1,217,405

¹ Estimates.

² Including Expenditure from Loans.

The principal sources of revenue in 1920-21 were: opium, 1,657,447; land revenue and capitation tax, 1,200,130; excise, 684,983; railways, 804,287; mines, forests &c., 478,178; custom duties, 519,227.

On March 31, 1921, the total national debt amounted to 7,312,560, made up as follows:—3,880,000, out of the Federated Malay States loan of 4,750,000 arranged for in 1911; 2,602,380, out of the 1907 European loan of 3,000,000; and 830,180, out of the 1905 European loan of 1,000,000. On March 31, 1923, the total debt was 9,909,860. All these loans were made for, and spent on, works of public utility.

A British officer occupies the position of Financial Adviser, and there are numerous other British officers holding high advisory positions under the Government, more especially in the Finance and Audit, Revenue, Forests, Survey, Police, Justice, Customs, Mining, Mint, and Education departments. There are also a number of Europeans of other nationalities in various Departments. The financial position of the kingdom is favourable, the revenue is steadily increasing, and the expenditure is less than the revenue, and well under control.

Defence.

Under the Military Service Act of 1917 every able-bodied man is liable to serve (a) two years with the colours; (b) seven years in the first reserve, with a maximum service of two months per annum; (c) ten years in the second reserve, with a maximum service of 30 days per annum; (d) five years in the third reserve, with a maximum service of 15 days per annum.

The army is divided into 10 Divisions, grouped into 3 Army Corps, and 1 independent division. Each division consists of 2 regiments of infantry, 1 regiment of either cavalry or chasseurs, 1 group of artillery, 1 company of machine guns, and 1 Ambulance Corps. The engineers are grouped into special regiments and are employed mainly in railway construction and the industrial survey of Siam. Aviation schools were started in 1914, and a Flying Corps has been formed. It is chiefly employed in the development of civil aviation.

To the small naval force, which includes some gunboats, two destroyers and four torpedo-boats and other auxiliary craft, the ex-British destroyer *Radiant*, renamed *Phra Ruang*, has been added. There are 3,000 men available for service afloat and 2,000 marines, besides a reserve of 20,000.

At the mouth of the Menam River are the Paknam forts. The bar prevents ships of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok. The naval arsenal dock has recently been reconstructed.

The military and naval expenditure for 1920-21 amounted to 1,729,708L.

Production and Industry.

Forced labour is still exacted from the rural population, but recent enactments have made calls for it far less frequent, and a poll-tax, varying in amounts in the different districts, is now levied on all adult males with practically no exemptions. The cost of labour is probably higher than in any other Oriental country. Chinese coolies do the chief part of both skilled and unskilled labour in the south, especially in the mills and in mining; while in the north forest work is confined almost entirely to Laos, Burmese, Karens, and Khamus.

To the north of Bangkok, large tracts of land, formerly lying waste, have been opened up by an Irrigation Company, which has connected by a canal the Menam and Bangpakong rivers, and has constructed numbers of smaller canals. In 1916 the Government, acting on the advice of an irrigation expert lent by the Government of India, started work on the Prasak South Canal Project. Actual irrigation from these works commenced in 1922. The area to be protected is estimated at 100,000 hectares.

The chief produce of the country is rice, which forms the national food and the staple article of export. The cultivated area under rice in 1921-22 was given as 6,327,422 acres. For the Siamese Year (Buddhist Era) 2464 (April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922), the export of rice amounted to 1,250,035 tons. The average annual export is 1,071,000 tons. In Bangkok and district there are some 80 rice mills.

The live-stock on March 31, 1921, consisted of 6,818 elephants, 141,793 horses and ponies, 2,625,475 bullocks, and 2,603,823 buffaloes.

Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, and the cutting of teak is an important industry, almost entirely in British hands. Siam teak wood is mainly produced in the north of Siam, the dry logs being floated by river to Bangkok during the rainy months of the year. In 1921-22 the exports of teak amounted to 59,248 tons, valued at 742,283L. The forests are under the control of a British conservator, aided by several British officers. The export of rubber is now negligible, but planting of rubber trees is proceeding in the Malay Peninsula.

The mineral resources of Siam are extensive and varied, including tin, tungsten, wolfram, coal and iron, zinc, manganese, antimony, probably quicksilver. Tin mining on a considerable scale is pursued on the island of Puket (or Junk Ceylon) and also in the northern portion of the province of Puket at Renong on the mainland, and the ore is found in ever-increasing

quantities in other parts of the Siamese portion of the Malay Peninsula, where also wolfram is now being extracted in considerable quantity. The total output of metallic tin in 1918-19 was 148,425 piculs (8,834·8 tons); in 1919-20, 143,506 piculs (8,542 tons); and in 1920-21, 104,183 piculs (6,201·37 tons). The total amount exported in 1920-21 was 103,887 piculs (6,183·75 tons).

Commerce.

Over 85% of all Siam's foreign trade passes through the capital. The following figures refer only to the port of Bangkok.

Imports and exports for five years :—

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	7,456,040	7,917,040	12,272,968	15,379,106	18,958,518
Exports	9,508,068	12,444,811	15,718,170	6,903,760 ¹	17,170,777

¹ Export of rice prohibited.

The distribution of trade by principal countries was as follows :—

Imports from	1920-21	1921-22	Exports to	1920-21	1921-22
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	4,744,623	2,480,154	Singapore, Penang, and British Malay States	1,837,681	5,780,504
Hong Kong	3,167,411	3,582,253	Hong Kong	2,893,230	4,168,618
Singapore	2,172,465	2,445,732	United Kingdom	827,343	910,281
India and Burma	1,611,906	1,192,270	India and Burma	465,282	254,681
China	1,205,827	1,477,787	Netherlands India and Holland	159,581	1,495,512
Japan	683,042	393,250	China	215,052	244,633
United States	643,866	766,511	Japan	112,686	1,603,195
Netherlands India and Holland	766,338	679,254	Indo-China and France	84,703	108,095
Indo-China and France	262,703	302,488	United States	31,997	18,134
Switzerland	203,310	90,570	Port Said (for orders)	—	1,932,282
Germany	105,873	153,792	Belgium	6,475	8,664
			Denmark	45,202	30,2-3
			Portugal	—	143
			Sweden	—	42
			Germany	50,685	271,667

The principal imports in 1921-22 were: cotton goods, 2,642,687*l.*; food-stuffs, 1,841,625*l.*; metal manufactures, 1,037,443*l.*; cotton yarn, 607,129*l.*; tobacco, cigarettes, etc., 500,999*l.*; machinery, 278,358*l.* The principal exports were: rice, 14,429,157*l.*, and teak, 742,263*l.*

There is a considerable trade on the northern frontiers with the British Shan States and Yunnan, carried on by hawkers.

Total trade between Siam and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Siam into U. Kingdom	56,074	1,419,383	795,437	1,935,673	298,976
Exports to Siam from U. Kingdom	1,618,655	1,747,770	4,074,881	2,070,667	2,285,591

Shipping and Communications.

In 1921-22, 957 vessels of 1,014,199 tons entered and 959 of 1,012,747 tons cleared the port of Bangkok. Of those entering 316 of 461,624 tons and of those clearing 314 of 458,559 tons were British.

At the end of March, 1920, 1,376 miles of State Railways were open to traffic. The Northern Line (591 miles, standard gauge) runs through Nakorn Lampang to Chiangmai, the extreme northern terminus. The Southern Line (785 miles metro gauge) runs from Bangkok down the Peninsula to the frontier station of Padang Besar, where it connects with the Federated Malay States Railway from Penang, and to Sungei Golok, where it connects with a still incomplete Federated Malay States Line, which will later give direct communication with Singapore. There are branches to Singora, Nakorn, Sritamarat and Trang. The extension on the North-Eastern line, of which Korat is the present terminus, should be completed in 1927. The extension from Petrii, the present terminus of the Eastern Line, to Aran Pradet should be completed in 1926. Since January 1922, a through express service between Bangkok and Penang has been introduced, the distance being traversed in 36 hours. A similar service between Bangkok and Chiangmai on the Northern Line was planned for the beginning of November, 1922, when it is hoped to accomplish the journey in 26 hours. Definite arrangements have been made for the construction of a railway bridge across the Menam River, whereby the Northern and Southern Railway systems will be linked together. All State railways are under one management. Private lines include those (worked by companies) from Bangkok to Paknam at the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin and Meklong on the coast to the west of the Menam, together with a tramway connecting the Northern Line (northern branch) with Phrabat.

In 1920¹ there were 379 post offices and agencies. The inland mail matter received at the different offices for delivery consisted (1919-20) of 1,821,058 letters, 552,071 post cards, 1,159,483 pieces of other postal matter. For foreign countries the returns of mails dispatched were 354,859 letters, 33,475 post cards, 84,175 pieces of other postal matter; foreign letters received 755,430, post cards 64,428, other postal matter 527,683.

There were (1920) 89 telegraph offices. Number of inland telegrams 164,044, of foreign telegrams, 180,333. Length of line, 4,657 miles; length of wire, 6,530 miles.

There were (1920) two telephone exchanges, and 1,228 instruments were installed at the premises of subscribers. A complete set of new instruments from Sweden for the telephone exchange in Bangkok were installed in 1919.

Two wireless stations on the Telefunken system have been erected, one at Bangkok and one at Senggora. They are both under the control of the Siamese naval authorities.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In Bangkok there are branches of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, and the Bank of Taiwan, besides an agency of the Mercantile Bank of India. A number of Chinese Banks have established branches here during recent years. There is also a branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Phuket. A Siamese bank, formerly with a German but now with a British manager, was established under Royal Charter in 1906, with the name of the Siam Commercial Bank, Limited. The Government in 1902 began to

The postal information is the latest available.

issue currency notes (5, 10, 20, 100 and 1,000 ticals, and since October, 1918, 1 tical notes). On March 31, 1923, there was 181,203*l.* worth of currency notes in circulation; on March 31, 1922, 8,767,753*l.* The currency notes are temporarily inconvertible.

In 1914 the Siamese Treasury Savings Bank was opened with 530 depositors. By March 31, 1922, the number was 6,912, with a total deposit of 152,318*l.*

The unit of the monetary system is the silver *tical* (officially called *bakt*), weighing 15 grams, .900 fine. Its value (formerly varying with the price of silver) was, by the Gold Standard Act of 1908, fixed at 1*s.* 6½*d.* or 13 ticals = 1*l.*, the gold value of the tical being equal to that of 55.8 centigrams of pure gold. The law also provided for a 10-tical gold piece, or *Dos*, weighing 6.2 grams, .900 fine, and thus containing 5.58 grams of pure gold, but this has not yet been issued. By an amendment to the Act, dated Sept. 4, 1919, the value of the tical has been fixed at 1*s.* 8*d.*, or 12 ticals = 1*l.* sterling, the gold value of the tical being equal to 61 centigrammes of pure gold. This will correspondingly increase the pure gold content of the *Dos*, when issued, to 6.10 grams. In addition to the tical, the following coins are now actually in use:—(silver), the *Salung* = ½-tical; the 2-*Salung* piece = ½-tical; (nickel), the 10-*Satang* piece, = 1/10 of a tical; the 5-*Satang* piece, = 1/20 of a tical; and (bronze) the *Satang*, = 1/100 of a tical. The fineness of the subsidiary silver coins (2-*Salung* and 1-*Salung* pieces) was, by the Gold Standard Act, fixed at .800, but in July, 1919, the fineness was reduced to .650.

There are no standard weights and measures in Siam, but the metric system has been adopted in many of the Government departments and on the royal railways. The customary measures of weight are:—1 *Tical* = 15 grams or approximately .53 oz.; 4 *Ticals* = 1 *Tamlung* (60 grams or 2.1 oz.); 20 *Tamlungs* = 1 *Chang* (1.2 kilograms or 2 lb. 10.3 oz.); 1 *Picul* or *Hâp* = 60.48 kilogrammes = 133½ lb. = 100 *Catties* of 1½ lb., which is the catty usually used in commerce.

The unit of length is the *Wah*. The measures of length are:—1 *Niw* = .83 inches; 12 *Niw* = 1 *Krub* (10 inches); 2 *Krup* = 1 *Sawk* (20 inches); 4 *Sawk* = 1 *Wah* (80 inches); 20 *Wah* = 1 *Sen* (133 feet); 400 *Sen* = 1 *Yote* (10 miles, roughly). For square measure the unit is the *Rai* = .39 acres, and for capacity the *kanahn* = 1/3 litre.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Phya Prabha Karawongse (appointed 1922).

Counsellor of Legation.—W. J. Archer, C.M.G.

Second Secretary.—Lewis C. Bateman

Third Secretary.—Luang Bides Bochanavisuddhi.

Attachés.—Luang Chara Naovides and Luang Sundara Vachana.

Military Attaché.—Lieut. Colonel Prince Pridi.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—R. H. Greg (appointed 1921).

Consul-General at Bangkok.—T. H. Lyle, C.M.G.

There are consular representatives at Chiangmai, Senggora, and Nakawn-Lampang and Puket.

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SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Alfonso XIII., son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria; born after his father's death, May 17, 1886, succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister; married, May 31, 1906, to Princess Victoria Eugénie, daughter of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice (daughter of the late Queen Victoria) of Great Britain and Ireland.

Children of the King.—(1) Prince *Alfonso*, born May 10, 1907; (2) Prince *Jaime*, born June 23, 1908; (3) Princess *Beatriz*, born June 22, 1909; (4) Princess *Maria Cristina*, born December 12, 1911; (5) Prince *Juan*, born June 20, 1913; (6) Prince *Gonzalo*, born October 24, 1914.

Sisters of the King.—I. *Marta-de-las-Mercedes*, Queen till the birth of her brother, born September 11, 1880; married February 14, 1901, to Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta; died October 17, 1904; offspring, Alfonso, born November 30, 1901; Isabel, born October 16, 1904; II. *Maria Teresa*, born November 12, 1882; married January 12, 1906, to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria; died September 23, 1912; offspring, Luis Alfonso, born December 12, 1906; José Eugenio, born March 26, 1909; Maria de las Mercedes, born October 3, 1911.

Aunts of the King.—I. Infanta *Isabel*, born December 20, 1851; married May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, November 26, 1871. II. Infanta *Marta-de-la-Paz*, born June 23, 1862; married, April 2, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria; offspring, Fernando Maria, born May 10, 1884; married January 12, 1906, the Infanta Maria Teresa (*see above*), married again, October 1, 1914, Luisa de Silva y Fernández de Hueserosa (Duchess of Talavera de la Reina); Adalberto Alfonso, born June 3, 1886; Maria del Pilar, born March 13, 1891. III. Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864; married to Prince Antoine, son of Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, March 6, 1886; the marriage was dissolved July, 1900; offspring, Alfonso Maria, born November 12, 1886; married July 15, 1909, Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg Gotha; Luis Fernando Maria, born November 5, 1888. (All sisters of the late King.)

The King, Alfonso XIII., has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family. The annual grant to the Queen is fixed at 450,000 pesetas (18,000*l.*), and should the King predecease her, 250,000 pesetas (10,000*l.*) during widowhood. The annual grant to the mother of the King was fixed at 250,000 pesetas. To the Prince of Asturias, heir to the throne, 500,000 pesetas have been assigned, and to the Infante Don Jaime and Infanta Doña Beatriz, 150,000 pesetas each. The Infantas, the King's aunts, receive 550,000 pesetas.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish Monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile.

<i>House of Aragon.</i>		<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>	
Ferdinand V., 'The Catholic'	1479	Joseph Bonaparte	1808
<i>House of Habsburg.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Charles I.	1516	Ferdinand VII., restored	1814
Philip II.	1556	Isabella II.	1833
Philip III.	1598	Provisional Government	1868
Philip IV.	1621	Marshal Serrano, Regent	1869
Charles II.	1665	<i>House of Savoy.</i>	
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		Amadeo	1870
Philip V.	1700	<i>Republic 1873-75.</i>	
Ferdinand VI.	1746	<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Charles III.	1759	Alfonso XII.	1875
Charles IV.	1788	Maria Cristina (<i>pro tem.</i>)	1886
Ferdinand VII.	1808	Alfonso XIII.	1886

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The present Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of senators—first, senators by their own right, or *Senadores por derecho propio*; secondly, life senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 180; and thirdly, 180 senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial States, the church, the universities, academies, &c.—and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or £4,000; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the *Patriarca de las Indias* (the 'Patriarch of West Indies'), i.e., the Primate of Spain (the Bishop of Sion, head chaplain of the Royal Household) and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, of the Tribunal de Cuentas del Reino, and of the Supreme Council of War and of the Navy after two years of office. The elective senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the Monarch dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. According to a law of August 8, 1907, voting is compulsory for all males over the age of 25: with a few unimportant exceptions. This law further enacts that all such voters must be registered on the voting list, possess full civil rights, and must have been residents of a Municipal district for at least 2 years. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for five years. Deputies to the number of 98 are elected by *scrutin de liste* in 28 large districts in which minorities may be duly represented. There are in all 417 deputies. The deputies cannot take State office pensions, and salaries; but the ministers and State officials of a salary higher than 15,000 pesetas are exempted from this law. Since April 1, 1920, senators and deputies are paid 6,000 pesetas (240*l.*) a year. A law was voted in July 1922, increasing this allowance to 12,000 pesetas (480*l.*) a year; this law was passed in Congress but not so in the Senate, and it is doubtful whether it will ever come into force owing to the protests made all over the country. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The Monarch has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The Monarch appoints the president and vice-presidents of the Senate from members of the Senate only; the Congress elects its own officials. The Monarch and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

State of the parties in the Senate (elected January 2, 1921):—Liberals, 58; Conservatives, 90; Regionalists, 6; Catholics and Jaimistas, 5; Reformists, 2; Republican, 1; Independents, 18.

State of parties in the Congress (elected Dec. 19, 1920):—Liberals, 111;

Conservatives, 223; Republicans, 16; Socialists, 3; Reformists, 8; Regionalists, 20; Catholics and Jaimistas, 8; Independents, 11

The Constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the Monarch is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the line of the legitimate descendants of the late Alphonso XII. become extinct, the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Fernando VII., ‘unless they have been excluded.’ If all the lines become extinct, ‘the nation will elect its Monarch.’

The executive is vested, under the Monarch, in a Council of Ministers (new Government constituted December 7, 1922) as follows:—

President of the Council.—Marquis de Alhucemas.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Santiago Alba.

Minister of Justice and Worship.—Count de Romanones.

Minister of War.—Niceto Alcalá Zamora.

Minister of Marine.—Admiral Aznar.

Minister of Finance.—José Manuel Pedregal.

Minister of the Interior.—Duke de Almodovar.

Minister of Public Instruction.—Joaquín Salvatella.

Minister of Public Works.—Rafael Gasset.

Minister of Labour.—Joaquín Chapaprieta.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The various provinces and communes of Spain are governed by the provincial and municipal laws. Since January 1, 1918, every commune has its own elected *Ayuntamiento*, consisting of from five to fifty *Regidores*, or *Concejales*, and presided over by the *Alcalde*, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several *Tenientes Alcaldes*. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, is vested in the *Ayuntamientos*. Half the members are elected every two years, and they appoint the *Alcalde*, the executive functionary, from their own body. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its own Assembly, the *Diputación Provincial*, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The *Diputaciones Provinciales* meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the *Comision Provincial*, a committee appointed every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the *Diputaciones Provinciales* and the *Ayuntamientos* the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration except in the case of the action of the *Diputaciones Provinciales* and *Ayuntamientos* going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces self-government has been almost abolished since the last civil war, and they are ruled as the rest of Spain. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government.

Area and Population.

Continental Spain has an area of 190,050 square miles, but including the Balearic and Canary Islands and the Spanish possessions on the north and west coast of Africa, the total area is 194,800 square miles. The growth of the population has been as follows:—

Census year	Population	Increase	Rate of annual increase
1857	15,464,840	—	—
1860	15,655,467	191,127	0·44
1877	16,631,869	976,402	0·37
1887	17,560,352	928,483	0·56
1897	18,121,472	561,120	0·32
1900	18,607,674	486,202	0·89
1910	19,950,817	1,343,143	0·72
1920	21,347,335	1,396,518	0·65

Area and population of the forty-nine provinces:—

Province	Area in square miles	Census Population, Dec 31, 1920	Pop. per sq. mile	Province	Area in square miles	Census Population, Dec. 31, 1920	Pop. per sq. mile.
Alava . . .	1,175	98,668	83·9	Logroño . . .	1,946	192,940	90·9
Albacete . .	5,737	291,833	50·8	Lugo . . .	3,814	469,705	123·1
Alicante . .	2,185	522,356	234·4	Madrid . . .	3,084	1,075,981	348·8
Almería . .	3,360	358,149	106·5	Malaga . . .	2,812	554,549	197·2
Avila . . .	3,042	299,360	68·8	Murcia . . .	4,953	638,639	128·4
Badajoz . .	8,451	645,658	76·4	Navarra . . .	4,055	329,477	81·2
Baleares . .	1,935	338,894	175·1	Orense . . .	2,694	412,460	153·1
Barcelona . .	2,968	1,349,282	454·5	Oviedo . . .	4,205	743,726	176·8
Burgos . . .	5,480	336,472	61·0	Palencia . . .	3,256	191,719	58·8
Caceres . . .	7,667	410,032	53·4	Pontevedra . .	1,695	532,638	314·2
Cádiz & Ceuta.	2,834	518,723	193·6	Salamanca . .	4,829	321,615	66·6
Canarias . .	2,807	473,497	168·6	Santander . . .	2,108	327,669	155·4
Castellón . .	2,405	306,866	128·0	Segovia . . .	2,635	167,081	63·4
Ciudad-Real .	7,620	427,865	56·0	Sevilla . . .	5,428	703,745	129·6
Córdoba . .	5,299	557,366	105·1	Soria . . .	3,983	151,594	38·0
Coruña . . .	3,051	708,660	232·0	Tarragona . .	2,505	355,148	141·7
Cuenca . . .	6,636	281,628	42·2	Teruel . . .	5,720	252,096	44·0
Gerona . . .	2,264	325,619	143·8	Toledo . . .	5,919	442,933	74·8
Granada . . .	4,928	573,682	116·4	Valencia . . .	4,150	919,381	221·5
Guadalajara .	4,676	201,444	43·0	Valladolid . .	2,922	280,931	96·1
Gipúzcoa . .	728	257,191	353·2	Vizcaya (Biscay)	836	403,756	490·1
Huelva . . .	3,913	830,402	84·4	Zamora . . .	4,007	266,215	64·9
Huesca . . .	5,848	250,508	42·8	Zaragoza . . .	6,726	494,550	73·5
Jaén . . .	5,203	592,297	113·8				
León . . .	5,936	412,315	69·4				
Lérida . . .	4,690	314,870	67·1				
				Total	194,800	21,347,335	100·5

The population of Ceuta (34,708) is included in that of Cádiz. Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, the Alhucema isles (pop. 406), the Chafarinas (1,322), Melilla (42,592), Peñon de la Gomera (400), Rio de Oro (495), and Nador (4,300). The North African possessions are no longer used as convict stations, the centuries old 'Presidios' having been suppressed by a recent Decree and the prisoners brought back to the Peninsula. The Basques in the North, numbering some 400,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain; there are 50,000 gipsies, and a small number of Jews.

The following were the populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1920, viz. :—

Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.
Madrid	751,352	Palma	77,418	Coruña	62,022
Barcelona	710,335	Cádiz	76,818	Vigo	53,091
Valencia	243,753	Córdoba	73,710	Linares	40,010
Sevilla	205,527	Santander	72,469	Badajoz	37,967
Málaga	150,584	S. Cruz (Canaries). . . .	76,284	Alcoy	36,468
Murcia	141,175	Las Palmas	67,122	Vitoria	34,785
Zaragoza	141,350	Jerez	67,076	Castellon	34,457
Cartagena	96,891	Alicante	63,908	Burgos	32,301
Bilbao	112,819	Gijon	57,573	Salamanca	32,414
Granada	103,863	Oviedo	69,375	Pamplona	32,685
Valladolid	76,791	San Sebastian	61,971	Jaén	33,444
Lorca	74,696	Almeria	50,194	Huelva	34,437

The movement of population for 3 years was as follows :—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1919	165,716	585,352	482,030	103,322
1920	175,016	622,468	494,290	128,178
1921	164,958	649,171	456,425	192,746

Emigration figures for 4 years as follows :—

Year	Male	Female	Total	Year	Male	Female	Total
1918	26,377	9,877	36,254	1920	144,093	41,835	185,928
1919	76,083	23,894	101,980	1921	62,719	29,785	92,504

Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Argentina, Cuba, Brazil, Uruguay, and Mexico.

Religion.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom adhere to that faith, except about 30,000, Protestants (about 7,000), Jews (about 4,000), Rationalists, etc. Within the Peninsula, apart from Portugal, there are 9 metropolitan sees and 47 suffragan sees, the chief being Toledo. The Constitution requires the nation to support the clergy and the buildings, &c., of the Church, and for this purpose the State expended 61,455,068 pesetas in 1921. Efforts are being made for a reduction of the Church estimates. The relations between Church and State are regulated by the Concordat of May 6, 1851, and although it is laid down in this that only the orders of San Vicente de Paul, and Felipe Neri, with one other to be subsequently named, should be permitted in Spain, many other orders have been allowed to establish themselves. The third order referred to above, has never been named, and the conditions of this Concordat have never been rigidly adhered to. A law known as the 'Padlock Bill' was passed in December, 1910, prohibiting the establishment of any more religious

houses, without the consent of the Government. This law lapsed on December 31, 1912, but its effect was prolonged by an order from the Pope to the Spanish Bishops. This temporary measure will be replaced by a definite arrangement which is at present being negotiated with Rome. Liberty of worship is now allowed to Protestants and all other religious bodies. The communities of the religious orders are numerous and influential in Spain. Many of them have schools, and about 5,000 of their members are engaged in teaching boys of the upper and middle classes, while, within many of their establishments, industries of all kinds are carried on. The number of religious houses in Spain is about 3,534, of which 806 are for men and 2,728 for women. Of those for men, 648 are devoted to education, 85 to charity, and 73 to the training of priests. The total number of monks is about 9,734 (including 1,294 foreigners). The orders for women comprise 1,472 for education, 905 for charity, and 351 for a contemplative life. The number of nuns is about 37,929 (including 2,418 foreign women). In 1920 there were in Spain 66 cathedrals, 22 collegiate churches, 19,746 parish churches, and 17,847 chapels and sanctuaries.

Instruction.

The latest census returns show that a large proportion of the inhabitants is illiterate. In 1860 19·97 per cent. of the population could read and write; 4·50 per cent. could read only; and 75·52 per cent. could neither read nor write. In 1910, 38·59 per cent. could read and write, 1·77 per cent. could read only, and 59·35 per cent. could neither read nor write.

By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained: education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a uniform plan. This system has not been rigidly enforced, but various improvements have been effected, especially by a law of June 9, 1909, which made education obligatory. The country is divided into eleven educational districts, with the universities as centres. The public and primary schools are since 1902 supported by the Government; the total sum spent in 1920 was 80,307,299 pesetas. Most of the children are educated free. The Royal Decree of July 1, 1902, regulates all schools, whether belonging to corporations or private persons, whether self-supporting or in receipt of Government or municipal subventions. It requires schools to be authorised by Government authority, and provides for their periodical inspection, for the enforcement of rules respecting sanitation and discipline, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers.

There are (1920) 25,848 public schools, and 5,942 private schools, the total number of pupils being 2,932,720. Secondary education is conducted in institutions, or middle-class schools, and there must be at least one of them in every province. There are at present 60 institutions with 52,445 pupils. These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are eleven, attended by 23,403 students. The universities are at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, and Zaragoza. Each university has two or more of the faculties of philosophy and letters, law, sciences, medicine, and pharmacy. There are, besides, a medical faculty at Cádiz in connection with the University of Seville, and in the Canary Islands an educational establishment dependent on the University of Seville. Government also supports various special schools. In 1920-21 the total sum expended on education and the fine arts was 143,180,762 pesetas.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by *Tribunales* and *Juzgados* (Tribunals and Courts), which conjointly form the *Poder Judicial* (Judicial Power). Judges and Magistrates cannot be removed, suspended or transferred except as set forth by law.

The Judicature is composed of:—1 *Tribunal Supremo* (Supreme High Court); 15 *Audiencias Territoriales* (Divisional High Courts); 50 *Audiencias Provinciales* (Provincial High Courts); 522 *Juzgados de Primera Instancia* (Courts of First Instance); and 9,310 *Juzgados Municipales* (District Court, or Court of Lowest Jurisdiction held by Justices of the Peace).

The *Tribunal Supremo* consists of a President, three Courts of Justice and one for administrative purposes; it is empowered with disciplinary faculties; is Court of Cassation in civil and criminal trials; decides in first and second instance disputes arising between private individuals and the State; and hears criminal causes against Princes of the Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, and Presidents of the Senate and Congress.

The *Audiencias Territoriales* have power to try in second instance sentences passed by judges in civil matters, and in first instance all criminal trials of the province.

The *Audiencias Provinciales* are Courts competent to try and pass sentence in first instance on all cases filed for delinquency. In the most important ones evidence is taken by a jury composed of twelve lay judges.

The *Juzgados de Primera Instancia* are presided over by one Judge acting in civil matters as Judge of First Instance, and in criminal matters as *Juez de Instrucción* (examining Magistrate).

The *Juzgados Municipales* are constituted of a Judge and two Deputy Judges. This Court is competent to try small civil cases not exceeding 500 pesetas (£20) in value, and petty offences.

Old Age Pensions and Social Insurance.

By a law dated February 27th, 1908, the 'Instituto Nacional de Prevision' was created for the purpose of granting Old Age Pensions, and administering a system of social insurance. The funds of the Institution are made up of an endowment, annual State subsidy, and private and public donations. The maximum annual pension obtainable is 1,500 pesetas (£60). The number of old-age pensions granted up to December 31, 1920, was 224,346, and 245,234 for infants, a total of 469,580 pensions.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1919-20	1920-21 ¹	1921-22 ¹	1922-23 ¹	1923-24 ¹
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
Revenue	3,020,550	2,798,421	1,976,668	2,617,047	2,617,047
Expenditure	3,074,959	2,682,089	2,550,794	3,044,122	2,954,164

¹ Estimates.

The budget for the fiscal year 1922-23 is made up as follows:—

Revenue	Pesetas	Expenditure	Pesetas
Direct taxes	940,500,068	Royal household	9,500,000
Indirect Taxes	1,028,370,000	Legislature	10,666,500
Monopolies	572,430,000	Public Debt	664,015,641
State properties—		Pensions	91,579,000
Income	23,300,000	Presidency of the Council	
Sales	420,000	of Ministers	1,386,500
Resources of the Treasury	52,027,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	14,593,269
		„ „ Grace & Justice	96,807,690
		„ „ War	500,781,730
		„ „ Marine	127,120,719
		„ „ Public Works	446,120,655
		„ „ Public Instruction & Fine Arts	166,192,176
		„ „ Labour	16,651,663
		„ „ the Interior	267,419,161
		„ „ Finance	35,262,700
		Cost of collecting Revenue	264,793,274
		Spanish Possessions in the	
		Gulf of Guinea	2,387,238
		Expenditure in Morocco	328,844,386
Total	2,617,047,068 (104,681,882 <i>l.</i>)	Grand Total	3,044,122,302 (121,764,892 <i>l.</i>)

The National Debt of Spain on April 1, 1922⁶, amounted to 11,963,084,525 pesetas (478,323,381*l.*), composed as follows:—

External Debt:—

3 per cent. and 4 per cent. perpetual exterior debt—
sealed bonds 910,761,400

Internal Debt:—

4 per cent. perpetual internal debt 8,385,521,528
5 per cent. redeemable debt (1900) 1,420,002,500
5 per cent. redeemable debt (1917) 1,003,812,500
4 per cent. redeemable debt (1908) 141,980,000
Non-interest bearing debt due to officials 1,006,597
'Pagares' of the Ministry of the Colonies 100,000,000

11,963,084,525

Defence.

ARMY.

Military service in Spain is compulsory. The total term of service is for 18 years. The law in force (1912) divides this period into the following:— 1 year, recruits in dépôt ('*Reclutas en Caja*'); 3 years, active army (1st standing); 5 years, active army (2nd standing); 6 years, reserve; and 3 years, territorial reserve. There is at present no 'organisation for the territorial reserve.'

In January, 1916, a central general staff of the army was appointed. The country is divided up into 8 territorial districts, each under a 'Captain-General.' The 1st to 6th inclusive each furnish to the field army 2 divisions, the remaining two, 1 division. A division consists of 2 infantry brigades, each consisting of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, but the third battalion is only a cadre in peace time, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of field artillery of 6 batteries. The regiments of engineers have no fixed distribution. They consist of 6 regiments of sappers, 1 of telegraphy and 1 of railways; all of which are irregularly distributed among the different army corps. There are also 3 independent brigades of chasseurs, each of 6 battalions, 4 regiments of mountain artillery, making 16 batteries, and 1 regiment of horse artillery of 6 batteries, and a railway regiment of 8 active and 8 dépôt companies. Batteries have 4 guns. There is 1 permanent cavalry division of 2 brigades, and there are 3 permanent cavalry brigades. The Aeronautical Service consists of headquarters at Guadalajara, a balloon section, an aeronautic section and a dépôt. The peace establishment for the year 1922-23 was fixed at 215,949 men of all ranks. The army is organised in 16 divisions, each of 2 brigades of infantry, and 1 of artillery.

For the units of the second line, or reserve troops, there are at present 116 battalion cadres, 14 squadron cadres, and 14 battery cadres. The second line troops are intended to provide 7 divisions of about 13,000 combatants each. Total about 90,000.

There are also the Guardia Civil and the Carabineros. The former is a constabulary, and the latter a military police used as Customs guard on the frontier. Both are recruited from the army and under military discipline. The total strength of the Guardia Civil for 1921 is as follows:—Infantry, 19,676; cavalry, 2,866. Carabineros: Infantry, 14,307; cavalry, 550.

Outside the Spanish peninsula, there are the 3 military commands of Melilla, Ceuta and Larache on the coast of Morocco, also the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands, each of which forms a military district. The troops in the Balearic and Canary Islands are mostly recruited from the islanders. In Africa the troops are Spanish, and are always on a war footing. During 1922 military operations of a somewhat desultory nature continued in Spanish Morocco.

The Spanish infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, model 1893. Calibre .275. The cavalry have the Mauser carbine. The field artillery gun is a Schneider Canon 14½ pr. of 19.106.

A corps of aviators has recently been created. The military school of aeronautics is at Cuatro Vientos, 5½ miles from Madrid. In the last year large orders for aeroplanes have been placed abroad, and many French, British and Italian machines are now arriving. The service of military aviation is being reorganised on a large scale, and no official figures are obtainable for the number of machines now in use. The following wireless stations (Telefunken system) have been erected and are in charge of the military: central station at Carabanchel, range 540 miles; Barcelona, range 430 miles; Melilla, Ceuta, Tetuan, Bilbao, Valencia, range 320 miles; Almeria, Larache, range 220 miles; also at Mahon (Balearic Islands) and Coruña.

Spain has several fortresses which guard the frontiers and the coast. On the Western Pyrenees, Oyarzun and Pamplona; on the central Pyrenees, Jaca; and on the eastern Pyrenees, Gerona; on the Portuguese side, Badajoz (an old fortification) and finally on the coast, Ferrol, Cádiz, Cartagena, Mahon (Balearic Islands) and Ceuta (Africa).

NAVY.

Launched	Name.	Displacement	Armour		Armament	Torpedo Tubes	H. P.	Max. speed
			Belt	Guns				
<i>Battleships.</i>								
1912	España . . .	15,700	9	10	{ 8 12 in., 20 4 in.; and 6 smaller guns . . }	2	15,500	19·5
1914	Jaime I. . .							
1913	Alfonso XIII. .							
<i>Cruisers.</i>								
1895	Carlos V. . .	10,062	deck	10	{ 2 11 in.; 8 5·5 in.; 4 4 in.; and 22 smaller guns . . }	2	18,000	19
1896	(Princesa de Asturias . . .)	7,500	12	8	{ 2 11 in.; 8 5·5 in.; and 20 smaller guns . . }	5	15,000	17·5
1900	Cataluña . . .							
1900	Extremadura . .	2,134	deck	—	{ 8 4 in. and 8 smaller guns . . }	—	6,949	18·5 19
1906	Reina Regente . .	5,871	deck	—	{ 10 6 in. and 22 smaller guns . . }	3	11,000	19·5
1920	Reina Victoria. .	5,590	deck	—	10 5·5 in.; 4 3 pr. .	2	11,000	25

The old battleship *Pelayo* has now no value.

There are 13 destroyers, 26 modern torpedo boats, 12 gunboats, and submarines as indicated below.

A programme covering 6 years (approved in February, 1915) was as follows:—4 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 28 submarines, 3 gunboats, 18 coast defence vessels, and the acquisition of submarine mines. The work has been delayed, and the programme is subject to variation. Two light cruisers, 4,650 tons, are building at Ferrol, as also three gunboats. As part of this programme, 3 submarines were built in Italy and 6 additional, 610–740 tons, are built or building at Cartagena, which will give Spain a submarine flotilla comprising 10 boats, including the *Peral*. At Cartagena also three destroyers, 1,140 tons, 34 knots, are building.

The dockyard at Ferrol is worked by a British syndicate, employing Spanish workmen.

A naval wireless telegraphic station, Telefunken system, with a range of 300 miles, is situated at San Fernando (Cadiz). There are also wireless stations at Cartagena and Ferrol. A naval flying service is at work.

For 1922 the strength of the navy was fixed at 12,780 sailors and 4,605 marines. Total number of officers in active service in the navy, including all departmental corps: 1,479. Reserve: 274.

Production and Industry.

Spain is a preponderatingly agricultural country. Of the total number of inhabitants engaging in economic activities, 24·61 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, 0·23 per cent in hunting and fishing, 0·42 per cent. in mining, 5·02 per cent. in manufacture, 0·73 per cent. in transport, 0·74 per cent. in commerce, and 3·16 belong to the labouring classes.

Of the soil of Spain 88·45 per cent. is classed as productive; 35·5 per cent. being devoted to agriculture and gardens, 2·5 vineyards, 2·9 olive culture, 25·3 natural grass, 22·2 fruits.

The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 277,188, are larger estates, charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

The area under the principal crops and the yield (for 3 years) were as follows:—

	Area.			Yield.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	10,374,712	10,507,647	10,304,706	75,444,752	79,007,450	68,294,64
Barley	4,369,310	4,386,060	4,080,321	39,392,050	38,894,514	33,762,026
Oats	1,606,600	1,593,965	1,513,430	10,905,204	10,339,338	9,061,426
Rye	1,820,395	1,806,635	1,756,464	14,138,252	14,284,572	13,336,618
Maize	1,181,577	1,191,345	1,158,854	14,068,432	12,648,544	13,631,288
Millet	4,910	4,922	4,802	41,798	41,576	41,168
Meslin	107,580	108,347	104,681	581,760	550,686	518,792
Rice	121,237	114,770	113,546	5,786,790	5,231,478	5,486,790
Beans	489,052	483,857	500,948	3,670,448	3,591,860	3,357,142
Kidney Beans	798,435	742,287	728,035	3,765,424	3,090,242	3,302,102
Peas	153,527	146,617	137,362	844,732	656,284	562,020
Chick Peas	567,365	558,407	543,205	2,798,702	2,385,298	1,960,322
Lentils	82,047	82,065	79,951	505,754	418,236	340,124
Tares	494,185	493,820	482,146	2,768,692	1,889,762	1,651,306
Vetches	161,812	164,147	158,423	1,148,398	1,043,346	877,572

In 1921, 3,286,367 acres were under vines (3,289,714 acres in 1920) and produced 7,456,543,584 pounds of grapes (9,576,528,864 pounds in 1920), yielding ordinary red and white wines to the extent of 506,993,599 gallons (706,756,116 gallons in 1920). Sherry, malaga, and generous wines were exported (30,407,045 gals. in 1920). 3,985,881 acres (1921) under olives yielded 1,495,898 tons of olives and 271,129 tons of oil. Other products are esparto, flax, hemp, pulse; oranges and hazel nuts are largely exported, and Spain has important industries connected with the preparation of wine and fruits. Silk culture is carried on in Valencia, Murcia, and other provinces (654,503 kilos. were produced in 1920). There are 15 (cane) sugar factories and 40 (beet-root) sugar factories in Spain. The production in 1921 of the former was 12,033 metric tons and of the latter 159,721 metric tons. In 1919, the total number of resinous pine-trees amounted to 5,669,476. The total number of alcohol factories in 1920 was 4,432, producing brandy and spirituous liquors to the extent of 8,921,392 gallons. Beer factories in operation amounted to 46.

The number of farm animals in 1921 was estimated as follows:—Horses, 722,183; mules, 1,294,912; asses, 1,137,980; cows, 3,718,189; sheep, 20,521,677; goats, 4,298,056; pigs, 5,151,988; camels (Canary Islands), 4,268; poultry, 25,102,973.

Spain is rich in minerals. Iron is abundant in the provinces of Vizcaya, Santander, Oviedo, Navarra, Huelva, and Seville; copper in the provinces of Seville, Córdoba, and Huelva; coal is found in Oviedo, Leon, Girona,

Valencia, and Córdoba; zinc in Santander, Murcia, Guipúzcoa, and Vizcaya; cobalt in Oviedo; lead in Murcia, Jaen, and Almería; manganese in Oviedo, Huelva, and Sevilla; quicksilver in Ciudad Real and Oviedo; silver in Guadalajara; sulphate of soda in Burgos; salt in Guadalajara; sulphur in Murcia and Almería; phosphorus in Cáceres and Huelva. Platinum is reported to have been discovered in Spain in 1915.

In 1921 workers employed in connection with the mining industries were as follows: 86,278 men, 1,920 women, and 14,254 boys and girls under 18. The total value of the mineral output in 1921 was 402,607,832 pesetas at the pit mouth, there being 2,701 productive mining concessions covering an area of 302,251 hectares. Mining accidents caused 185 deaths. The quantities and values of the more important minerals in 1921 were as follow:—

Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas	Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas
Anthracite . . .	292,591	13,228,180	Coal . . .	4,719,638	230,261,537
Asphalt . . .	3,533	22,251	Lignite . . .	408,684	11,408,499
Mercury . . .	16,146	2,658,626	Manganese . . .	20,098	875,151
Sulphur . . .	85,678	1,399,741	Silver . . .	283	90,407
Zinc . . .	48,357	3,299,201	Lead . . .	151,472	38,927,140
Copper . . .	2,138,951	41,522,593	Argentiferous lead . . .	16,420	956,140
Tin . . .	12	21,477	Salt . . .	37,096	651,113
Phosphorite . . .	34,064	1,279,800	Wolfram . . .	25	27,200
Iron . . .	2,602,369	36,237,095			
Iron pyrites . . .	623,986	17,310,102			

The total production of cement in 1920 amounted to 480,186 metric tons, representing a value of 29,023,243 pesetas.

Spain has considerable manufactures of cotton goods, principally in Catalonia. In 1910 there were 742 undertakings employing about 68,300 looms, with 2,614,500 spindles; in woollen manufactures there are 8,800 looms with 662,000 spindles. There are in Spain about 165 paper mills (likewise in Catalonia) making writing, printing, packing and cigarette paper. There are 29 glass-making factories. Corks are manufactured to a large extent; in 1913, 46,320 tons, of a value of 1,970,420*l.*; in 1917, 59,073 tons, of a value of 2,302,847*l.*

In the Spanish fisheries the total number of boats employed was in 1920 30,612, of which 1,549 are steamers; fishermen, 148,720; and the value caught about 374,079,838 pesetas, representing a total weight of 403,594 metric tons. The most important catches are those of sardines, tunny fish, and cod. In Spain there are 689 factories, with 18,675 workmen, for the preparation of sardines and fish-preserves. The value of their output in 1919 was 309,087,150 pesetas.

Commerce.

Imports and exports in pounds sterling:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1916 . . .	51,238,860	55,109,389	1919 . . .	43,375,120	52,448,472
1917 . . .	53,131,596	52,331,257	1920 . . .	57,714,466	40,994,690
1918 . . .	24,394,077	37,917,084	1921 . . .	50,455,873	32,497,616

The foreign trade was distributed as follows in regard to classes of commodities :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas
Raw material	424,140,000	388,380,000	213,040,000	150,960,000
Manufactured goods	630,120,000	507,640,000	322,780,000	224,600,000
Foodstuffs	329,690,000	359,860,000	473,100,000	421,180,000
All other	21,700,000	6,110,000	16,560,000	15,750,000
Total	1,405,650,000	1,261,390,000	1,025,480,000	812,440,000

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports for two years :—

Description	1920		1921	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
Stone, minerals, glassware and pottery	2,489,165	3,935,100	3,496,599	2,066,775
Metals and their manufactures	3,889,693	3,457,020	4,411,077	4,218,266
Drugs and chemical products	5,264,677	2,954,519	4,221,375	2,051,702
Cotton and its manufactures	6,079,726	2,785,685	5,347,438	1,544,774
Other vegetable fibres and manufactures	752,631	226,467	591,646	104,449
Wool & hair & their manufactures	775,613	2,334,482	417,319	1,058,824
Silk and its manufactures	1,353,904	889,682	698,730	315,348
Paper and its applications	841,886	564,837	824,253	489,503
Timber and its manufactures	2,449,240	2,614,721	1,768,036	1,596,369
Animals and their products	2,884,850	973,039	1,762,833	959,783
Machinery, vehicles and vessels	10,633,384	596,726	8,962,235	263,766
Alimentary substances, including grain, sugar, wine, &c.	13,187,999	18,951,908	14,374,501	16,845,592
Various	3,608,668	621,242	2,248,384	418,059
Gold (bar and coin)	208,713	196,195	5,915	147,376
Silver	65,342	394,363	10,828	416,439
Tobacco (special)	2,904,724	—	983,590	—
Packing	233,271	—	322,474	—
Totals	57,714,486	40,994,691	50,455,873	32,497,025

In 1921 the total value of wine exported was 4,385,446*l*.

The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of Spain (general and special imports, and general exports) in 1919 and 1920, in thousands of pesetas :—

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
United Kingdom	182,816	213,815	208,217	218,704
France	111,289	219,229	492,142	280,078
Germany	3,334	86,160	4,567	15,883
United States	391,566	381,346	9,420	77,952
Cuba	14,173	16,908	44,167	81,024
Porto Rico	6,057	6,226	1,565	3,030
Philippine Islands	19,424	26,035	1,327	2,385
Morocco	7,830	12,385	22,544	20,153
Other countries	397,393	591,590	501,913	396,515

The customs receipts and post dues in 1915 amounted to 5,839,147*l.*; in 1916, 6,001,733*l.*; in 1917, 5,475,660*l.*; in 1918, 4,787,051*l.*; in 1919, 10,478,684*l.*; in 1920, 14,418,672*l.*; in 1921, 18,609,055*l.*

On October 31, 1922, a commercial treaty was signed between Spain and the United Kingdom.

The quantity and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows in each of the last five years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Quantity (gallons) .	1,774,794	1,575,054	5,423,448	3,978,085	1,892,052
Value (£) .	425,937	613,867	2,342,133	1,444,395	647,751

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the two years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1920	1921	—	1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
Iron ore . . .	10,493,059	1,521,822	Oranges . . .	7,111,199	6,886,573
Silver ore . . .	145,890	60,256	Raisins . . .	965,685	871,459
Pyrites . . .	2,001,455	719,854	Esparto, &c. .	1,122,904	354,247
Zinc ore . . .	30,951	1,192	Onions . . .	1,839,350	1,734,769
Quicksilver . .	248,438	226,033	Cork . . .	420,117	234,232
Lead . . .	2,059,128	1,483,503			

The chief British exports to Spain in 1921 were machinery, of the value of 2,161,547*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 1,060,000*l.*; coal, 1,914,018*l.*; medicines and drugs, 30,704*l.*; cotton goods, 578,052*l.*; woollen goods, 102,087*l.*

Total trade between Spain and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Spain into U. Kingdom .	30,649	34,646	37,296	22,098	18,733
Exports to Spain from U. Kingdom .	3,860	11,092	19,273	13,510	11,990

Shipping and Navigation.

The merchant navy of the Kingdom contained on January 1, 1922, 621 steamers of 912,817 tons net, and 581 sailing vessels of 101,285 tons net. Bilbao and Barcelona are the chief maritime centres.

The shipping entered and cleared at Spanish ports in two years was as follows:—

	1920		1921	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered:				
With cargoes	10,408	8,503,928	12,189	12,279,688
In ballast	6,714	7,316,424	8,952	7,827,954
Total	17,122	15,820,352	19,121	20,107,592
Cleared:				
With cargoes	12,849	10,957,654	14,527	13,149,391
In ballast	1,760	2,038,001	2,161	2,830,586
Total	14,609	12,995,655	16,688	15,979,977

Of the vessels entered in 1921, 10,301 vessels of 7,878,313 tons (entered) and 9,097 vessels of 5,655,719 tons (cleared) were Spanish; and in 1920, 9,519 vessels of 5,426,611 tons (entered) and 8,357 vessels of 4,485,709 tons (cleared) were Spanish.

Internal Communications.

In 1919 the total length of highways and roads in Spain was 77,745 kilometres (46,647 miles).

The total length of the railways in Spain in 1920 was 15,840 kilometres (9,804 miles), of which 11,529 kilometres (6,917 miles) are of normal gauge (1·67 metres, or 5·48 feet), and 4,297 kilometres (2,579 miles) are of varying gauges, chiefly 1 metre (3·28 feet). The remaining 14 kilometres (8 miles) are cogwheel and funicular lines. In 1920, 97,783,036 passengers were carried on the different lines, and 33,105,648 tons of goods transported. In October, 1919, the first underground electric railway service in Spain (on the model of the London 'tubes') was inaugurated in Madrid, covering a distance of 5 kms. (3 miles). In 1921 the total length of electric tramways in Spain was 802 kilometres (481 miles).

The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government. These amounted in 1920 for all the different lines to 17,580,502 pesetas. The State tax on tickets and merchandise for the year 1920 amounted to 55,313,168 pesetas. The most important companies are those in the North, with 3,681 kilometres (2,299 miles); Madrid-Saragossa-Alicante (system Antigua and Catalana), 3,664 kilometres (2,198 miles); Andaluces, 1,305 kilometres (783 miles); Madrid-Caceres-Portugal and West, 777 kilometres (467 miles); South of Spain, 397 kilometres (238 miles); La Robla to Valmaseda and Luchana (narrow gauge), 312 kilometres (187 miles); Medina-Zamora Orense and Vigo, 299 kilometres (199 miles); and Calatayud-Teruel-Valencia (Central de Aragon), 299 kilometres (199 miles). The official gauge of the principal Spanish railways has hitherto, for strategical reasons, been purposely kept different from that of France, and in consequence of this passengers are obliged to change trains at the frontier stations. The attempt made in 1882 to remedy this state of affairs was not successful. In January, 1914, however, a scheme was ordered to be drawn up for the construction of a standard-gauge railway with a double track from Madrid to the French frontier.

The Post Office carried in 1921, in the inland service, 199,647,762 letters and post-cards, and 222,388,603 printed papers and samples; in the international service, 60,762,989 letters and post-cards, and 20,629,777 printed

papers and samples. There were 8,623 post-offices. Receipts, 67,061,479 pesetas; expenses, 51,836,657 pesetas.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain in 1921 was 72,905 miles; the total number of interior messages sent and received was 41,673,480. International messages sent 1,211,758, received 1,353,528, transit 224,382. The number of telegraph offices was 3,173.

In 1921 there were 119 urban telephone systems and 595 inter-urban circuits; the total number of telephone stations was 73,427.

The 'Compañía Nacional de Telegrafía sin Hilos' holds the Government concession for the Public Service with ships, and between the Peninsula and the Canary Islands, and the International Service with England, Italy, Austria and Germany. They have 10 wireless stations of the Marconi system: one at Aranjuez equipped with two sets: one with 430 miles range for communication with the shore stations, and another with 1,000 miles range designed to carry out international commercial service with England and other countries. Three stations situated at Cadiz, Teneriffe, and Melenara (Las Palmas), equipped with two sets each: one of 860 miles range to carry out the service between Spain and the Canary Islands, and another of 250 miles range for ship and shore traffic. One station at Barcelona with two sets: one of 600 miles range to carry out international commercial service with Italy and Austria, respectively, and another of 250 miles range for ship and shore traffic. One station at Soller (Majorca) with 500 miles range to carry ship and shore traffic. Finally, four stations with a range of 400 miles to communicate with ships at sea and with the central station at Aranjuez, which are installed respectively at Vigo, Santander, Cabo de Palos, and Cabo Finisterre.

A royal decree ordains that all Spanish merchant vessels carrying passengers or mails, or subsidised by the Government, must be fitted with wireless telegraphy. Since February, 1917, wireless telegraphy has been made compulsory by Royal Order, for all vessels from 500 tons upwards, excepting those in the coasting trade. All Spanish men-of-war built in Spain since 1911 are also fitted up with Marconi wireless. Lately the stations at Aranjuez and Barcelona have been equipped with a 15 kw. Valve Transmitter of the latest Marconi pattern and special receiving installations of the most sensitive and up-to-date design. These improvements have been developed in order to cope with the increasing volume of the International Public Service. Automatic transmission at high speed will be carried out in the near future from Aranjuez, which will help to the development of the Public Wireless service between France and Spain, besides the other services already established.

The Wireless Stations aboard the ships of the Cia. Transatlántica are being modernized and equipped with the latest type of valve and quenched spark transmitters, valve receivers and direction finders. These new arrangements will enable the ships to be permanently in communication with the shore stations throughout the whole voyage.

Money and Credit.

On December 31, 1921, the existing contract between the Bank of Spain and the Government ended. On January 1, 1922, new regulations came into force, according to which the Government will participate in the net profits of the Bank, up to certain limits. The note issue was prorogued for another 25 years, up to December 31, 1946. The capital of the Bank was increased from 150,000,000 pesetas to 177,000,000 pesetas. After 5 years the Bank is authorised further to increase the capital, up to the limit of 250,000,000 pesetas.

On January 5, 1923, the position of the Bank was as follows:—

	1,000 Pesetas		1,000 Pesetas
Cash in hand	{ gold . . . 2,524,992	Property.	9,597
	{ silver . . . 644,639	Capital and reserve . . .	230,000
	{ bronze . . . 1,938	Notes in circulation . . .	4,178,765
Portfolio . . .	1,709,139	Deposits and Accounts current . . .	1,225,360
Public Treasury . . .	308,000	Discounts . . .	802,678
Advances to Treasury . . .	150,000		

Savings bank deposits in Spain, December 31, 1920, 939,264,997 pesetas, distributed over 1,421,133 accounts. Post Office Savings Banks, which were created under the law of June 4, 1909, were opened on March 12, 1916. In 1920 there were 861 offices in operation, covering a total of 571,382 current accounts, representing 53,025,400 pesetas.

The nominal value of the money coined in Spain from 1868 to 1907 was : gold, 920,613,935 pesetas ; silver, 1,330,589,807 pesetas. In 1905-07 no gold was coined ; in 1906-07, no silver was coined. No coinage was struck during the years 1908 and 1909. In 1910, money coined to the value of 1,976,180 pesetas in 50 centime pieces (silver) to replace money retired from circulation. In 1911, 286,843 pesetas of 50 centime pieces were coined, as well as 60,286 pesetas of bronze centime pieces. In 1913, 1,429,149 pieces of 1 centime and 1,639,500 pieces of 2 centimes were coined. No new coins have been struck since 1914.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Peseta* of 100 *Centesimos* is of the value of a franc, 9½*d.*, or 27 to 28 pesetas to the pound sterling, but the actual value is about 9*d.*

Gold coins in use are 25, 20, 10, and 5-peseta pieces. Silver coins are 5-peseta, 2-peseta, 1-peseta, and 50-centime pieces.

Both gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding French coins. Under a law of July 29, 1908, the Government is withdrawing from circulation the spurious 5-peseta pieces which had become common. Gold coinage is not in general circulation.

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being 15½ to 1. But of silver coins only the 5-peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted.

On January 1, 1859, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Spain. But, besides these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—The *Quintal* = 220·4 lb. avoirdupois ; the *Libra* = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois ; the *Arroba*, for wine = 3½ imperial gallons ; for oil = 2½ imperial gallons ; the *Square Vara* = 1·09 vara = 1 yard ; the *fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Alfonso Merry del Val, G.C.V.O. (appointed March 16, 1913).

Counsellor.—Count de Prodere,

First Secretary.—Alberto Aguilar.

Second Secretary.—Vizconde de Mambblas.

Third Secretary.—Luis de Silva.

Attachés.—Eduardo M. Peña, Marquis de Murrieta, Pedro Soto y Domecq, and Pedro de Zulueta

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Colonel Fernando Rich y Font.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Manuel Vierna.

Consul-General in London.—José Congosto (appointed February 6, 1913).

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Southampton; and Consular agents in all the principal towns.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

Ambassador.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé William Howard, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (appointed September 3, 1919).

Counsellor.—H. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.

First Secretary.—H. L. Thomas.

Third Secretary.—W. E. Houston-Boswall.

Military Attaché.—Major-General the Hon. Sir. C. Sackville West, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Naval Attaché.—Commander E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.

Commercial Secretary.—U. de B. Charles.

Consul-General (at Barcelona).—A. L. S. Rowley.

There are Consular representatives at Bilbao, Cadiz, Coruña, Madrid, Seville, Malaga, Almeria, Valencia, and other places.

Colonies.

The area and population of the colonial possessions of Spain are approximately as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area: English square miles	Population
Possessions in Africa:		
Rio de Oro and Adrar	109,200	495
Ifni	965	20,000
Spanish Guinea	10,810	150,000
Fernando Po, Annobon, Corisco, Great Elobey, Little Elobey	795	15,896
Spanish Morocco ¹	7,700	600,000
Total, Africa	129,470	786,391

¹ See Morocco.

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain. The area of the islands is 2,810 square miles, and their population 503,151.

Rio de Oro and Adrar, stretching from the Wadi Draa 29° N. and 14° 4' W. to Cape Blanco 20° 46' N. and 17° 3' W. Politically there are three zones:—(1) Colony of Rio de Oro, 26° N. to 20° 46' N., an area of 65,500 square miles; (2) the Protectorate, between 27° 40' N. and 26° N. bordered on the East by 8° 40' W., an area of 34,700 square miles. (3) the occupied territory, between 27° 40' N. and the Wadi Draa, an area of about 9,000 square miles, settled by various treaties, 1900 to 1912. The Colonies are under the governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor resident at Rio de Oro. The capital of this colony is Villa Cisneros (lat. 23° 46' 55" N., long. 18° 11' 13" west of Paris). There is no town called Rio de Oro, the name being applied to the arm of the sea and the colony generally.

Ifni was ceded to Spain by Morocco in 1860. By the Franco-Spanish agreement of 1912 it extends along the West Coast of Morocco to the north of Wadi Draa, from Wad Nun on the south to Wad Bu Sedra on the north,

and a distance of 15 miles inland from the coast. The occupation is purely nominal. Area, 965 square miles, population, 20,000. There are several small harbours and villages; the population is engaged in fishing, and in cultivating dates and garden produce.

The Spanish territory on the Gulf of Guinea, extends from the Muni to the Campo river and the Cameroons, its eastern boundary being on the meridian of 11° 20' E. of Greenwich. The capital is Santa Isabel, in the Island of Fernando Po, with a population of 2,500. The principal mountain is known as the Pico de Santa Isabel, or Clarence Peak (9,185 feet). The island is considered one of the most fertile spots on the West Coast of Africa. The other possessions of Spain in the Gulf of Guinea comprise the Islands of Annobon ($7\frac{1}{2}$ square miles), Little Elobey (22 acres), Great Elobey ($\frac{3}{4}$ square mile) and Corisco ($5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles), and the district of Rio Muni on the mainland (9,470 square miles), the principal town of which is Bata. The coast region is low and marshy and contains vast forests. The vegetation is luxuriant and at places along the coast there are Spanish, French, and English factories. But there are no harbours and the rivers are all inaccessible to vessels. The population of Fernando Poo is 12,108. There are about 250 to 300 Europeans in the island, about 30 of these being British. The population of Little Elobey is 222. Great Elobey is covered with bush; its population is 123. Corisco has a population of 650 and Annobon of 1,313, while the population of Rio Muni territory is estimated at 130 whites and 89,000 natives. All the colonies are under the control of a Governor-General, resident at Santa Isabel. A Sub-Governor is appointed to the district of Bata and another to the district of Elobey, which includes the Islands of Corisco and Annobon. The aborigines of Fernando Poo are called Bubis. Those of Elobey and Corisco are mostly of the Benga tribe, but like the people of Annobon they take the names of their respective islands. In Bata the Pamwes are the principal tribe. There are Catholic and American Presbyterian missions at work among the natives. Spain has given to France the right of pre-emption in case of the sale of any of these African colonies or the adjacent islands.

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SWEDEN.

(SVERIGE.)

Reigning King.

Gustaf V., born June 16, 1858. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oscar II., December 8, 1907. Married, Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born August 7, 1862, daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden.

Children of the King.

I. The Crown Prince *Gustaf Adolf*, Duke of Skåne, born Nov. 11, 1882, married, June 15, 1905, to Princess Margaret Victoria, born January 15, 1882 (died May 1, 1920), daughter of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught; offspring, Prince Gustaf Adolf, born April 22, 1906; Prince Sigvard, born June 7, 1907; Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910; Prince Bertil, born Feb. 28, 1912; Prince Carl Johan, born Oct. 31, 1916.

II. Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884, married, May 3, 1908, to Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, born April 19, 1890, daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch of Russia, divorced March 17, 1914. Issue, Prince Lennart, born May 8, 1909.

Brothers of the King.

I. Prince *Oscar* Bernadotte, Count of Wisborg, born Nov. 15, 1850. Renounced his succession to the throne and married, March 15, 1888, Ebba Munck of Fulkila, born Oct. 24, 1858.

II. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Västergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861. Married August 27, 1897, to Princess Ingeborg, born Aug. 2, 1878, daughter of King Frederik of Denmark. Issue, Princess Margaretha, born June 25, 1899 (married May 22, 1919, to Prince Axel of Denmark); Princess Märtha, born March 28, 1901; Princess Astrid, born Nov. 17, 1905; and Prince Carl, born Jan. 10, 1911.

III. Prince *Eugen*, Duke of Närke, born Aug. 1, 1865.

King Gustaf V. is the fifth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo and great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the Kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., at whose premature death without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the late King.

The royal family of Sweden have a civil list of 1,333,000 kronor. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,520*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. Johan and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

As to the dissolution of the Union with Norway, see under *Norway*.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa:—

<i>House of Vasa.</i>			
Gustaf I.	1521	Carl XI.	1660
Eric XIV.	1560	Carl XII.	1697
Johan III.	1568	Ulrika Eleonora	1718
Sigismund	1592	<i>House of Hesse.</i>	
Carl IX.	1599	Fredrik I.	1720
Gustaf. II. Adolf . . .	1611	<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>	
Christina	1632	Adolf Fredrik	1751
<i>House of Pfaltz.</i>		Gustaf III.	1771
Carl X.	1654	Gustaf IV. Adolf . . .	1792
		Carl XIII.	1809

<i>House of Riksdag.</i>			
Carl XIV. Johan.	.	.	1818
Oscar I.	.	.	1844
Carl XV.	.	.	1859
Oscar II.	.	.	1872
Gustaf V.	.	.	1907

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the Kingdom of Sweden are:—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. The amended regulations for the formation of the Diet of June 22, 1866 (modified by acts passed in 1909, 1919 and 1921); 3. The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 4. The law on the liberty of the press of July 16, 1812. The King must be a member of the Lutheran Church. His Constitutional power is exercised in conjunction with the Council of State or (in legislation) in concert with the Diet, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two Chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 150 members. Their election takes place by the members of the 'Landstings,' or provincial representations, and electors of six towns, not represented in the 'Landstings.' The Constituencies are 19, arranged in 8 groups, in one of which an election takes place in September every year. The manner of the election is proportional and regulated by a special election law. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 50,000 kronor (2,777*l.*), or an annual income of 3,000 kronor (166*l.*). They are elected for the term of eight years. The Second Chamber consists of 230 members elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, every man and woman over 23 years of age, and not under legal disability, having the right to vote. The country is divided into 28 constituencies, in each of which one member is elected for every 230th part of the population of the Kingdom it contains. The method of election is proportional, and the voter must indicate on the ballot paper the name of a party, or the occasional designation of a group of voters in the constituency. On the voting paper the names of the candidates must appear in vertical succession and these names may not exceed in number the number to be elected by more than two. In the counting of votes, the ballots are grouped according to parties and the order of candidates within each group determined. The places to be given to the different groups of voting papers are decided according to the d'Hondt rule. The members of both Chambers obtain salaries, free of income tax, for their services, at the rate of 3,400 kr. (24 kr. a day) and 4,500 kr. (32 kr. a day) for members living in or outside the capital, for each ordinary session, or, in the case of an extra session, 24 or 32 kr. a day, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse.

The executive power is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. The Ministry, appointed October 13, 1921, is composed as follows:—

Minister of State (Premier) and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Hjalmar Branting.

Minister of Justice.—A. E. Akerman.

Minister of Defence.—P. A. Hansson.

Minister for Social Affairs.—H. Lindqvist.

Minister of Communications.—A. E. Örne.

Minister of Finance.—F. W. Thorsson.

*Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.**—O. Olsson.

Minister of Agriculture.—S. Linders.

Minister of Commerce.—C. E. Svensson.

Ministers without Portfolio.—M. Sandler, M. Nothin, and K. J. D. Schlyter.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The second chamber, elected 1921: 62 Moderates, 21 of the Agrarian Party, 41 Liberals, 93 Socialists and 13 of the Socialistic Left. The upper chamber (totally renewed 1921): 41 Moderates, 18 of the Agrarian Party, 38 Liberals, 50 Socialists, and 3 of the Socialistic Left.

The provincial administration is entrusted in Stockholm to a High Governor, and in each of the 24 governments to a prefect, who is nominated by the King. As executive officers of the prefects there are 491 sub-bailiffs (*Landsfiskaler*). The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the communal laws of March 21, 1862. Each rural parish, and each town, forms a commune or municipality in which all men and women over 23 years of age, and not under legal disability, who have paid the local taxes for at least one of the preceding three years are voters. In small communes and towns the communal assembly may itself decide on all questions of administration, police and communal economy. It may, however, elect a communal council to decide on the questions, and all communes with 1,500 inhabitants and over do so. These councils are named *Kommunalfullmäktige* in the country, and *Stadsfullmäktige* in the towns. Ecclesiastical affairs and questions relating to primary schools are dealt with by the parish assemblies, presided over by the pastor of the parish. Each government has a county council (*Landsting*) elected by men and women who enjoy municipal suffrage, but they must have completed their 27th year. The county council regulates the internal affairs of the government, meeting annually for a few days in September under a president elected by and from the members. Towns having a population of at least 1-150th of the total population of the realm, and towns already separated from the 'Landstings,' and where the number of inhabitants is not fallen below that which caused their separation, are administered separately by their municipal councils: these towns are Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, Hålsingborg and Gävle. As in elections for the Diet, so in the communal elections of municipal representatives, of members of the 'Landstings,' &c., the method of election is proportional. Women are eligible for communal offices.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census took place in 1749, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual enumerations of the people.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the census taken on December 31, 1920, and estimate for December 31, 1921, are as follows:—

Governments (Län)	Area : English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1920	Population Dec. 31, 1921	Pop. per square mile 1921
Stockholm (city)	53	419,440	422,042	7963.0
Stockholm (rural district)	2,987	243,194	247,185	82.7
Uppsala	2,051	136,718	138,343	67.4
Södermanland	2,629	190,478	191,763	72.9
Östergötland	4,265	305,742	307,521	72.1
Jönköping	4,447	227,629	229,542	51.6
Kronoberg	3,825	158,612	158,971	41.5
Kalmar	4,454	231,077	231,837	52.0
Götaland	1,220	55,853	56,235	46.0
Blekinge	1,164	147,098	148,407	127.5
Kristianstad	2,492	241,018	242,779	97.4
Malmöhus	1,871	487,459	490,508	262.1
Halland	1,900	148,712	149,575	79.7
Göteborg and Bohus	1,948	424,788	429,335	220.4
Älvsborg	4,914	300,371	303,079	61.6
Skaraborg	3,273	243,777	245,376	74.9
Värmland	7,459	268,681	270,978	36.3
Örebro	3,520	218,506	220,386	62.5
Västmanland	2,608	168,815	169,504	64.9
Kopparberg	11,586	254,259	256,335	22.1
Gävleborg	7,615	268,900	270,960	35.6
Västernorrland	9,856	265,227	268,096	27.1
Jämtland	19,900	133,536	134,993	6.8
Västerbotten	22,749	182,246	185,188	8.1
Norrbottn	40,731	182,953	185,378	4.5
Lakes Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, Hjälmarén	3,512	—	—	—
Total	173,035	5,904,489	5,954,316	34.1

In 1921 there were 2,925,988 males and 3,028,328 females.

The growth of the population has been as follows:—

Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum
1880	4,565,668	0.95	1910	5,522,403	0.73
1900	5,136,441	0.71	1920	5,904,489	0.69

With the exception of (1920) about 29,500 Finns, 7,100 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family.

On December 31, 1910, there were 21,708 foreigners in Sweden, including subjects of Finland 5,538, Norway 4,537, Germany, 3,400, Denmark 2,900, Russia 2,900, the United States 816, the United Kingdom 288, other states 1,329.

The population was divided as follows in 1910:—

	Male	Female		Male	Female
Unmarried	1,690,813	1,686,141	Widowed	105,170	221,816
Married	900,840	910,345	Divorced	2,906	5,872

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Total living Births	Of which Illegitimate	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths exclusive of Stillborn	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1917	120,855	18,060	2,811	35,524	57,385	43,470
1918 ¹	117,789	—	—	38,626	104,183	13,556
1919 ¹	114,505	—	—	40,327	84,247	30,258
1920 ¹	138,505	—	—	42,829	78,112	60,893
1921 ¹	126,770	—	—	39,206	73,460	53,310

¹ Provisional.2. *Emigration.*

Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U. S. of America	Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U. S. of America
1914	8,636	12,960	9,589	1918	4,932	4,853	1,416
1915	6,357	7,512	4,538	1919	7,809	7,337	3,777
1916	6,713	10,571	7,268	1920	10,841	10,242	6,691
1917	5,811	6,440	2,462	1921	8,551	8,950	5,430

II. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

In 1860 the town population numbered only 434,519, in 1900 1,103,951, and at the beginning of 1922, 1,798,464, showing an increase of from 11 per cent. of the whole population of Sweden (in 1860) to 30 per cent. (in 1922).

Towns over 10,000 inhabitants at the beginning of 1922.—

Stockholm	422,042	Karlskrona	27,897	Kristianstad	13,062
Göteborg	227,343	Linköping	27,243	Falun	12,972
Malmö	113,602	Lund	23,450	Mölnådal	12,796
Norrköping	58,358	Landskrona	20,120	Västervik	11,876
Hälsingborg	47,655	Larstad	19,313	Nyköping	11,719
Gävle	37,969	Halmstad	18,500	Kristinehamn	11,709
Örebro	36,099	Kalmar	17,194	Ystad	11,670
Västerås	30,662	Sundsvall	16,916	Trälleborg	11,571
Ekilstuna	30,168	Södertälje	15,568	Härnösand	11,373
Jönköping	29,524	Trollhättan	14,846	Söderhamn	11,277
Uppsala	29,081	Uddevalla	13,812	Luleå	10,662
Borås	28,769	Östersund	13,803	Skövde	10,175

Religion and Instruction.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. There are 12 bishoprics (Uppsala being the metropolitan see) and 2,585 parishes at the beginning of 1922. At the census of 1910, the number of 'Evangelical, Lutherans' was retified at 5,497,689, the Protestant Dissenters, Baptists, and Methodists, numbering 14,715. Of other creeds, there were 3,070 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Stockholm), 6,112 Jews, and 817 others. No civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion. The clergy are chiefly supported from the parishes and the proceeds of the Church lands.

The Kingdom has two universities, at Uppsala (founded in 1477) and Lund (founded in 1668), the former having 2,579 and the latter 1,410 students in the autumn of 1921. There are also a State faculty of medicine in Stockholm (founded in 1810), with 690 students, and private universities in Stockholm (founded in 1877), philosophical and law faculties, with 913 students, and Göteborg (founded in 1839), philosophical faculty, with 212 students. In Stockholm there is also an academy of commerce with 164

students. In 1921 there were 77 public secondary schools, with 28,562 pupils; 51 people's high schools, 2,944 pupils; 15 normal schools for elementary school teachers, 2,695 pupils; 2 high and 7 elementary technical schools, about 4,000 pupils; 5 navigation schools, 325 pupils; military schools, agricultural schools, veterinary and other special schools; besides institutions and schools for deaf mutes and the blind. Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory (since 1842), and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. The school age is 7 to 14 years. In 1921 there were in the elementary schools, 25,384 teachers and 707,520 pupils. Among the recruits (Beväring) of 1916 only 0·16 per cent. were unlettered, only 0·32 per cent. unable to write.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie-Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the King, acts also as a counsel for the Crown; while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law. The Kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided (beginning of 1922) into 3 high court districts and 216 district courts divisions, of which 91 are urban districts and 125 country districts.

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors; in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors—the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. In Sweden trial by jury only exists for affairs of the press.

Pauperism.

According to the Poor-law ordinances issued in 1918 the communes are bound to assist children under 16 years of age, if their circumstances require it, and all who from age, disease, or infirmity (physical or mental) are unable to support themselves. Each commune and each town (borough) constitutes a poor district, and in each is a board of public assistance. In 1921 these districts possessed workhouses and similar establishments to the number of 1,924, capable of lodging 61,505 people. There were besides 1,596 smaller cottages for the poor, assigned as dwellings for 5,902 paupers.

The total of those in receipt of relief was, in 1921, 253,078, of which 147,043 belonged to country parishes and 106,035 to towns. Recipients of relief amounted relatively to the mean population to 3·51 per cent. in the country, 6·02 in towns, and 4·25 on the average for the whole kingdom.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure for six years are shown as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1919	70,356,038	46,748,944	1922 ¹	51,644,714	51,644,714
1920	65,068,246	52,018,077	1923 ²	19,868,943	19,868,948
1921	65,090,749	63,591,740	1923/24 ¹	40,614,592	40,614,592

¹ Estimates.

² January to June (as from July 1, 1923, the financial year will no longer be the calendar year but will run from July 1 to June 30)

1353

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE			
			Ordinary expenses	Extra-ordinary expenses	Total
	Kronor	(a) Actual	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
(a) State revenues :		<i>Expenses :</i>			
Taxes :		Royal Household.	666,450	242,059	908,500
Capitation tax	100,000	Justice	5,137,795	2,235,705	7,373,200
Tax on incomes and property, &c.	8,900,000	Foreign Affairs	1,855,000	857,100	2,712,100
Succession duty and other stamp-duties	22,000,000	Defence	53,238,800	18,262,800	71,500,600
Customs	56,000,000	Social Affairs	16,722,657	27,354,943	44,077,600
Excise on spirits, malt, sugar and tobacco	96,200,000	Communications	3,388,890	7,652,010	11,040,900
Miscellaneous	8,603,250	Finance	18,307,900	3,902,400	22,210,300
(b) Net receipts from productive funds of the State :		Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	41,106,237	24,704,063	65,810,300
Business of the State:		Agriculture	4,501,155	3,433,845	7,935,000
Railways	8,000,000	Commerce	4,573,816	1,674,890	6,248,700
Posts and tele-graphs	17,300,000	Pensions	6,261,750	12,006,394	18,268,144
Waterfall works	7,050,000	Expenses for the Diet, &c.	—	—	3,314,000
Domains	10,000,000	Interest on the national debt	—	—	35,310,700
Interest on shares in the Luossavaara-Kiirunavaara Co., Ltd.	638,750	Unexpected expenses, m.m.	—	—	1,073,356
Interest on shares in the Swedish Tobacco Monopoly Co., Ltd.	8,990,000	(b) Improvement of State property and reduction of debt :			
Interest on out-standing loans	4,679,800	Business of the State	21,193,400	600,000	24,793,100
Fund from intoxicating liquor revenue	400,000	Loans to private railways, &c.	11,250,000	—	11,250,000
(c) Shares in the profits of Bank of Sweden	12,000,000	Amortization of the national debt	—	5,745,700	5,745,700
(d) Shares in the profits of the Central Liquor Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	Fund from intoxicating liquor revenue	—	11,200,000	21,200,000
(e) Capital assets taken into use	59,517,300				
(f) Loans	36,443,100				
Total revenue	360,822,200 (19,318,388.1)	Total expenditure	—	—	360,822,200 (19,318,388.1)

	Kronor
Taxed: Agricultural land in the country	6,303,004.760
" " in the towns	190,508.300
Other real estate in the country	2,791,913.500
" " in the towns	6,275,372.690
• Total	15,560,797.190

		Kronor
Untaxed: National	{ In the country	75,702,800
	{ In the towns	485,759,900
	{ In the country	395,682,400
	{ In the towns	602,238,900
Total		1,559,384,000
Grand total		17,120,183,190

The expenditure for the Church is chiefly defrayed by the parishes and out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Church, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. The expenses for public instruction are in great part defrayed by the parishes.

On January 1, 1923, the public liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted principally for productive purposes (railways, &c.), were as follows:—

		Kronor			Kronor
Funded loan of 1880 with 3½ int.		37,719,330	Funded loan of 1913 with 4½ int.		72,000,000
" " 1886 " 3½ "		51,204,44	" " 1914 " 5 "		163,100,000
" " 1887 " 3½ "		83,689,360	" " 1916 " 5 "		118,430,100
" " 1888 " 3 "		24,183,111	" " 1917 " 5 "		68,600,000
" " 1890 " 3½ "		19,993,778	" " 1918 " 5 "		94,996,200
" " 1894 " 3 "		16,878,600	Premium-bond loan 1918 with 2 int.		100,000,000
" " 1899 " 3½ "		28,546,200	Funded loan of 1919 with 6 int.		93,250,000
" " 1900 " 3½ "		36,320,000	" " 1921 " 6 "		94,132,200
" " 1904-06 " 3½ "		79,056,000	Premium-bond loan of 1921		100,000,000
" " 1907 " 3½ "		46,800,000			
" " 1908 " 3½ "		54,480,000	Total (Jan. 1, 1923)		1,455,379,223
" " 1911 " 3½ "		72,000,000	Total (Jan. 1, 1922)		1,423,464,853

¹ These bonds may be redeemed by the National Debt Board at six months' notice. Out of this loan, the amount of 85,629,360 kronor was sold between 1887 and 1914.

The debt amounts to about 244 kronor per head of the population (at the end of 1910 it was only 96 kronor per inhabitant); but as the receipts from business undertakings and outstanding loans in ordinary times exceed the whole interest, the charge per head is nominal. The assets entered in the State register on January 1, 1922, amounted to 2,969,866,000 kronor. To this sum may be added at least 550,000,000 kronor, representing other assets that have not been booked. Thus the financial situation of the State shows a surplus of assets of about 2,096,000,000 kronor.

The income of the communes in 1918 was 462,371,600 kronor, and the expenditure 556,475,993 kronor. Their assets amounted to 1,391,245,456 kronor, and their debts to 993,105,293 kronor. The revenue of the provincial representative bodies (landsting) was 61,940,545 kronor, and expenditure 41,998,625 kronor; their assets 111,894,503 kronor, and debts 41,217,267 kronor.

Defence.

ARMY.

The military forces are recruited on the principle of universal service, but aided by a voluntarily enlisted *personnel* which forms the permanent cadres for training purposes.

Liability to service commences at the age of 20, and lasts till the end of the 42nd year. The men belong to the first 'uppbåd' of the active army or *Beväring* for 11 years; then for 4 years to the second 'uppbåd'; and finally for 8 years to the *Landstörn*. The initial period of training is 250 days for the infantry. It is 281 days for cavalry, horse and field artillery, and

heavy field artillery, and 295 days for garrison artillery and engineers. The infantry is called up for exercise 4 times, 3 in the first period of their service, for 30 days each time, and once later for 15 days. The cavalry, field artillery and heavy artillery have 3 trainings, 2 of 42 days and 1 of 25 days. The garrison artillery and garrison engineers have two trainings of 35 days and one of 15 days, other engineers have two trainings of 35 days and one of 25 days.

In 1921 the Army and Navy departments were combined in a defence ministry which controls all defensive services.

The field army is organised in 6 divisions, each of 2 brigades of 2 regiments (12 battalions and 4 machine gun companies), with a regiment of cavalry (4 squadrons and 1 machine gun section), a regiment of field artillery (11 batteries of 4 guns each), 1 or 2 companies of engineers, a pontoon train, a telegraph detachment, 1 or 2 field searchlight sections, a supply company, a bearer company, ammunition column and train. There is also a cavalry division of 4 regiments and the horse artillery division (16 squadrons and 3 batteries). The total establishment is 120,000. The first 'uppbåd' of the Beväring would be able (as far as numbers go) to furnish a nearly equal number of reserve troops, while the second 'uppbåd' would provide a sufficient reserve to make good the losses on field service, but it is not known at present what is to be the organisation of the considerable reserves which will be available.

The table below shows the peace strength in 1922 :—

Troops	Officers	Rank and File		Total
		Cadres (Voluntary Enlistment)	Conscripts (Contingent on the Repeti- tion exercise, 1916)	
Army-Staff, &c.	83	—	—	83
Infantry, 28 regiments (84 battalions)	1,672	11,321	59,600	72,593
Cavalry, 8 regiments (50 squadrons)	273	4,126	3,900	8,299
Field Artillery, 6 regiments and 1 corps (70 batteries) and 2 Horse Artillery batteries	469	4,019	7,900	12,388
Heavy Artillery, 1 regiment and 1 bat- tery (7 batteries)				
Garrison Artillery, 1 regiment and 1 corps (12 companies)	185	1,340	3,100	4,625
Engineers, 5 corps (35 companies)	89	668	4,500	5,257
Train and Medical Service, 6 corps and 1 company (19 companies)	123	215	600	938
Intendance (4 companies)				
Total Peace establishment	2,894	21,689	79,600	104,183

The total number of horses is about 11,000.

The total numbers on the rolls amount to about 655,000.

The strength of the reserve of officers and voluntarily enlisted men amounts to about 28,500, that of the Beväring to about 400,000.

The Landstorm amounts to about 195,000 of all ranks.

The Swedish infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle (calibre 6.5 mm.) ; the horse and field artillery have the Krupp 7.5 cm. Q.F. gun. The military budget for 1922 amounted to 105,593,000 kronor for the army,

41,543,000 kronor for the navy, and on the supplementary budget respectively 34,677,195 and 330,000 kronor for the ministry of defence and 16,600,000 kronor common to the army and navy.

NAVY.

The Swedish Navy is maintained entirely as a coast-defence force. The following is a list of the principal ships:—

Laid down	Name	Displacement tons	Maximum armour		Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated horse power	Maximum speed knots
			On belt	On guns				
1894	Oden	3,700	10	10	2 10-in. ; 6 4·7-in. .	1	5,300	17
1896	Thor							
1896	Njord							
1899	Dristigheten	3,600	8	8	2 8·2-in. ; 6 6-in. .	2	5,600	17
1900	Aras							
	Vasa							
	Tapperbeten	3,750	7	7½	2 8·2-in. ; 6 6-in. .	2	5,500	17
1902	Mänligheten							
1904	Oscar II.	4,660	6	7½	2 8·2-in. ; 8 6-in. .	2	9,000	18
1903	Fylgia	4,810	4	5	8 6-in.	2	12,400	22
1913	Sverige	7,980	8	8	4 11-in. ; 8 6-in. .	2	20,000	22·5
1915	Gustaf V.	7,605	8	8	4 11-in. ; 8 6-in. .	2	20,000	22·5
	Drottning Victoria							

There are 10 destroyers, 4 old torpedo-gunboats, 27 torpedo boats, and 15 submarines. Additional submarines, to be built at a cost of 15,000,000 kronor, are in the programme of 1922-24. The future of the Navy is under discussion. A Minister of Defence now controls the naval and military services.

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz. : 1. The Active List ; 2. The Reserve ; 3. The *Beväring*. On the active list are 5 flag-officers, 9 commodores, 44 captain-commanders, 131 captains, 110 lieutenants, 55 sub-lieutenants, 1,413 warrant officers, and 3,725 petty officers and men, while about 340 commissioned officers belong to the Reserve.

On the active list of the Royal Coast Artillery are 1 general, 2 colonels, 4 lieut.-colonels, 8 majors, 52 captains, 49 lieutenants, 24 sub-lieutenants, 383 warrant officers, and 1,105 petty officers and men.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Sweden has always been an agricultural country. In 1751 only 9·5 per cent. of the population depended for a livelihood on the various industries and commerce ; in 1840 the percentage had risen to 10·75, in 1870 it had advanced to 19·6, in 1900 to 38·8, and in 1910 to 45·8 per cent., so that to-day the population of Sweden is about equally divided in the pursuit of agriculture on the one hand and commerce and industries on the other.

The number of farms in cultivation in 1919 was 428,026 ; of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 119,899 ; 2 to 20 hectares, 270,625 ; 20 to 100 hectares, 34,926 ; above 100, 2,576. Of the total land area of Sweden

9·4 per cent. is under cultivation, 2·3 per cent. under natural meadows, and 59·8 per cent. under forests, the products of which form a staple export.

The following table shows the area and yield of the chief crops for 3 years:—

Crop	Acreage (hectares)			Produce (tons)		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Wheat . . .	144,728	144,728	144,128	280,917	335,717	255,801
Rye . . .	369,735	369,735	352,834	569,850	674,616	576,061
Barley . . .	161,053	160,641	172,877	273,320	261,134	301,119
Oats . . .	709,181	708,780	727,846	1,014,800	1,089,644	1,146,016
Mixed corn . .	263,299	262,620	270,120	450,868	498,328	500,550
Leguminous crops ¹	43,962	43,829	47,346	66,470	63,029	63,257
Potatoes . . .	147,421	146,837	151,812	1,627,520	1,756,586	2,035,409
Roots ² . . .	131,812	135,606	119,875	3,533,888	4,155,373	3,790,594
Hay ³ . . .	1,376,406	1,375,606	1,358,360	5,146,447	4,278,876	4,200,886

¹ Peas, beans, and vetches.

² Sugar-beet and fodder-roots.

³ And fodder plants.

The value of all crops was estimated in 1921 at 1,384 million kronor, and in 1922 at 1,020 million kronor. On June 1, 1919, the live-stock was as follows: Horses, 715,681; head of cattle, 2,550,828; sheep and lambs, 1,563,654; pigs, 716,783.

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Mining has been from time immemorial the leading industry of Sweden, which was the biggest producer of iron in Europe until the use of coal for the manufacture of pig-iron revolutionized that industry. The lack of fossil fuel is the reason why at present mining in Lappland merely concerns itself with the raw products, though experiments made in recent years have carried the problem of electric production of iron ore a good step forward. There were raised in the year 1921, throughout the Kingdom, 6,464,347 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted in 1921 to 313,080 tons, and in 1920 to 470,550 tons; the ingot iron 211,602 tons in 1921, and 437,474 tons in 1920. Of iron ore, in 1921, 4,331,046 tons, and in 1920, 3,736,329 tons, were exported; of pig-iron, 82,736 tons in 1921, and 115,417 tons in 1920. There were also raised in 1921, 578 tons of silver and lead ore, 441 tons of copper ore, 29,426 tons of zinc ore, 6,245 tons of manganese ore, and 45,772 tons of sulphur pyrites. The gold produced amounted to 1·646 kilograms, the silver to 415, the lead to 487,687, the copper to 1,148,859, the zinc to 3,510,385. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 376,692 tons of coal in 1921. In 1921 there were 35,466 persons (2,299 young people under 18) engaged in mining.

III. INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Sweden are spread fairly well over the whole country. The mining of iron ore has reached its highest perfection north of the Polar circle, and the most important sawmills are located along the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia. The production of iron and steel has taken place in central Sweden since the earliest times in Swedish history; pig iron is produced chiefly in Sandviken, Domnarvet, Uddeholm, and Fagersta. Cream separators, lighthouse apparatus, telephone supplies, motors, and many kinds of electrical machinery are among the highly specialised products of the metallurgical industries. The porcelain factories of Rörstrand and

Gustavsberg and the glass factories of Kosta and Rejmyre produce wares that have achieved a high reputation in the markets of the world. Innumerable factories for the production of finished products are scattered all over the countryside. Of the workmen employed in the industries of Sweden, those who reside in the country exceed in number the workmen who live in towns.

The timber and wood-work industries of Sweden are of great importance. The public forests have an area of 9,594,978 hectares, of which crown and ecclesiastical forests extend to 7,278,024 hectares. The latter yielded, in 1920, 4,098,332 cubic metres of timber. In 1920 there were in Sweden 1,534 sawmills and planing mills with 47,287 workpeople who turned out sawn or planed timber to the value of 692,129,960 kronor; 696 factories for joinery and furniture with 13,097 workpeople, the output for the year being valued at 105,712,057 kronor; 106 factories for wood-pulp with 17,544 workpeople, output 505,037,788 kronor; and 75 paper and pasteboard mills with 14,839 workpeople, output 362,664,307 kronor. The extent of some other Swedish industries in 1920 is shown in the following table:—

Branch of industry	Factories	Workpeople	Value of output
			Kronor
Bar-iron and steel works	107	22,207	355,733,108
Iron and steel-goods factories	414	16,156	207,310,067
Mechanical workshops	904	50,598	569,600,600
Wharfs and dock-yards	128	14,733	156,672,633
Metal-goods factories ¹	181	6,300	121,563,433
Stone-quarries and -dressing works	136	4,196	12,556,369
Brick works	249	8,432	46,060,966
Flour and grain mills	1,075	3,510	288,000,838
Sugar-works	26	7,794	261,487,375
Malt-liquor breweries	284	5,973	106,073,126
Tobacco factories	15	5,167	158,804,509
Dairies	1,119	3,691	150,350,366
Margarine factories	22	651	49,135,666
Cotton-spinning and -weaving works	76	13,407	223,253,717
Wool-spinning and -weaving works	121	10,671	198,113,859
Needle-works	161	8,842	141,296,025
Tanneries	177	2,583	111,044,031
Shoe factories	154	9,671	201,990,727
Match factories	17	7,590	63,388,819
Other chemical industry works	306	9,587	282,987,530
Electric-power work	526	4,088	112,452,622

¹ Manufacture of metals other than iron.

In 1920, 308,283 men, 60,289 women, 36,177 boys, and 12,632 girls (under 18 years of age) were employed in factories.

Commerce.

The total customs-duties levied in 1921 amounted to 104,476,263 kronor, and in 1922 to 112,754,368 kronor.

The imports and exports of Sweden, unwrought gold and silver and coin not included, have been as follows (18'16 kronor = £1):—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	41,774,945	67,915,419	139,540,038	182,500,144	69,728,654	64,116,823
Exports	74,316,545	74,365,076	86,769,886	125,760,233	60,424,240	63,456,868

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for two years, unwrought gold and silver and coin not included :—

	Imports 1921	Exports 1921	Imports 1922 ¹	Exports 1922 ¹
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Textile manufactures	107,579,463	29,177,683	151,537,203	18,832,457
Corn and flour	116,955,627	35,081,121	60,041,206	24,420,179
Colonial wares	97,870,159	1,876,716	80,362,132	302,621
Raw textile material and yarn	72,190,284	6,486,181	113,722,580	6,394,205
Minerals, of imports mostly coal	140,955,875	71,328,324	148,292,079	87,513,537
Metal goods, machinery, &c.	243,751,600	218,309,854	152,314,050	182,793,806
Live animals and animal food	83,402,830	87,531,293	56,792,792	51,601,919
Hair, hides, and other animal products	57,245,370	25,622,696	72,645,808	24,161,263
Metals, raw and partly wrought	42,745,783	58,156,040	42,779,672	51,105,801
Timber, wrought and unwrought	13,728,807	193,028,222	12,078,136	293,678,189
Wood pulp, paper and paper manufactures	13,213,428	287,725,401	16,133,105	317,507,100
Other articles	269,079,819	91,947,105	258,642,744	94,066,655
Total	1,258,719,045	1,097,270,639	1,161,361,902	1,152,376,732

Provisional figures.

Since Jan. 1, 1914, returns as to value of imports and exports are given by the importers and exporters themselves for all goods exported and for most import goods (the so-called declared value). Imports are recorded as from the country of consignment, and exports as to the country of ultimate destination.

A national Swedish trade-mark was introduced (1911) by Sveriges Allmänna Handelsförening (General Commercial Association of Sweden). The upper half of the mark shows the three royal Swedish crowns, on a light-blue ground, and the words 'Svensk Tillverkning' (Swedish manufacture) are shown on a light-yellow ground below.

The following table shows the value of the trade with the principal countries with which Sweden deals :—

Country	Imports from (1919)	Exports to (1919)	Imports from (1920)	Exports to (1920)	Imports from (1921)	Exports to (1921)
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Great Britain	669,478,239	512,020,410	914,757,309	824,531,652	217,517,000	327,072,000
Germany	269,127,582	180,810,726	500,051,402	184,923,287	324,566,000	118,625,000
Denmark	233,464,572	158,464,659	305,491,040	135,013,108	115,817,000	87,803,000
Norway	74,552,360	199,630,586	84,669,386	182,819,317	41,182,000	106,661,000
Finland	23,313,778	71,628,087	37,507,808	59,951,892	36,911,000	25,295,000
Russia	5,622,267	18,553,521	1,862,648	22,052,103	4,536,000	61,755,000
France	62,555,268	125,898,971	96,152,347	187,170,473	44,894,000	52,205,000
Switzerland	88,986,000	12,605,304	44,167,583	7,056,956	11,637,000	3,454,000
Spain	18,572,318	25,291,068	19,438,040	27,056,917	9,386,000	13,182,000
Italy	11,671,276	12,968,865	18,544,627	27,232,499	10,459,000	5,068,000
Netherlands	59,939,818	61,403,156	77,649,869	95,143,121	45,446,000	42,009,000
Belgium	7,494,464	25,807,268	31,039,059	72,329,817	13,471,000	18,644,000
United States	646,250,200	62,157,225	779,243,938	128,541,653	242,892,000	97,346,000
Argentina	148,070,224	12,172,023	128,712,022	23,501,556	34,989,000	8,059,000
Other countries	214,878,869	146,215,984	274,824,283	280,070,745	105,076,000	139,867,000
Total	2,523,977,226	1,575,696,833	3,314,111,661	2,278,295,098	1,258,719,000	1,097,271,000

The following table shows (according to the Board of Trade Returns) the chief articles of import and export in the trade of the United Kingdom and Sweden for 2 years.

Imports	1920	1921	Exports	1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
Sawn wood and timber	17,204,629	4,398,280	Coal	6,257,986	1,972,992
Iron, pig and puddled	565,328	629,772	Coke	2,184,826	323,999
" bar	455,411	146,613	Cotton piece goods .	5,677,047	645,822
Steel ingots, &c. . .	323,127	113,096	Machinery	723,915	442,210
Matches	559,401	742,645	Woollens	5,771,078	386,545
Iron ore	1,124,094	349,296	Iron and steel . . .	1,729,422	465,400
Packing paper . . .	5,410,893	1,172,240	Oil cloth and linoleum	949,284	340,474
Wood pulp	14,709,525	5,844,099	Tin	322,194	129,582

Total trade between Sweden and U.K. (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Imports from Sweden to U.K.	22,524	35,583	56,467	21,591	19,201
Exports to Sweden from U.K.	2,619	24,483	39,327	9,623	12,292

Shipping and Navigation.

The Swedish mercantile marine engaged both in the home and foreign trade on January 1, 1921, was as follows :—

January 1, 1921	Sailing		Steam and Motor		Total	
	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage
20-500 tons	1,292	112,005	796	132,498	2,088	244,503
500-1,000 "	8	6,068	122	85,331	130	91,399
1,000-2,000 "	12	17,975	229	332,964	241	350,939
Above 2,000 tons	4	8,469	127	471,249	131	479,718
Total Jan. 1, 1921	1,316	144,517	1,274	1,022,042	2,590	1,166,559

On January 1, 1922, Sweden's mercantile marine possessed 2,791 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,090,069.

The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in the beginning of 1921—namely, 340 vessels of 445,729 tons; and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 364 vessels of a total burthen of 285,428 tons.

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries, with cargoes and in ballast, in 1920, as follows :—

1920	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage
Entered :						
Swedish	6,953	3,824,869	4,568	878,548	11,521	4,703,417
Foreign	10,977	4,417,527	6,506	2,489,178	17,483	6,906,505
Total entered	17,930	8,272,196	11,074	3,367,726	29,004	11,609,522
Cleared :						
Swedish	9,293	4,136,668	2,115	573,991	11,407	4,710,659
Foreign	12,782	5,151,508	4,674	1,792,962	17,456	6,944,470
Total cleared	22,074	9,287,176	6,789	2,366,953	28,863	11,655,129
Total entered & cleared 1920	40,004	17,530,372	17,863	5,734,679	57,867	23,265,051

Internal Communications.

In 1920 158,992 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden.

At the end of 1921 the total length of railways in Sweden was 9,417 miles, of which 3,413 miles belonged to the State. The receipts of the State railways in 1921 were 258 million kronor, and expenses 250 million kronor. The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1921 was 890,126,000 kronor, and for private railways 693,023,000 kronor. The total number of passengers on the State railways in 1921 was 27,527,000; weight of goods, 13,048,000 tons; private railways in 1921, 15,370,000 tons of goods, and 46,997,000 passengers. The line between Gotheborg and Stockholm is about to be electrified.

The length of the wires of the telegraph at the end of 1921 was 49,580 miles, 22,094 miles of which belonged to the railways. The wires of the State telephone had a length of 412,895 miles, the wires of the private telephone lines a length of only 6,247 miles. There were 3,487 telegraph offices. The number of messages sent in the year 1921 was 7,509,746, including 848,248 in transit. In 1921 there were 387,337 instruments (in Stockholm 114,669) employed in the telephone service, including only 5,168 private telephones.

The Swedish Post Office carried 632,242,000 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., in the year 1921. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 3,676. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1921 amounted to 76,294,300 kronor, and the total expenditure to 65,892,500 kronor.

Money and Credit.

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State and is managed by directors elected for three years by the Diet, except one, the president, who is designated by the King. It is a bank of exchange to regulate financial relations with foreign countries; it accepts deposits of money, and on sufficient security it lends money for purposes in which there is no speculative element. The Bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad; but its actual circulation is kept far within this limit.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, and private banks (joint-stock banks included) in Sweden for December 31, 1922 (18 16 kronor = 17.). There are 10 conjointly responsible private banks and 26 joint-stock banks (December 1922). Since December 31, 1903, only the Riksbank has the right to issue notes:—

Assets	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Real estate and furniture	—	90,758,468	90,758,468
Cash	293,237,550	106,970,731	400,208,281
Bills, etc., payable at sight	33,905,772	51,451,329	85,440,901
Bonds and Government securities	97,823,368	273,547,059	371,370,427
Shares	—	95,322,288	95,322,288
Claims on Swedish banks	—	139,568,917	139,568,917
Claims on Foreign banks	129,020,339	188,094,174	317,114,513
Bills payable in Sweden	432,781,320	983,874,725	1,416,456,045
Bills payable Abroad	34,032,773	21,484,009	55,516,782
Outstanding loans	56,128,070	2,988,386,923	3,044,514,993
Cash credits and overdrawn current accounts	2,024,651	1,011,834,587	1,018,859,238
Sundries	1,990,223	421,984,415	423,974,643
Total	1,080,833,871	6,373,277,625	7,454,111,496

¹ Gold, silver, and for the private banks notes of the Riksbank, etc. (Gold in coin and bullion: Riksbank 273,984,253; other banks 995,974; total 274,980,227 kronor.)

Liabilities	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Original subscribed capital	50,000,000	560,858,650	610,858,650
Other funds	12,500,000	422,296,776	434,796,776
Notes in circulation	584,191,477	—	584,191,477
Bank post bills in circulation	5,258,860	102,681,682	107,890,542
Current accounts	389,482,275	1,062,151,570	1,451,633,845
Deposit accounts	300	2,446,928,218	2,446,928,518
Deposit on savings bank accounts	—	815,920,600	815,920,600
Liabilities to Swedish banks	—	232,395,246	232,395,246
Liabilities to Foreign banks	4,612,393	103,150,008	107,762,401
Loans raised	—	127,669,227	127,669,227
Sundries	34,788,566	499,275,648	534,064,214
Total	1,080,833,871	6,373,277,625	7,454,111,496

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows:—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921
Number of depositors at end of year	2,106,880	2,200,267	2,270,318	2,298,315
Deposits at end of year, kronor	1,623,660,373	1,870,771,907	2,023,953,608	2,129,973,000
Capital and reserve fund, ditto	101,706,842	107,118,607	112,680,230	120,763,000

At the end of 1922 the Post Office Savings Bank had 691,499 depositors and 118,578,000 kronor of deposits.

The Private and Joint Stock Banks also act as Savings Banks. Their statistics of depositors and deposits are as follows:—

—	1919	1920	1921	1922
Number of depositors at end of year	1,833,762	1,941,343	2,001,013	2,011,492
Deposits at end of year, kronor	960,571,800	959,701,792	919,920,072	815,920,600

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

The Swedish Krona, of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kronor to the pound sterling.

The gold 20-kronor piece weighs 8·960572 grammes, ·900 fine, containing 8·0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krona weighs 7·5 grammes, ·800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver. Iron coins were issued in 1917, 1918, and 1919; nickel coins from 1920.

The standard of value is gold. National Bank notes for 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 kronor are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation.

At the Swedish mint 103,000 gold, 264,941 silver, 14,018,368 bronze and nickel coins were made during 1921, with a nominal value of 1,984,155 kronor. It is intended gradually to withdraw the iron coins.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SWEDEN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Baron E. K. Palmstierna (appointed November, 1920).

Counsellor.—C. R. P. de Reuterswärd.

Second Secretary.—T. H. W. Wistrand.

Military Attaché.—Colonel E. Mossberg, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché.—Commander A. H. de Bahr.

Special Attaché for Financial, Social and Labour Questions.—Dr. E. R. Sjöstrand.

Chancellor.—J. Stille.

Consul-General in London.—E. G. Sahlin.

There are Consular representatives at the following places:—Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Southampton, Sunderland, and many other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Colville A. de R. Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (November 25, 1919).

Counsellor.—Hon. P. W. M. Ramsay.

Secretary.—H. E. L. Montgomery.

Naval Attaché.—Commander J. Wolfe Murray, D.S.O.

Military Attaché.—Colonel W. Robertson, D.S.O.

Commercial Secretary.—Herbert Kershaw.

Consul-General at Gothenburg.—A. W. W. Woodhouse.

Consul at Stockholm.—D. F. S. Filliter.

There are also Consular representatives at Gävle, Hålsingborg, Kalmar, Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Sundsvall, Söderhamn, Varberg, Visby, &c.

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.—SVIZZERA.)

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL.

ON August 1, 1291, the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden entered into a defensive League. In 1353 the League included eight members, and in 1513 thirteen. Various allied and subject territories were acquired either by single cantons or by several in common, and in 1648 the League became formally independent of the Holy Roman Empire, but no addition was made to the number of cantons till 1798. In that year, under the influence of France, the unified Helvetic Republic was formed. This failed to satisfy the Swiss, and in 1803 Napoleon Bonaparte, in the Act of Mediation, gave a new constitution and out of the lands formerly allied or subject increased the number of cantons to nineteen. In 1815 the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of her territory were guaranteed by Austria, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia and the Federal Pact which had been drawn up at Zürich, and which included three new cantons, was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force till 1848, when a new constitution, prepared without foreign interference, was accepted by general consent. This, in turn, was, on May 29, 1874, superseded by the constitution which is now in force.

The constitution of the Swiss Confederation may be revised either in the ordinary forms of Federal legislation with compulsory *referendum*, or by direct popular vote, a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand (called the *popular initiative*) of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government is supreme in matters of peace, war, and treaties; it regulates the army, the railway, postal and telegraph systems, the coining of money, the issue and repayment of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the Republic. It legislates on matters of civil capacity, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, sanitary police in dangerous epidemics, and it may create and subsidise, besides the Polytechnic School at Zürich, a Federal University and other educational institutions. There has also been entrusted to it the authority to decide concerning public works for the whole or great part of Switzerland, such as those relating to rivers, forests, and the construction of railways.

The supreme legislative and executive authority are vested in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerat,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrat,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen and paid by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. Their remuneration depends on the wealth and liberality of the cantons, the average being about 20 francs (16s.) per day; representatives from the canton of Geneva receive 30 francs (25s.), from Uri and from Unterwalden 15 francs (12s. 6d.) per day. The mode of their election and the term of membership depend entirely on the canton. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner

Rhoden; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald. Each of these parts of cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as to the undivided cantons. The 'Nationalrat' consists (1922) of 198 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. The members are paid from Federal funds at the rate of 25 francs for each day on which they are present, with travelling expenses, at the rate of 20 centimes (2*d.*) per kilometre, to and from the capital. Members employed on commissions receive additional pay at the same rate. On the basis of the general census 1910, the cantons are represented in the National Council as follows:—

Canton	Number of Representatives	Canton	Number of Representatives
Zürich (Zurich)	25	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	4
Bern (Berne)	32	St. Gallen (St. Gall)	15
Luzern (Lucerne)	8	Graubünden (Grisons)	6
Uri	1	Aargau (Argovie)	12
Schwyz	3	Thurgau (Thurgovie)	7
Unterwald—Upper and Lower	2	Ticino (Tessin)	8
Glarus (Glaris)	2	Vaud (Waadt)	16
Zug (Zoug)	1	Valais (Wallis)	6
Fribourg (Freiburg)	7	Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	7
Solothurn (Soleure)	6	Genève (Genf)	8
Basel (Bâle)—town and country	11	Total	189
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)	2		

At the elections held on October 28-29, 1922, the following parties were returned:—Radicals, 59; Catholics, 44; Social Democrats, 43; Agrarian, 35; Liberal Democrats, 10; other parties, 7.

A general election of representatives takes place by ballot every three years. Every citizen of the Republic who has entered on his twenty-first year is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the Republic. The first step towards legislative action may be taken by means of the *popular initiative*, and laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice. Whenever a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure passed by the Legislature is presented by 30,000 citizens, or the alteration is demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to the direct vote of the nation. For the decision of the question submitted a majority both of the cantons and of the voters is required. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrat,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The members of this council must not hold any other office in the Confederation or cantons, nor engage in any calling or business. It is only through this executive body that legislative measures are introduced in the deliberative councils,

and its members are present at and take part in their proceedings, but do not vote. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The President of the Confederation and the Vice-President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Confederation. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State councils for the term of one year, January 1 to December 31, and are not re-eligible to the same offices till after the expiration of another year. The Vice-President, however, may be, and usually is, elected to succeed the outgoing President.

President of the Confederation for 1923.—Karl Scheurer (Berne).

Vice-President of the Federal Council for 1923.—Ernest Chuard.

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum, while the President has 1,080*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the Republic. These departments are :—1. Foreign Affairs. 2. Interior. 3. Justice and Police. 4. Military. 5. Finance and Customs. 6. Agriculture and Industry (Economic publique). 7. Posts and Railways. The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland is sovereign, so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution; each has its local government, different in its organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landsgemeinden*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. In all the larger cantons, there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the *Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landsgemeinden*. In all the cantonal constitutions, however, except that of Freiburg and those of the cantons which have a *Landsgemeinde*, the *referendum* has a place. This principle is most fully developed in Zurich, where all laws and concordats, or agreements with other cantons, and the chief matters of finance, as well as all revision of the constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In many of the cantons, the *popular initiative* has also been introduced. The members of the cantonal councils, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow-citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. In each canton there are districts (*Amtsbezirke*) consisting of a number of communes grouped together, each district having a Prefect (*Regierungstatthalter*) representing the canton. In the larger communes, for local affairs, there is an Assembly (legislative) and a Council (executive) with a president, *maire* or *syndic*, and not less than 4 other members. In the smaller communes there is a council only, with its proper officials.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Area and population, according to the census held on December 1, 1910, and that held on December 1, 1920. The cantons are given in the official

order, and the year of the entrance of each into the league or confederation is stated :—

Canton	Area : sq. miles	Population		Pop. per square mile, 1920
		Dec. 1, 1910	Dec. 1, 1920	
Zürich (Zurich) (1351)	666	503,915	538,602	823
Bern (Berne) (1353)	2,657	645,877	674,394	254
Luzern (Lucerne) (1332)	579	167,223	177,073	306
Uri (1291)	415	22,113	23,973	58
Schwyz (1291)	351	58,428	59,731	170
Obwalden (Unterwalden-le-Haut) (1291)	183	17,161	17,567	96
Nidwalden (Unterwalden-le-Bas) (1291)	112	13,788	13,956	125
Glarus (Glaris) (1352)	267	33,316	33,834	127
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	92	28,156	31,569	343
Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481)	644	139,654	143,055	222
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481)	302	117,040	130,617	433
Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.) (1501)	14	135,918	140,708	10,050
Basel-Land (Bâle-C.) (1501)	163	76,488	82,390	505
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	114	46,097	50,428	442
Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) (1513)	101	57,973	55,354	548
Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) (1513)	61	14,659	14,614	240
St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803)	779	302,896	295,543	379
Graubünden (Grisons) (1803)	2,773	117,069	119,854	43
Aargau (Argovie) (1803)	542	230,634	240,776	444
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803)	381	134,917	135,933	357
Ticino (Tessin) (1803)	1,088	156,166	152,256	139
Vaud (Waadt) (1803)	1,244	317,457	317,498	255
Valais (Wallis) (1815)	2,027	128,381	128,246	63
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815)	312	133,061	131,349	421
Genève (Genf) (1815)	108	154,506	171,000	1,583
Total	15,975	3,753,293	3,880,320	243

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in 19 of the 25 cantons, the French in five (Fribourg, Vaud, Valais, Neuchâtel and Genève), the Italian in one (Ticino). In 1910, 2,594,186 spoke German, 793,264 French, 302,578 Italian, 40,234 Romansch, and 23,031 other languages.

The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland in 1920 was 412,306.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Years	Total Births	Stillbirths	Marriages	Deaths and Stillbirths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1917	74,125	2,060	23,954	55,366	18,759
1918	74,884	2,226	26,117	57,260	2,976
1919	74,205	2,080	30,751	57,012	17,198
1920	83,623	2,433	34,975	58,425	25,198
1921	83,178	2,365	32,624	51,887	31,286

In 1921 the illegitimate births numbered 3,484, or 4.2 per cent. The number of divorces was 2,241 in 1920.

The number of emigrants in five years was : 1918, 304 ; 1919, 3,063 ; 1920, 9,276 ; 1921, 7,129 ; 1922, 5,787.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

On December 1, 1920, the census population of the principal towns was as follows :—Zürich, 207,161 ; Bâle, 135,976 ; Geneva, 135,059 ; Bern, 104,626 ; St. Gallen, 70,437 ; Lausanne, 68,533 ; Winterthur, 49,969 ; Luzern, 44,029 ; La Chaux-de-Fonds, 37,708 ; Biel, 34,599 ; Neuchâtel, 23,152 ; Fribourg, 20,649 ; Schaffhausen, 20,064 ; Montreux, 16,721 ; Chur, 15,600 ; Herisau, 15,015 ; Thun, 14,162 ; Lugano, 13,440 ; Solothurn, 13,065 ; Vevey, 12,768 ; Le Locle, 12,463 ; Rorschach, 11,582 ; Olten, 11,504 ; Aarau, 10,701 ; Bellinzona, 10,232.

Religion.

There is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. No bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland ; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the State, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.

According to the census of December 1, 1920, the number of Protestants amounted to 2,218,589 (57 per cent. of the population), of Roman Catholics to 1,586,826 (41 per cent.), and of Jews to 20,955 (0·5 per cent.). Protestants are in a majority in twelve of the cantons, and Catholics in ten. Of the more populous cantons, Zürich, Bern, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Basel (town and land) are mainly Protestant, while Luzern, Fribourg, Ticino, Valais and the Forest Cantons are mainly Catholic. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, viz., of Basel and Lugano (resident at Solothurn), Chur, St. Gallen, Lausanne and Geneva (resident at Fribourg), and Sitten (Sion), all of them immediately subject to the Holy See. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

Instruction.

In the educational administration of Switzerland there is no centralization. Before the year 1848 most of the cantons had organised a system of primary schools, and since that year elementary education has steadily advanced. In 1874 it was made obligatory (the school age varying in the different cantons), and placed under the civil authority. In some cantons the cost falls almost entirely on the communes, in others it is divided between the canton and communes. In all the cantons primary instruction is free. In the north-eastern cantons, where the inhabitants are mostly Protestant, the proportion of the school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five ; while in the half-Protestant and half-Roman Catholic cantons it is as one to seven ; and in the entirely Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly

carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen. Of the contingent for military service in 1912, 0·8 per thousand could not read.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1920:—Kindergarten, 775; primary schools 4,230, with 16,841 teachers (8,109 men and 8,732 women), and 536,219 pupils (269,750 boys and 266,469 girls); the 520 secondary schools had 29,224 boys and 25,911 girls, with 2,037 men and 529 women teachers; 152 middle schools had 17,627 boys and 8,951 girls with 1,723 men and 235 women teachers. There are also commercial schools, technical schools, schools for the instruction of girls in domestic economy and other subjects; agricultural schools, schools for horticulture, for viticulture, for arboriculture, and for dairy management. There are also institutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded. In the 35 reformatories of Switzerland in 1919, there were 1,637 children under instruction. In 1922 the State spent on primary education 2,357,528 francs.

There are seven universities in Switzerland. These universities are organised on the model of those of Germany, governed by a rector and a senate, and divided into four 'faculties' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School, maintained by the Federal Government, at Zürich, with 2,011 matriculated students, in 1921. The academy of Neuchâtel was transformed into a university in May, 1909, but without the faculty of medicine. The following table shows the year of foundation of each university, the number of teaching staff and of matriculated students in the various branches of study in each of the seven universities in the winter of 1921-22:—

	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy and Science	Total	Teaching Staff 1918
Basel (1460)	70	101	280	549	1,000	130
Zürich (1832)	22	405	606	501	1,534	163
Bern (1834)	50	577	442	573	1,642	162
Genève (1559 ¹ & 1873 ²)	15	212	299	303	829	155
Lausanne (1537 ¹ & 1890 ²)	25	144	220	434	823	108
Fribourg (1889)	199	126	—	189	514	72
Neuchâtel (1866 ¹ & 1909 ²)	11	59	—	98	168	67

¹ As an Academy.

² As a University.

These numbers are exclusive of 'hearers,' but inclusive of 824 women students.

In 1911 there were 5,798 libraries with 9,385,000 volumes.

Justice and Crime.

The 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of 24 members, with 9 supplementary judges, appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years and are eligible for re-election; the President and Vice-President, as such, for two years and cannot be re-elected. The President has a salary of 22,000 francs a year, and the other members 20,000 francs. The Tribunal has three sections, to each of which is assigned the trial of suits in accordance with regulations framed by

the Tribunal itself. It has original and final jurisdiction in suits between the Confederation and cantons; between cantons and cantons; between the Confederation or cantons and corporations or individuals, the value in dispute being not less than 3,000 francs; between parties who refer their case to it, the value in dispute being at least 3,000 francs; and also in such suits as the constitution or legislation of cantons places within its authority. There are also many classes of railway suits which it is called on to decide. It is a Court of Appeal against decisions of other Federal authorities, and of cantonal authorities applying Federal laws. The Tribunal also tries persons accused of treason or other offences against the Confederation. For this purpose it is divided into four chambers: the Chamber of Accusation, the Criminal Chamber (Cour d'Assises), the Federal Penal Court, and the Court of Cassation. The jurors who serve in the Assize Courts are elected by the people, and are paid ten francs a day when serving.

Each canton has its own judicial system for ordinary civil and criminal trials.

On December 31, 1919, the prison population (condemned) of Switzerland consisted of 3,187, of whom 400 were women.

Capital punishment exists in Appenzell-I.-Rh., Obwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Zug, St. Gallen, Luzern, Wallis, Schaffhausen, and Freiburg.

Social Insurance.

The Swiss Federal Insurance Law (insurance against illness and accident), as passed by both Chambers on June 13, 1911, was accepted by the electors of the Republic with a small majority. The total number of votes cast was 523,731, of which 285,037 were for and 238,694 against the measure.

All Swiss citizens are entitled to insurance against illness, and foreigners also may be admitted to the benefits of the law. Compulsory insurance against illness does not exist as yet, but cantons and communities are entitled under the act to declare obligatory insurance for certain classes or, in general, to establish public benefit (sick fund) associations, and to make employers responsible for the payment of the premiums of their employees.

Insurance against accident is compulsory for all officials, employees, and workmen of all the factories, trades, &c., which are under the Federal liability law. Every person above the age of 14 can insure voluntarily at the Federal insurance administration (or at any insurance corporation). The Swiss Accident Insurance Institution commenced operations on April 1, 1918. In 1919 the 891 societies insuring against illness had 342,611 members.

Finance.

The entire net proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly (823,821*l.* in 1921) are divided among the cantons, and they have to expend one-tenth of the amount received in combating alcoholism in its causes and effects. Of the proceeds of the tax for exemption from military service, levied through the cantons, one-half goes to the Confederation and the other to the cantons.

Revenue and expenditure for six years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1918	8,868,203	11,343,990	1921	15,234,374	20,337,245
1919	11,475,171	15,301,898	1922 ¹	16,888,000	20,864,000
1920	13,742,254	17,723,723	1923 ¹	17,028,000	20,384,000

¹ Estimates.

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1923 :—

Source of Revenue	Francs	Branch of Expenditure	Francs
Capital invested	18,614,688	Debt, Total Charge	114,624,000
General administration	258,800	General administration	3,525,090
Departments :—		Departments :—	
Political	825,600	Political	6,880,913
Interior	1,152,300	Interior	26,463,011
Justice and Police	2,233,500	Justice and Police	5,596,509
Military	2,016,347	Military	77,847,793
Finance and Customs	190,456,550	Finance and Customs	22,388,412
Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture	3,465,780	Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture	37,007,436
Posts and Railways	203,373,649	Posts and Railways	211,679,939
Miscellaneous	3,302,786	Miscellaneous	3,586,847
Total	425,700,000 (17,028,000/.)	Total	509,600,000 (20,384,000/.)

The public debt of the Confederation (exclusive of the railway debt) amounted, on January 1, 1922, to 70,326,032*l.*, mostly at 5 per cent. The floating debt (January 1, 1922) was 7,518,000*l.* The total debt was thus 77,844,032*l.* The value of the National Properties was 8,142,644*l.*

Defence.

There are fortifications on the south frontier for the defence of the St. Gothard pass; others have been constructed at St. Maurice and Martigny in the Rhone Valley.

Switzerland depends for defence upon a *national militia*. Service in this force is compulsory and universal, with few exemptions except for physical disability. Those excused or rejected pay certain taxes in lieu. Liability extends from the 20th to the end of the 48th year. The first 12 years are spent in the first line, called the 'Auszug,' or 'Elite'; the next 8 in the Landwehr; and the remaining 8 in the Landsturm. For cavalry, however, service is 11 years in the Auszug, and 12 in the Landwehr. The Landsturm only includes men who have undergone some training. The unarmed Landsturm comprises all other males between 20 and 50 whose services can be made available for non-combatant duties of any description.

The initial training of the Swiss militia soldier is carried out in recruits' schools, and the periods are 65 days for infantry, engineers, and foot artillery, 75 days for field artillery, and 90 days for cavalry. The subsequent trainings, called 'repetition courses,' are 11 days *annually*: but after going through seven courses (8 in the case of the cavalry) further attendance is excused for all under the rank of sergeant. The Landwehr men are only called out once for training, also for 11 days.

The country is divided into 6 divisional districts. The field army, formed of the Auszug, consists of 6 divisions and 4 cavalry brigades. A division consists of 3 brigades each of 2 regiments consisting of 2 or 3 battalions, 1 cyclist company, 1 machine gun detachment, 12 batteries of field artillery, 2 howitzer batteries, 2 squadrons of cavalry, and 1 battalion of sappers. A cavalry brigade consists of 2 regiments. A mountain brigade consists of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, 2 mountain batteries, and 1 company of sappers. Altogether there are 106 battalions, 72 field batteries, 12 howitzer batteries, 9 mountain batteries, and 8 cavalry regiments (each of 3 squadrons), besides 12 squadrons of divisional cavalry (guides). There

is a staff organisation for three army corps. There are the usual departmental troops, pontoon and railway corps, telegraph troops, &c. The total number of combatants in the field army may be taken at 160,000.

There are also *separate* forces, mostly Landwehr, for manning the fortifications which close the St. Gothard Pass and the Rhone Valley to a possible invader from the south. They amount to about 21,000 men. The Landwehr is organised in 56 battalions and 36 squadrons. Altogether Switzerland can mobilise nearly 200,000 men (combatants), irrespective of the organised Landsturm, who may amount to another 60,000.

The administration of the Swiss army is partly in the hands of the Cantonal authorities, who promote officers up to the rank of captain. But the Federal Government is concerned with all general questions, and makes all the higher appointments.

The Swiss infantry are armed with the Swiss repeating rifle. The field artillery is armed with a Q. F. shielded Krupp 7.5 cm. calibre. The 'position' artillery has batteries of 8.4 and 12 cm. guns. The Swiss Government inaugurated an aviation service in 1919.

Production and Industry.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors.

Of the total area 28.4 per cent. is unproductive; of the productive area 35.8 per cent. is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent. under forest, 18.7 per cent. under fruit, 16.4 per cent. under crops and gardens.

The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. Wine is produced in five of the cantons, tobacco in three. On April 21, 1921 (last census), there were in Switzerland, 133,847 horses, 3,581 mules, 891 donkeys, 1,424,856 cattle, 746,591 cows, 244,435 sheep, 638,761 pigs, 329,192 goats.

The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance. The entire forest area of Switzerland is 3,290 square miles, or 2,105,214 acres in extent (comprising 91,587 acres of cantonal forest, 1,403,772 acres belonging to municipalities and other corporations, and 609,855 acres of private forests). The district over which the Federal supervision extends lies to the south and east of a tolerably straight line from the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva to the northern end of the Lake of Constance. It comprises about 1,119,270 acres, and the Federal forest laws apply to all cantonal, communal, and municipal forests within this area, those belonging to private persons being exempt, except when from their position they are necessary for protection against climatic influences. In 1876 it was enacted that the forest area should never be reduced; servitudes over it, such as rights of way, of gathering firewood, &c., should be bought up; public forests should be surveyed, and new wood planted where required, subventions for the purpose being sanctioned. In the year 1920, 16,466,785 trees (chiefly coniferous) were planted. The free forest districts comprise 1,477 square miles.

There were, in 1920-21, 218 establishments for pisciculture with 136,461,000 fry of various species, produced from the incubation of 176,086,000 eggs. Of these, 135,751,058 fry were released in public waters under official control. In 1918 there were 29,377 bee-keepers, possessing an aggregate of 205,934 bees.

Many industries flourish in Switzerland. There are 5 salt-mining districts; that at Bex (Vaud) belongs to the Canton, but is worked by a private company; that at Schweizerhalle (Basel) is worked by the Glenck family; those at

Rheinfelden, Ryburg, and Kaiseraugst (Aargau) are worked by a joint-stock company, in virtue of a concession from the Canton. The output of salt of all kinds in 1921 reached 466,595 quintals (671,137 in 1920). In 1920 there were 8,787 factories in Switzerland (9,074 in 1919). Watch and clock making is an important branch of manufacture; number of clocks exported in 1920, 13,729,870. The number of persons employed in factories (1918) was 381,170; the motive machinery had 526,098 horse-power. In 1920, 93 breweries produced 1,062,888 hectolitres (23,383,536 gallons) of beer.

On January 1, 1914, there were 1,859 Swiss embroidery establishments operating 8,090 embroidery machines.

From January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1921, there were established 14 important hydraulic power stations, and 6 more were under construction.

Commerce.

The special commerce, including precious metals, was as follows in five years:—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	96,073,360	141,335,427	163,708,822	91,851,555	76,576,604
Exports	78,526,840	131,923,509	131,084,150	85,605,657	70,463,061

The following table (in thousands of francs) shows the value of special commerce in 1921 and 1922:—

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
	1000 Francs	1000 Francs	1000 Francs	1000 Francs
Cereals	323,619	216,270	8,309	5,189
Fruits and vegetables	60,580	59,564	2,622	3,680
Colonial produce	180,085	96,408	58,004	27,508
Animal food substances	183,220	104,208	77,712	101,616
Tobacco	13,532	15,234	6,222	3,820
Beverages	105,160	76,143	1,530	1,142
Animals, living	39,863	19,430	3,113	10,866
Hides and skins	31,923	40,661	50,117	52,408
Timber	41,912	33,877	16,268	14,745
Cotton goods	187,742	173,597	357,433	323,212
Linen, hemp, &c., goods	16,173	19,651	3,621	3,563
Silk goods	139,335	219,844	341,008	365,261
Woollen goods	63,040	105,792	89,186	35,435
Clothing, ready made	60,334	46,054	44,669	54,141
Mineral substances	187,140	163,129	31,082	22,009
Iron work	96,123	70,749	30,614	35,086
Copper work	28,769	23,457	11,785	17,070
Machinery	57,423	36,704	232,647	166,759
Clocks	774	832	157,958	168,585
Chemicals	64,782	64,421	18,750	17,761
Grease, oils, &c.	28,224	26,836	7,639	1,469
Total incl. other merchandise	2,296,288	1,914,465	2,140,141	1,761,576

The customs duties amounted, in 1919, to 67,611,442 francs; in 1920, to 98,033,074 francs; in 1921, to 117,098,025 francs; in 1922, to 168,679,825 francs.

The following table, in thousands of francs, shows the distribution of the special trade of Switzerland (including bullion but not coin) among the principal countries. Much of the trade with the frontier countries is really of the nature of transit trade :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Germany	808,720	440,173	252,472	194,610
France	603,249	320,679	521,958	238,603
Italy	325,224	199,598	165,854	74,221
Austria	71,534	32,345	106,126	87,809
United Kingdom	465,734	156,124	645,559	349,294
United States	864,696	385,139	283,324	585,720 ¹
Denmark	97,703	70,122	43,879	17,804

¹ Including 357 million francs bars of gold.

According to Board of Trade returns the staple articles of import into the United Kingdom from Switzerland in 1921 were :—Watches, 649,941*l.*; embroidery, 1,697,403*l.*; condensed milk, 844,612*l.* Exports to Switzerland were chiefly cotton piece goods, 1,666,094*l.*, and cotton yarns, 1,060,499*l.*

Total trade between Switzerland and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for five years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Imports from Switzerland into U.K. . .	13,073	14,860	36,996	19,952	21,707
Exports to Switzerland from U.K. . .	8,621	13,657	12,610	5,538	9,810

Internal Communications.

In 1920 the State railways of Switzerland had a length of 3,881 miles. There are also 34 miles of foreign railways within the Confederation. The cost of construction of the railways up to the end of 1920 was 2,568,195,775 francs. The receipts from traffic of all the Swiss railways amounted (1921) to 470,397,000 francs (18,815,880*l.*), of which 202,667,000 francs (8,106,680*l.*) were for passenger traffic. The state railways are gradually being electrified (by end of 1920, 1,120 miles had been completed). The traffic on the Swiss waters in 1921 was carried on by 152 boats or barges belonging to 22 companies.

State aerial service is being gradually developed. In 1921 there were 4,900 flights, and 6,600 passengers were carried.

In 1921 there were in Switzerland 3,932 post-offices. By the internal service there were forwarded 198,823,299 letters, 72,897,948 post-cards, 85,818,672 packets of printed matter, 1,681,366 samples, 284,567,900 newspapers, and 7,349,797 registered packets, &c. In the international service there were forwarded 23,601,223 letters, 14,021,502 post-cards, 8,272,643 packets of printed matter, 1,009,534 samples, 1,474,045 newspapers, and 2,787,464 registered packets, &c. Internal post-office orders were sent to the value of 2,011,190,257 francs (80,447,610*l.*). Receipts, 1921, 108,660,387 francs (4,346,415*l.*); expenditure, 126,988,883 francs (5,079,555*l.*).

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, consisting (1921) of 1,664 miles of line with 23,843 miles of wire. There were transmitted 1,665,350 inland telegrams, 3,757,194 international; and 1,000,161 in transit through Switzerland. Number of offices, 2,404. There were 1,018 telephone systems with 13,917 miles of line and 272,667 miles of wire; conversations, 120,660,547. The telegraph and telephone receipts in 1921 amounted to 73,737,448 francs (2,949,500*l.*); the expenditure to 75,686,143 francs (3,027,445*l.*).

The Marconi Company under a concession from the Federal Government has erected a wireless telegraphy station at Münchenbuchsee near Bern.

Money and Credit.

On December 31, 1921, the coin minted in Switzerland was as follows:—10,880,000 gold coins of the nominal value of 202,600,000 francs; 80,376,000 silver coins of the nominal value of 88,530,000 francs; 180,300,000 nickel coins of the nominal value of 18,140,000 francs; and 116,000,000 copper coins of the nominal value of 1,520,000 francs; total (including other token coins), 396,556,000 coins of the nominal value of 310,790,000 francs.

There were in Switzerland in 1915, 1,047 savings banks of all kinds, with 2,025,491 depositors having to their credit 61,643,239*l.*; in 1917, the total was 82,248,000*l.*

The National Bank, with headquarters divided between Bern and Zurich, opened its doors on June 20, 1907. It has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes in Switzerland. On March 7, 1922, the condition of the bank was as follows:—

	Francs		Francs
Bullion (gold and silver)	637,628,000	Other assets	72,371,000
Bills	481,048,000	Notes in circulation	873,424,000
Advances	42,859,000	Current and deposit accounts	283,516,000
Securities	8,657,000	Other securities	43,228,000

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The international metric system is the sole legal standard of weights and measures in Switzerland. It was made compulsory in the country by the Federal law of July 3, 1875, and since January 1, 1887, no other units than the metric units have been legal. By the Federal law of June 24, 1909, the international electric units were also adopted. By that law, copies of the French standards, deposited at the International Office for Weights and Measures at Sèvres (France), were adopted as the legal standards for Switzerland.

The *Franc* of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*, is the monetary unit. The par rate of exchange is 25·22½ francs = £1 sterling.

The 20-franc piece is ·900 fine, the 5-franc silver piece is ·900 fine, the silver 2-franc, franc, and half-franc are ·835 fine. Switzerland belongs to the Latin Monetary Union; but since Italy is exonerated from taking back its exported fractional coin in case of the dissolution of the Union, the importation into Switzerland of 2 franc, 1 franc, and ½ franc pieces is prohibited by decree of February 21, 1899, on pain of confiscation. By a Convention of November 15, 1902, with the other States within the Union, Switzerland may coin, exceptionally, 12,000,000 francs in fractional silver pieces, but the issues must be spread over at least six years.

Before the war 50-franc National Bank notes were the smallest paper currency, but in consequence of the war, notes of lesser denominations have been issued, viz., 20-franc notes (by law of July 30, 1914), 5-franc notes (August 3, 1914), and 25-franc notes (September 9, 1914).

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Quintal* = 100 *Kilogrammes* = 220 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8-9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halbpfund*, and *Viertelpfund*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Charles R. Paravicini, appointed October 13, 1919.

First Secretary.—Francis J. Borsinger.

Counsellor of Legation specially attached.—Charles Corragioni d'Orelli.

Attachés.—Emile Stutz and Paul G. Ritter.

Chancellor of Legation.—J. W. Sterchi.

Commercial Attaché, Counsellor of Legation, and Consul-General.—Henri Martin.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. Appointed December 1, 1922.

Secretaries.—O. A. Scott, D.S.O., and N. B. Ronald.

Military Attaché.—Col. F. Lyon, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Commercial Secretary.—J. Picton Bagge.

Consul-General at Zürich.—E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

There are Consuls at Bâle, Bern, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Davos; Vice-Consuls at Zürich, Montreux, Lugano, and Neuchâtel.

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TURKEY

IN November, 1922, a change of capital importance took place in the internal economy of Turkey. Up to that time Constantinople continued to be the residence of the Sultan, and a Government deriving its authority from him still existed there. This Government, however, exerted no effective power outside Constantinople, together with a small adjacent area and another small area adjoining Çanakkale on the Dardanelles. The Greek Government administered Thrace up to the frontier laid down by the Treaty of Sevres of August 10, 1920. Except for the small areas mentioned above, the whole of Asia Minor was under the authority of the *de facto* Government set up at Angora in April, 1920, under the name of the "Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey." On November 1, 1922, the Grand National Assembly voted a resolution declaring that the office of Sultan had ceased to exist and providing that the office of Caliph, which had hitherto been vested in the person of the Sultan, should be filled by election from among the Princes of the House of Osman. Previous to this the Angora Government had made preparations to take over the administration of Constantinople whenever an opportunity offered. On November 4, 1922, General Rafet Pasha, who was in charge of these preparations, declared that he had taken over the administration on behalf of the Government of the Grand National Assembly. The same day the Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, presented the resignation of the Constantinople Cabinet to the Sultan. The Sultan himself, on November 17, took refuge on board a British warship and left Constantinople. The Grand National Assembly immediately elected to the Caliphate his only cousin Prince Abdul-Medjid, the eldest prince, in male descent, of the House of Osman.

The new Caliph **ABDUL-MEDJID** Efendi was born on May 25, 1868, sole surviving son of Sultan Abdul-Aziz. He has two children:—(1) Prince Omer Farruk Efendi, born February 28, 1898, married to Princess Rukia Sabiha, second daughter of the late Sultan; (2) Princess Durri Shehvar, born January 28, 1914.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession of the thirty-seven sovereigns who ruled Turkey from the foundation of the Turkish Empire up to the events described above:—

House of Othman.

Othman	1299	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Orkhan	1326	Ibrahim	1640
Murad I.	1359	Mohammed IV.	1648
Bayezid I., 'The Thunder-bolt'	1389	Suleiman II.	1687
Interregnum	1402	Ahmed II.	1691
Mohammed I.	1413	Mustafa II.	1695
Murad II.	1421	Ahmed III.	1703
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Mahmud I.	1730
Bayezid II.	1481	Othman III.	1754
Selim I.	1512	Mustafa III.	1757
Suleiman I., 'The Magnificent'	1520	Abdul Hamid I.	1773
Selim II.	1566	Selim III.	1789
Murad III.	1574	Mustafa IV.	1807
Mohammed III.	1595	Mahmud II.	1808
Ahmed I.	1603	Abdul-Medjid	1839
Mustafa I.	1617	Abdul-Aziz	1861
Othman II.	1618	Murad V. (May 30)	1876
		Abdul-Hamid II. (Aug. 31)	1876
		Mohammed V. (April 27)	1909
		Mohammed VI. (July 3)	1918

The civil list of the Sultan used to be variously reported at from one to two millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which contributed to the revenue, but a large proportion of which were situated in Irak and other countries now detached from Turkey (March, 1923). No definite arrangements have been made for adapting the Civil List arrangements to the new conditions resulting from the abolition of the office of Sultan.

Constitution and Government.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humayoun' of Sultan Abdul Medjid, proclaimed November 3, 1839, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November 1876. This constitution became for all practical purposes a dead letter in 1878, and Abdul-Hamid II. proceeded to build up an autocracy more complete than that of his predecessors, but in 1908 the prevailing discontent, especially in the army, caused by corruption and misgovernment, compelled him to issue an Imperial decree for the convocation of a new Parliament, and constitutional government was restored July 23, 1908. No attempt had been made to convoke Parliament since the dissolution on April 11, 1920, of the last Chamber of Deputies which sat in Constantinople. Meanwhile the Grand National Assembly of Angora voted, on January 20, 1921, a Fundamental Law which introduced changes of the most radical kind into the system created under the Constitution of 1876. It declared that all sovereignty belonged to the people, and that all power, both administrative and legislative, was vested in the Grand National Assembly as being the sole representative of the people. The old name 'Ottoman Empire' was discarded in favour of the designation

'Turkey.' No provision was made for a Senate. It was laid down that the members of the Grand National Assembly should be elected for a period of two years, and that the Assembly should delegate its executive powers to a certain number of Vekils or Commissioners, who were to be, however, merely individual mandatories of the Assembly elected by it from among its own members. By way of exception, it was provided that the existing Grand National Assembly, which had been recruited partly by incorporating the members of the dissolved Constantinople Chamber and partly by a special system of election, should remain in existence pending the complete realisation of the national aims, which it was the object of the National Movement to secure.

The Council of Commissioners, which under this new system takes the place of a Cabinet, is at present (February, 1923) composed as follows:—

President.—Reouf Bey.

Commissioner of Religious Affairs.—Vehbi Efendi.

Commissioner of National Defence.—General Kiazim Pasha.

Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.—General Ismet Pasha.

Commissioner of Interior.—Fethi Bey.

Commissioner of Justice.—Rifat Bey.

Commissioner of Finance.—Hassan Fehmi Bey.

Commissioner of Public Instruction.—Sefa Bey.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Feizi Bey.

Commissioner of Public Health.—Riza Nour Bey.

Commissioner of Economic Affairs.—Mahmoud Essad Bey.

The President of the Grand National Assembly is Marshal Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the Army, under an appointment which is to remain in force until the national aims are realised.

Subjects of Western Powers resident in Turkey enjoyed ex-territorial privileges from time immemorial, under treaties called Capitulations. The greatest single change introduced in 1914 was the abolition by a decree of the Sultan of these Capitulations (September 9, 1914). It had long been felt that these privileges needed revision, especially in so far as they exempted foreigners from the fiscal burdens of Ottoman subjects, but their abolition by an unilateral act gave rise to an unanimous protest of the Powers, and no Power had, at any rate publicly, assented to it up to November, 1914. This step, which included the suppression of foreign Post Offices and that of the International Board of Health, was taken in September, after the outbreak of the European War, and the condition of Europe made the protest of the Powers academic rather than effective for the time being. During the war the Central Powers recognised the *fait accompli* and entered into new Treaty arrangements with the Porte. In the latest peace proposals made to Turkey by the Allied Powers, January–February, 1923, provision is made for the complete abolition of the fiscal privileges formerly enjoyed by their subjects, and for the suppression of the judicial capitulations subject to the introduction of a system providing certain guarantees for foreigners for a limited period.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Fundamental Law, voted at Angora in January, 1921 (see above) altered the system in force up to 1920 by providing that the country should be divided into Vilayets, divided into *Cazas*, subdivided in their turn into

Nahies. At the head of each Vilayet is a Vali representing the Grand National Assembly. The system aimed at is one of decentralisation. Each Vilayet has an election council of its own. The *caza* is regarded as a mere grouping of Nahies for certain purposes of general administration. The Nahie or commune is an autonomous entity and possesses an elective council charged with the administration of such matters as are not reserved to the State.

Area and Population.

The Ottoman Empire before the war was made up of (1) Turkey in Europe, (2) Turkey in Asia (Anatolia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Kurdistan), and (3) certain islands in the Mediterranean. After the conclusion of the 1st Balkan war (November, 1913), which commenced in October, 1912, the Turkish possessions in Europe were considerably lessened, Turkey in Europe being in part divided among the Allied States (Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, and Greece), and in part created into an independent state of Albania. Cyprus and Egypt, which were formerly under the suzerainty of the Sultan, were, the one, annexed to the British Empire and the other declared a British Protectorate in November, 1914, and January, 1915, respectively.

The Treaty of Peace with Turkey, signed at Sèvres on August 10, 1920, but never ratified, contemplated a very great reduction of the Empire as it existed in 1914.

A succession of political and military events of the highest importance has necessitated the abandonment of a great part of the proposals put forward in that Treaty. Treaty arrangements with Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia, following in the case of the last-named state on a successful local war, have placed Turkey in possession of a portion of the Caucasian provinces of the old Turkish Empire. A separate agreement concluded with France in October, 1921, provided her with a more favourable frontier with Syria than was contemplated in the Treaty of Sèvres. The collapse of the Greek forces in Asia Minor in September, 1922, led to the complete withdrawal of the Greeks from that country. Finally, a military Convention concluded at Moudania on October 11, 1922, between representatives of Turkey, Greece, Great Britain, France and Italy provided *inter alia* for the withdrawal of the Greeks from all Thrace east of the Maritza, and the re-establishment of a Turkish civil administration, assisted by a force of 8,000 gendarmes, in the area so evacuated. Constantinople, with a small adjacent area, and specified zones on both shores of the Dardanelles, remained provisionally under Allied military occupation under the last-named Convention.

The latest of many efforts on the part of the Allied Powers to bring about a definite settlement with Turkey has been the convocation of a Conference at Lausanne to negotiate a new Treaty of Peace. To this Conference Great Britain, France, and Italy, the 'Inviting Powers,' invited Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Rumania to send representatives. Russia and Bulgaria were invited to participate in the negotiations relative to the Straits, and the United States of America to participate as 'observers' in the whole Conference. Belgium was admitted to the discussion of certain questions, and she and the neutral European powers having capitulatory rights assisted at the discussion of the question of a new régime to replace the Capitulations. The Conference opened on November 20, 1922. After it had sat for about eleven weeks and an agreement had been reached with the Turkish delegates on many points, the Inviting Powers on January 31, 1923, propounded a

draft Treaty of Peace, with several annexed documents, embodying their proposals for a final settlement. The Turkish Delegation having taken exception to several portions of this draft and its annexes, further concessions were offered during the following days, but no settlement was reached, and the various delegations left Lausanne on and after February 4 without having made peace, but also without any formal rupture.

As regards territory, the effect of the Allied proposals of January 31, as modified between that date and February 5, would be as follows:—Subject to certain restrictions concerning the zone of the Straits and demilitarised zones on either side of the Turkish frontier in Europe, Turkey would exercise full sovereignty, without any other restriction on her military forces in Eastern Thrace, up to the Bulgarian frontier and the Maritza, which river would form the frontier between Turkey and Greece, the town of Adrianople and a station on the west bank of the river falling to Turkey, and the suburb of Kara Agatch with its railway station falling to Greece. She would similarly exercise full sovereignty in the whole of Asia Minor, her frontier with Syria being that laid down in the Franco-Turkish Agreement of October, 1921. Her frontier with Irak would fall to be determined by an arbitral decision of the League of Nations, subject to an undertaking on the part of Great Britain to allow this to stand over for one year in order to admit of a further attempt to settle the question direct with Turkey, which has hitherto claimed the restoration of the whole of the Mosul Vilayet by friendly discussion. No question arises of an autonomous or independent Kurdistan; and the question of the Caucasus frontier is implicitly treated as one concerning only Turkey and her neighbours, no mention being made of it. A separate draft Convention lays down rules for the Straits, on the basis of (a) the fullest possible freedom of navigation for merchant ships of all nations; (b) freedom of passage, but not of sojourn, for war-vessels, subject to certain restrictions, more particularly as regards the total tonnage allowed; (c) demilitarisation of certain zones on either side of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and of certain islands in the vicinity. Two of these islands, though situated outside the Straits, namely Imbros and Tenedos, would by an article in the draft Treaty remain under Turkish sovereignty, subject to special arrangements for their local administration!

The following table gives the area and population of Old Turkey:—

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Population per Sq. Mile
Europe:—			
Constantinople	1,505	1,203,000	799
Chatalja ("Independent" Sanjak)	733	78,000	106
Adrianople	8,644	610,000	70
Total	10,882	1,891,000	173
Asia Minor:—			
Ismid ("Independent" Sanjak)	3,130	222,700	71
Brûssa	25,400	1,626,300	64
Bigla ("Independent" Sanjak)	2,550	129,500	51
Smyrna, or Aidin	25,801	2,500,000	97
Kastamuni	19,570	961,200	49
Angora	27,370	932,800	34
Konia	39,410	1,069,000	27
Adana	15,400	422,400	27
Sivâs	23,970	1,057,500	44
Trebizond	16,671	1,265,000	76
Total	199,272	10,186,900	52

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Population per Sq. Mile
Armenia and Kurdistan :-			
Erzerum	19,180	645,700	34
Mamuret-ul-Aziz	12,700	575,200	45
Diarbekr	14,480	471,500	32
Bitlis	10,460	398,700	38
Van	15,170	379,800	25
Total	71,990	2,470,900	34
Grand Total	282,144	14,548,800	52

The events of recent years have caused an enormous reduction in the Christian population of the territory still remaining to Turkey. A very large proportion of the Armenian population of Asia Minor has disappeared. The Greek population has practically ceased to exist in large parts of Asia Minor and in European Turkey outside Constantinople. The remaining Greeks in places other than Constantinople are estimated at not more than 300,000. A Turco-Greek agreement signed at Lausanne on January 30, 1923, but not to come into force until a general Treaty of Peace is concluded, provides for the compulsory exchange of the Greeks of Turkey, not including Constantinople, against the Moslems of Greece, not including Western Thrace, as from May, 1923. Suggestions have been made for the creation in Turkish territory of an Armenian National Home, but they have been steadfastly rejected by the Turkish Government. The Moslem population of Turkey has also suffered greatly from the effects of the war. It comprises besides the Turks of Eastern Thrace and Asia Minor large numbers of Kurds in the Eastern provinces, a certain number of Arabs, Circassians, and people of other races. There is a fairly considerable Jewish element, principally in the towns.

The normal population of the chief towns still remaining under Turkey is approximately as follows :—

Constantinople	1,000,000	Sivâs (Sebasteia)	65,000
Brûssa	110,000	Bitlis	40,000
Kaisariëh	54,000	Trebizond	55,000
Konia	45,000	Diarbekr	38,000

Religion.

Mahommedanism is the established State religion. The Caliph is Supreme Head. The chief ecclesiastical dignitary was until recently the Sheikh-ul-Islam, but his functions were judicial and legal rather than spiritual. He was a member of the Cabinet, and has his counterpart in the new system in the Commissioner for Moslem Affairs in the Angora Government.

Mahommedans form the vast majority of the population in Asiatic Turkey. There are also a number of non-Mahommedan native communities or 'millets,' namely : 1. Latins or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendants of the Genoese and Venetian settlers in the Empire, and other native Catholics of the Latin rite ; 2. Orthodox Greeks under various separately recognised Patriarchs, of whom the principal is the Ecumenical Patriarch at Constantinople ; 3. Armenians, under their

Patriarch at Constantinople, but under the supreme spiritual control of a Catholicos at Echmiadzin, in the Russian Caucasus. In 1903, the old dignity of Catholicos of Sis, in Cilicia, was restored and a new appointment made. There still remains in abeyance the seat of the Catholicos of Akhtamar (Van), an ancient dignity; 4. Armenian Catholics, under a Patriarch at Constantinople; 5. Chaldean Catholics, under a Patriarch at Mosûl; 6. Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians; 7. Syrian Catholics, under a Patriarch at Mardin; 8. Syrian Jacobites, under a Patriarch at Mardin; 9. Melchites, under a Patriarch at Damascus; 10. Jews of two rites, now separately recognised; 11. Bulgarian Catholics; 12. Maronites, chiefly in the Lebanon; and 13. Nestorians, or Assyrian Christians, under the Patriarch Mar Shimun of Kochannes. The last two were, however, only semi-officially recognised as independent communities. These religious denominations were invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The spiritual heads of the recognised communities possessed in varying degrees civil functions, which in some cases, and more especially in that of the Greek Patriarch, were of considerable importance. It is doubtful how far these privileges will be maintained under the new system of Government. A "Turkish Orthodox" Church which does not recognise the Greek Patriarchate of Constantinople has come into existence in Asia Minor under the stress of recent political events.

In Constantinople about half the settled inhabitants are Mussulman, the other half being made up mostly of Orthodox Greeks, Armenians, Roman Catholics, Armenian and other Uniates, and Jews. There is, besides, a very large foreign population of various professions. In the Islands of the Ægean Sea the population is mostly Christian.

A priesthood in the strict sense of the term cannot be said to exist in Mahomedan Turkey. The Ulema, however, or persons connected in one way or another with the official ministrations of Islam, form a separate class. The principal charges in connection with mosques, theological schools, &c., are to a large extent hereditary.

Instruction.

In Turkey, elementary education is nominally obligatory for all children of both sexes. According to the Provisional Law of October 6, 1913, all children from 7 to 16 are to receive primary instruction, which may, however, be given in State schools, schools maintained by communities, or private schools, or, subject to certain tests, at home. The State schools are under the direct control of the Ministry of Public Instruction, which also provides for the inspection of schools maintained by the non-Moslem communities, &c. Besides these there survive a large number of Medressés or theological seminaries, connected with religious foundations. There are middle-class schools for boys from 11 to 16 years of age, and according to the Bill introduced in January, 1918, similar institutions for girls (*Unas Sultunijessi*) are to be established. The schools of various descriptions number about 36,230, and contain about 1,331,200 pupils, or one to twenty-four of population. Training schools for teachers also exist, but the general level of efficiency of the State schools is low. There are a large number of foreign schools, mostly conducted by French, English and American missionaries.

The university, which was nominally founded at Constantinople in 1900, was reorganised in 1918.

Justice.

Turkey being essentially a Moslem State the laws of the Empire rest in principle on the basis of all *Sunni* Moslem law, i.e., the Korân, the Hadith or traditions of Muhammad, and the reported sayings and actions of his immediate successors, all of which are considered binding upon the sovereign as upon all Moslems. This religious law, called as a whole the *Sheri* law, has to some extent been codified, as in the *Mejelle* or Civil Code which was drawn up in 1869—1876, and embodies the prescriptions of the religious law in regard to certain specified matters, like sale, &c. The bulk of modern legislation, however, has no such connection with the *Sheri* law, but consists of statutes enacted by successive Sultans in virtue of their absolute authority, measures adopted by Parliament, and 'provisional' laws, made under an Article of the Constitution, which empowers the executive, when Parliament is not sitting, to enact laws of a pressing nature subject to subsequent ratification, and on which the widest possible construction has been put. Much of this statute law, including the great Codes of Criminal and Commercial Law and the Codes of Procedure, dates from the 30 or 40 years following the *Hatt-i-Sherif* of 1839. The Codes just mentioned were based almost entirely on French models, and, though not a little modified by subsequent measures, they still remain in force in all their main lines. The enactment of laws and regulations on European models has continued since the middle of the nineteenth century, and received an enormous impetus with the renewal of the Constitution in 1908, since which date a very great number of new laws and regulations of every kind have been enacted. Corresponding (though only roughly, because the *Mejelle*, for instance, is applied by the lay courts also) to the double variety of law there is a double system of law courts. The lay courts, called in Turkish, *Nizamié*, date like the Codes from the middle period of the nineteenth century and are modelled closely on the French system. Dealing as they do with all criminal, commercial, and ordinary civil business they are now of preponderating importance, but side by side with them there continue to exist the religious or *Sheri* Courts which take cognisance of certain specified matters, notably those relating to the title to certain categories of real property, and all matters relating to the personal status of Moslems.

Since its inception the Grand National Assembly has claimed that laws passed by it are valid for the whole of Turkey. Laws passed at Constantinople since 1920 are not recognised by it, but earlier laws voted in Constantinople are valid except in so far as they have been expressly altered. The judicial system of the Angora Government does not differ essentially from that previously in existence, except for the creation of Extraordinary Tribunals with summary jurisdiction for offences against the Nation, and the setting up of a Court of Cassation at Sivas.

Finance.

The revenue is derived from, tithes, land and property taxes, Customs, sheep and cattle tax, monopolies, and other sources; the largest portions of the expenditure are for military purposes and for debt charges.

No regular Budget existed before the restoration of the Constitution in 1908. Since that year a Budget and a Finance Law have been voted, or enacted by the executive in the absence of Parliament, each year.

The ordinary Estimates for 5 years ending March 31 are shown as follows:—

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1921-22
	£T	£T	£T	£T	£T
Revenue . . .	26,836,438	25,612,572	23,584,165	34,015,698	22,889,661
Expenditure . .	35,657,545	39,724,720	53,304,511	51,969,711	21,890,067

The Public Debt Administration functions independently of the Ministry of Finance, though the Turkish Government has made it a practice to include the Debt figures in the State Budget. Since the Armistice the whole financial system of the Central Government has fallen into the utmost disorder, and on October 1, 1920, the Allied Powers entitled to representation on the future Financial Commission instituted a provisional system of control which is exercised by their Delegates on the Public Debt Administration. The budget for 1921 of the *de facto* Government of Angora estimates revenue at £T79,333,440 and expenditure at £T86,519,650.

The Ottoman Government, when unable to meet its liabilities, made an arrangement with its creditors, confirmed by the Iradé of December 8/20, 1881, supplemented and modified by that of September 1, 1903. A Council of Administration at Constantinople was appointed, and to it were handed over for distribution among the bondholders the funds derived from the excise duties, and certain other funds. Of the total foreign debt, 60 per cent. is due to France, 14 per cent. to England and 21 per cent. to Germany.

The external debt of Turkey on August 31, 1921, was placed at £T171,527,034. The effect of the proposals made at Lausanne on January 31 to February 4, 1923, would be to reduce the foreign debt enormously, as a result of the distribution of Turkish indebtedness among the succession states of the old Turkish Empire, and the abandonment by the Allies of numerous claims against Turkey.

Defence.

According to the records of the Ministry of War at Constantinople, the Turkish army in August, 1914, consisted of 39 divisions. Few of these divisions were up to strength, and the total combatant strength of the Turkish army did not exceed 150,000 men. During the war the army was expanded to a maximum strength of 70 divisions, and up to the time of the armistice nearly 2,700,000 men had been recruited for military service. The maximum combatant strength of the army during the war was approximately 650,000, and this figure was reached in the middle of 1916.

After the collapse of the Turkish army in consequence of its defeats in Palestine and Mesopotamia, no systematic reorganisation was attempted until the rise of the National Movement in the interior. At the end of 1921 the position of the armed forces of the Central Government were negligible, but the *de facto* Government at Angora possessed an efficient army, organised in 12 Army Corps. This army completely defeated the Greek forces in August 1922 and drove them out of Asia. The strength of the Kemalist Army was early in 1923 estimated at 190,000 men, of whom 20,000 were in Eastern Thrace. Constantinople is occupied by Allied troops, mainly British and French; the Dardanelles by British troops at Chanak; and French troops at Gallipoli; Syria by French troops; and

Palestine and Mesopotamia by British troops. Considerable progress has been made in the direction of setting up regular civil administrations under French and British auspices in Syria and Palestine. In Mesopotamia the Emir Faisal has been installed as King and an Arab Government formed, with a British High Commissioner to represent the Mandatory Power.

III. NAVY.

By the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres the Ottoman navy was to be abolished, subject to the retention of a few gunboats and torpedo boats for fishery and police duties. These restrictions have been abandoned in the latest Allied proposals for a peace settlement, but the naval forces of the Angora Government at the present time are insignificant.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is most primitive. The soil for the most part is very fertile; the principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits. Coffee, madder, opium, gums are largely exported. Wool and mohair are the two principal products of Anatolia. Flour-milling in Smyrna is being improved and extended. Coffee is grown in the Hodeida region; opium is an important crop in Konia. Tobacco is grown both in European and Asiatic Turkey. The principal tobacco districts are Samsun, Bafra and Charchambe. The principal centres for silk production are Brusa and Constantinople. The production of olive oil, mainly confined to the Vilayet of Arden, is very important.

The forest laws of the empire are modelled on those of France, but restrictive regulations are not enforced, and the country is being rapidly deprived of its timber. About 21 million acres are under forest, of which 3½ million acres are in European Turkey.

Mining.—The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are rich in minerals, which are little worked. Chrome ore is worked in Smyrna, Brusa, Adana and Konia. The Government silver mines at Bulgan Maden, Konia, produce annually about 2,600 kilos of silver and 400 tons of silver-lead; zinc is found at Karasu on the Black Sea and in Aidin; manganese ore in Konia and Aidin; antimony ore, 308 tons; copper ore is found in the Armenian Taurus, at Tereboli, near Trebizond, at Arghana Maden, near Diarbekr, said to be one of the largest and most productive mines in the world; borax from 6,000 to 8,000 tons exported annually from the Marmora; meerschaut at Eskishehr; chrome at Mersina; emery at Smyrna, in Aidin, Konia, Adana, and the Archipelago; asphalt in Syria, and on the Euphrates; coal and lignite (400,000 tons annually) at Heraclea on the Black Sea. There are salt works also at Erzeroum, Samos, and other places. Both gold and silver are found at Bulghar Maden (Konia); mercury at Sisma near Konia; kaolin in the island of Rhodes; arsenic in Aidin; iron in Kossaro (not worked), in Adana (output, 40,000 tons a year). There is a good deal of brass-turning and beating of copper into utensils for household purposes.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of Turkey are important; the fisheries of the Bosphorus alone represent a value of upwards of 250,000*l.*, though the fishery methods are antiquated. The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges, the Red Sea mother-of-pearl, and the Persian Gulf pearls.

Manufactures.—Industries in Turkey are mostly quite primitive. There is a tendency to start factories on a small scale, but the supply of labour seems likely to prove a difficulty. At Panderma there is a woollen yarn spinning mill belonging to the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers' Company, which produces 2,750,000 lbs. annually, and employs 140 hands. Cotton spinning is carried on in the vilayets of Aidin and Adana, and in the capital. There are five main establishments, two in Constantinople, two in Smyrna, and one in Magnesia, and four factories of lesser importance in Adana. The latter have a total of 10,000 spindles, the former 40,800 spindles, making 50,800 spindles for the cotton manufacturing industry of the country.

Commerce.

The total trade of Turkey in various years ending March 13 has been as follows (£T1 of 100 piastres = 18 shillings, or £T10 = 9*l.*, or 10*l.* = £T11):—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£T	£T		£T	£T
1912-13	43,551,035	23,921,326	1919	12,762,376	38,427,872
1913-14	40,809,680	21,436,120	1920	169,396,267	47,625,882
1916-17 ¹	22,103,304	34,058,581	1921	121,329,542	30,379,812

¹ September, 1916, to February, 1917.

Turkish trade for 2 years was distributed among the principal countries as follows:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1921	
	£T	£T	Kilos	£T
United Kingdom . . .	48,685,406	27,433,418	6,143,222	2,140,612
Egypt	6,608,914	7,177,629	5,285,647	1,428,767
France	20,294,215	11,787,500	1,913,942	2,101,879
Germany	57,795	485,385	663,955	515,577
Russia	5,845,799	1,311,617	1,518,565	973,294
Bulgaria	1,450,307	6,503,275	4,724,478	1,784,815
Rumania	2,504,017	5,990,494	6,697,942	4,459,513
Greece	4,438,273	3,534,157	6,895,173	3,021,591
Italy	25,696,202	13,407,381	7,652,668	1,783,377
Netherlands	5,424,126	7,294,776	2,807,259	2,308,274
United States	25,953,810	19,182,764	1,966,412	1,257,288

During 1921, the chief articles of import were: cotton and cotton goods (£T30,985,267); cereals (173,082,154 kilos, valued at £T19,697,577); wool and woollens (£T10,589,018); oils, etc. (38,751,109 kilos, valued at £T5,731,806); colonial produce (28,549,466 kilos, valued at £T7,358,003) metal (£T5,345,125).

The principal imports from Turkey into the United Kingdom and

exports to Turkey from the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns) in two years were:—

Imports from Turkey	1920	1921	Exports to Turkey	1920	1921
	£	£		£	£
Opium	332,163	19,870	Coal	277,289	290,377
Dried Fruit . . .	2,370,023	480	Cotton yarn . . .	1,258,021	247,728
Hides and skins .	597,471	63,145	Cottons	17,286,500	2,469,017
Wool and mohair .	1,162,101	148,887	Woollens	3,353,014	505,344
Carpets	1,965,610	183,607	Iron and steel . .	834,044	147,027
Tobacco	1,266,157	14,583	Machinery	408,369	59,850

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire in Europe and Asia and Great Britain during the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table:—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Turkey	694,715	9,284,659	12,237,737	1,063,669	1,730,500
Exports of British produce to Turkey	1,811,784	22,160,146 ¹	31,379,987 ¹	4,710,326	3,696,291

¹ Exported to ports and places in territory formerly Turkish, but now occupied by other Powers.

Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire in 1911 consisted of 120 steamers of 66,878 tons, and 963 sailing vessels of 205,641 tons. In 1921, 3,444 vessels of 2,725,408 tons entered the port of Constantinople.

Internal Communications.

The length of railway line in European and Asiatic Turkey on November 1, 1914, not including the most recently opened sections of the Bagdad Railway, was 2,865 miles.

There are 1,814 Turkish post-offices in the Empire. In the year 1917-18 the inland service transmitted 20,377,837 letters and 4,685,049 post-cards, and 21,997,149 samples and printed papers; the international service transmitted 1,853,961 letters and 767,744 post-cards, and 691,696 samples and printed papers. A parcel-post system has been introduced into Turkey, and works fairly well. Foreign post-offices have ceased to exist since Oct. 1, 1914.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey is about 28,890 miles, and the length of wire about 49,200 miles; there are 1,017 telegraph offices; messages in the year 1914-15, 5,533,501.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Turkey.

In January, 1917, the Turkish Government issued a Charter for a new National Bank, to be styled the Ottoman National Credit Bank (Osmanlı İtibar milli Bancası). Its capital is 4 million Turkish pounds (3,600,000*l.*). After the expiration of the privileges of the Imperial Ottoman Bank (1925)

the new institute is to become the State Bank with the right to issue bank-notes.

Other important banks are the Imperial Ottoman Bank, National Bank of Turkey, the Arch-Levantine Banking Company, the Crédit Lyonnais, Banco di Roma, and the Bank of Athens.

Up to December 31, 1921, the total amount of currency in circulation was as follows:—treasury bonds, £T5,147,919; notes, £T153,859,936; pre-war metallic money, £T38,000,000; other money, £T20,030,000.

On April 17, 1916, an order was issued reforming the currency. A gold standard, with the piastre as the unit, is henceforth to be general all over Turkey, and the piastre to equal 40 para. The piastres, as well as the half piastre (20 para), quarter piastre (10 para) and eighth piastre (5 para) pieces are to be of nickel. Silver coins are 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres; and gold coins 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres. Silver is legal tender up to 300 piastres, and nickel up to 50 piastres.

At present, however (March, 1923), the only money in general circulation, with the exception of 20 para pieces, is paper issued during the war. This forced currency is very depreciated, the Turkish paper lira being worth about one-sixth of the gold coin of the same denomination.

The gold 100-piastre piece (which is equivalent to £T1) weighs 7·216 grammes, '916 fine, and thus contains 6·6147 grammes of fine gold. The silver 20-piastre piece weighs 24·055 grammes, '830 fine, and therefore contains 19·965 grammes of fine silver. £T11 equals £10 approximately (pre-war).

Weights and measures are as follows:—

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 drams.	= 2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Kileh</i>	= 0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i>	= 125 lbs. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i>	= 1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cheke</i>	= 511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kile</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i>	= 0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilehs</i>	= 100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Endaze</i> (cloth measure).	= 27 inches.

For land measurement there is the 'old *dunam*' and the 'new *dunam*.' The first is used extensively for land measurement in the interior of Anatolia, as well as throughout Asia Minor. The second, which is based on the metric system and is employed in all Government departments and townships of any size, is the official Government unit. The old *dunam* is measured roughly by the peasant, who steps off 40 steps, each equal to approximately one *arshin* (about 75 centimetres), and this length squared is reckoned as 1 *dunam*. The *evlek* is equivalent to 400 square *arshin*, or one-fourth of an old *dunam*. In English equivalents, 1 old square *arshin* = 6·1794 square feet; 1,600 square *arshin*, or 1 old *dunam* = 9,887·04 square feet, or 0·22698 acre; 1 new square *arshin* (1 square meter) = 1·74 old square *arshin* = 10·764 square feet; 1 new *dunam* = 2·7216 old *dunam* = 0·61778 acre.

The *kile* is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 *kiles* are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

In 1889 the metric system of weights was made obligatory for cereals; metric weights were decreed obligatory in January 1892, but the decree is not yet enforced. In 1915 the metric system was made the official standard of weights and measures.

On March 1, 1917, the Gregorian calendar was introduced into Turkey, to be used side by side with the Hegira calendar.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

None.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

High Commissioner and Ambassador Designate.—The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. M. Rumbold, Bart., P.C., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Acting Counsellor.—N. M. Henderson.
Chief Dragoman.—A. Ryan, C.M.G.
Secretaries.—G. G. Knox, H.F.C., Crookshank, J. D. Greenway and W. H. B. Mack.
Head of Consular Section and Consul-General Designate.—A. T. Waugh, C.M.G.
Military Attaché.—Col. A. W. F. Baird, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Commercial Secretary.—C. H. Courthope-Munroe.

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URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Uruguay, formerly a part of the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, and subsequently a province of Brazil, declared its independence August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The Constitution of the Republic was last amended on January 3, 1918, and came into force on March 1, 1919. The franchise is universal for males over 18 years of age; voting is secret, and the principle of proportional representation operates. The legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from March 15 to December 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assumes the control of the executive power. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 12,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write. The senators are chosen by an Electoral College, whose members are directly elected by the people; there is one senator for each department, chosen for six years, one third retiring every two years. There are 90 representatives and 19 senators.

The executive is divided between the President of the Republic and a National Administrative Council. The President is elected for four years by the direct vote of the people, and may be re-elected after an interval of 8 years since his last holding office. The National Administrative Council consists of nine members, six of the majority party, and three of the largest minority; three retiring every two years. The election is by direct popular vote. The President appoints the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of War and Marine, and of the Interior, and has supreme control of these departments. The other ministers—of Finance, Public Works, Industry and Education—are appointed by the Council, which is the controlling power of these departments. The President receives a salary of 24,000 pesos per annum.

President of the Republic.—José Serrato (March 1, 1923, to February 28, 1927).

President of the Administrative Council.—Julio Maria Sosa.

Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and the estimated population of the 19 departments (capitals in brackets) on December 31, 1920:—

Departments	Area, square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1920	Pop. per square mile
Artigas (Artigas)	4,394	40,065	9.1
Canelones (Canelones)	1,834	122,022	66.5
Cerro-Largo (Melo)	5,763	60,658	10.5
Colonia (Colonia)	2,193	90,206	41.1
Durazno (Durazno)	5,525	58,543	10.5
Flores (Trinidad)	1,744	24,873	14.8
Florida (Florida)	4,673	65,658	14.0
Maldonado (Maldonado)	1,587	43,071	27.1
Minas (Minas)	4,819	71,848	14.9
Montevideo	256	393,167	1,535.8
Paysandú (Paysandú)	5,115	76,018	12.9
Rio Negro (Fray Bentos)	3,269	39,041	11.9
Rivera (Rivera)	3,793	48,310	13.7
Rocha (Rocha)	4,280	50,013	11.6
Salto (Salto)	4,865	80,639	16.7
San José (San José)	2,688	64,173	23.8
Soriano (Mercedes)	3,561	50,245	16.6
Tacuarembó (San Fructuoso)	8,112	63,982	7.8
Treinta y Tres (Treinta y Tres)	3,682	43,389	11.7
Total	72,153	1,494,953	20.7

In 1920 there were 815,945 males and 679,008 females.

The departments enjoy ample autonomy, each having its Local Government Board and Representative Assembly, with extensive control over local expenditure, taxation, and public works.

In 1914 the Uruguayan and Brazilian Boundary Commissions drew up the documents respecting three islands belonging to Uruguay, to be called Socorro, Jacinto, and Denis.

The results of the census of October, 1908, showed a population of 1,042,686 (530,508 males and 512,178 females). Of this total, 181,222 were foreigners, 62,357 being Italian, 54,885 Spanish, 27,789 Brazilian, 18,600 Argentine, 8,341 French, 1,324 British, 1,406 Swiss, 1,112 German, and 5,408 of other nationalities.

The population of Montevideo City on November 30, 1922, was 350,956. Of the other cities, Paysandú had 26,000 inhabitants; Salto, 30,000; Mercedes, 23,000.

Births, deaths, and marriages for three years. The births and deaths are exclusive of still-births.

Years	Living-Births	Still-Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1918	38,914	1,391	6,823	20,009	18,005
1919	39,307	1,291	7,532	18,904	20,403
1920	39,335	1,370	8,355	19,041	20,294

Of the living births in 1920, 11,426 were illegitimate. Divorces: 195 in 1918; 191 in 1919; 250 in 1920.

For five years the arrivals and departures by sea at Montevideo were :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Immigrants . .	220,527	173,441	180,687	158,186	137,639
Emigrants . .	204,525	164,386	177,254	145,287	125,567

Of the immigrants landing in Montevideo in 1920, 9,542 were Spanish ; 4,912 Italian ; 4,493 Brazilian ; 2,173 French ; 2,000 German ; and 2,740 English.

Religion and Instruction.

State and church are separated ; and there is complete religious liberty. The religion professed by the majority of the inhabitants is Roman Catholic. The archbishopric of Montevideo has 2 suffragan bishops in Salto and Melo. The 1908 census showed 430,095 Catholics, 12,232 Protestants, and 45,470 unspecified.

Primary education is obligatory. In 1920 there were 1,005 public schools with 102,889 enrolled pupils. There were also 195 private schools with 21,228 pupils. In 1920 there were 6,060 pupils in attendance at the Secondary Schools. Evening courses for adults were attended (1920) by 5,982 pupils (1,302 illiterates).

There is at Montevideo a university, with 4,165 students and 344 teachers in 1920. There are also a preparatory school and 22 other establishments for secondary and higher education with 4,943 pupils in 1919. There are normal schools for males and for females, and a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 185 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. At the military college, with 8 professors, there are 46 pupils. There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils, a university for women, a school for the blind, and one for the deaf and dumb, and a school of domestic sciences.

For the relief of poverty there are a charity hospital, an hospital for the insane, an isolation hospital, an asylum for beggars, an orphan asylum, and 3 infant schools. The Asistencia Pública is an institution which has general charge of hospitals, asylums, dispensaries, and similar relief works all over the country. For 1919-20 its budget was fixed at 3,711,173 pesos.

Justice.

The judicial power rests with the High Court of Justice, consisting of 5 judges elected by the General Assembly of the Chambers. The President is chosen annually by the members of the Court from amongst themselves. This court has original jurisdiction in constitutional, international, and admiralty cases, and will hear appeals in cases in which the decision has been modified or altered in other appeal courts, of which there are 2 each with 3 judges. In Montevideo there are also 3 courts for ordinary civil cases, 2 for commercial cases, 1 for Government, 2 for criminal cases, 2 correctional courts, and 3 for criminal investigation. Each departmental capital has a departmental court, and each of the 214 judicial sections into which the Republic is divided has a justice of peace court ; further, each section is divided into districts, in which deputy judges (alcaldes) try cases involving small amounts.

In September 1907 the death penalty was abolished, penal servitude for a period of 30 to 40 years being put in its place.

Finance.

The receipts and expenditure for recent years are stated as follows :—

—	Receipts	Expenditure	—	Receipts	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1916-17	5,643,401	5,942,489	1920-21	8,137,015	8,746,614
1917-18	6,266,261	6,281,205	1921-22	7,777,338	9,202,871
1918-19	7,474,959	6,281,204	1922-23	7,384,143	8,908,186

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1921-22 were (4·7 dollars = £1) :—

Revenue	Dollars	Expenditure	Dollars
Customs	15,500,000	Legislature	991,368
Property tax	4,238,000	Presidency	63,082
Trade licences	1,850,000	National Administrative Council	157,680
Stamped paper and stamps	1,370,000	Ministry Foreign Affairs	886,932
Surtaxes on imports and exports	900,000	„ Interior	4,788,814
Internal revenue taxes	5,000,000	„ Finance	2,796,980
Other receipts	7,695,495	„ Industries	1,416,916
		„ Public Works	1,400,044
		„ War and Marine	7,741,393
		Public instruction	6,040,178
		Justice	565,430
		National obligations	16,401,728
Total	36,553,495	Total	43,253,495

The amount of the public debt of Uruguay on January 1, 1922, is officially given as 178,430,008 pesos.

Defence.

The army of Uruguay consists of a small standing army, and the National Guard. Service in the standing army is voluntary, lasting from 2 to 5 years, with re-engagement up to the age of 44. It consists of 21 line battalions, 4 rifle companies, 10 cavalry regiments, 5 field artillery regiments of 3 batteries each, a fortress artillery company and machine gun company, 1 engineers' battalion, and 1 bearer company with a peace strength of 10,400 officers and men, and a nominal war strength of 50,000.

The National Guard is a militia, service in which is compulsory. It is divided into three classes, or 'bans.' The first 'ban,' or 'mobile' national guard contains all the young men fit for military duty between the ages of 17 and 30, and forms a more or less organised force of 15,000 to 20,000 men. It would take the field with the standing army. The second ban, consisting of men fit for service between 30 and 45, is the 'departmental,' or provincial, national guard. Its units do not move out of their own departments, but the men can be drafted to make good the losses of the mobile units in time of war. The third ban, containing all the men between 19 and 45, is the 'territorial' force, and is only liable to garrison duty in its own districts. The total strength of the National Guard (all three bans) is, nominally, about 100,000 men and 120 guns.

There is also a police force, with an establishment of 5,000.

The infantry of the active army is armed with the Mauser rifle, the

field batteries have either Schneider or Krupp 7.5 cm. guns. The National Guard is mainly armed with the Remington rifle and old de Bange guns.

The fleet consists of the light cruiser *Montevideo*, the yacht *18 de Julio*, the torpedo cruiser *Uruguay*, 1,400 tons, speed 23 knots, launched at Kiel in 1910, and the torpedo boat *Oriental*.

• Production and Industry.

Uruguay is primarily a pastoral country, 60 per cent. (27,573,919 acres) of the total area being devoted to the stock-raising industry, 20 per cent. (10,002,126 acres) to mixed farms and ranches, and only 5 per cent. (2,681,613 acres) to agriculture. The remaining 15 per cent. of the country's area is unproductive. Animals and animal products constitute 95 per cent. of the country's exports.

In 1916 (last official census) there were within the Republic 7,802,442 head of cattle, 567,154 horses, 11,472,852 sheep, 16,663 mules, 12,218 goats, and 303,958 pigs.

Agricultural products are raised chiefly in the Departments of Canelones, Colonia, San José, Minas, and Florida. The average farm is about 250 acres. The principal crops and their yield for two years were as follows:—

	Area		Yield	
	1920-1921	1921-1922	1920-1921	1921-1922
	Acres	Acres	Metric tons	Metric tons
Wheat	698,920	812,094	211,420	270,627
Corn	494,034	516,832	116,842	119,942
Barley	5,181	2,718	1,793	915
Oats	128,378	106,895	36,315	20,038
Linseed	78,867	60,934	4,555	13,180

Wine is produced chiefly in the Departments of Montevideo, Canelones, Salto, Colonia, and Paysandú. In 1920 there were 2,998 properties (2,355 in 1919), of 17,482 acres, producing 56,482,000 kilos. of grapes, and 7,919,000 gallons of wine. Tobacco and olives are also cultivated.

In the northern departments several gold mines are worked, and silver, copper, lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are found. The supply of electricity for light, power, and traction is a State monopoly (Bill passed October 20, 1912).

Commerce.

The foreign trade was as follows (4.7 dollars 1l.):—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£	Jan.-Nov.
Imports	7,917,495	13,776,941	8,420,798	9,632,982	8,585,241	8,169,645
Exports	21,962,943	23,124,863	27,457,991	16,150,344	14,950,054	14,298,831

In 1920 the customs receipts amounted to 15,779,561 gold pesos.

The principal exports in 1921 were (in gold pesos) as follows:—Agricultural produce, 2,034,991; live animals, 778,373; meat and extracts, 21,119,580; wool, 31,723,538; and hides, 11,367,243. Imports (in gold pesos) consisted of: Foodstuffs, 9,289,478; fuel, 7,111,653; and hardware, 3,427,615.

COMMERCE—SHIPPING AND COMMUNICATIONS . 1399

The imports and exports for 1920 and 1921 were distributed as follows (in gold pesos):—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Argentina	10,457,821	5,351,208	3,633,217	2,909,010
Brazil	4,529,740	5,394,529	2,487,903	2,078,481
France	2,484,803	1,858,140	12,791,656	6,801,982
Italy	1,139,809	1,517,016	4,257,513	2,305,434
Spain	2,469,145	2,188,878	1,197,973	521,417
United Kingdom	8,299,030	6,963,358	17,794,018	17,102,048
United States	14,702,053	10,373,975	20,209,211	18,662,253
Germany	1,189,577	2,793,079	—	11,420,580

Total trade between Uruguay and the U.K. for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Uruguay into U.K.	6,541,015	10,514,967	7,053,206	6,205,861	4,747,774
Exports to Uruguay from U.K.	3,150,612	3,228,724	5,916,490	3,062,062	2,545,415

Shipping and Communications.

In 1921 Uruguay had 22 steamers of a total net tonnage of 42,114 tons, and 254 coasting vessels of a total net tonnage of 18,061

The following table shows the vessels entered and cleared at the ports of Uruguay for 3 years:—

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1918 .	647	8,545,355	3,050	475,988	6332	8,417,097	2,991	469,802
1919 .	5,071	7,708,638	2,401	375,346	5,048	7,694,495	2,356	365,523
1920 .	5,31	8,351,932	3,996	513,956	5,760	8,380,302	3,954	512,563

There were besides, in 1920, 9,727 bargues of 8,869,918 tons that entered and 9,714 vessels of 8,928,820 tons that cleared all the ports. The port of Montevideo is visited by the steamers of 20 different companies, of which 12 are British, 2 German, 3 French, 2 Italian, and 1 Spanish.

The National roads of Uruguay have a total length of 2,240 miles, and there are about 3,100 miles of departmental roads, of which about 800 miles are macadamised. River transport is also very extensive.

The three principal railway systems are the Central (Combined System, 930 miles), the Molland (320 miles), North Western (113 miles), Northern (73 miles), all British owned. The East Coast Railway (78 miles) and 3

minor lines are controlled by the State. During the financial year ended June 30, 1921, the gross receipts of the railways were: Central (Combined System), 1,879,630*l.*; Midland, 205,654*l.*; North-Western, 73,215*l.*; Northern, 23,522*l.* From January 1 to December 31, 1920, the receipts on the State Railways amounted to 496,220 dollars. On June 30, 1921, the railway system of Uruguay open for traffic had a total length of 1,625 miles of standard gauge, of which 1,060 miles are under State guarantee. There are 170 miles of tramway in operation; the tramway lines of two Companies in Montevideo have been electrified, but on another line in the capital, owned by the State, horse traction is still used. In Salto and Paysandu the trams are drawn by horses.

The telegraph lines in operation have a total length of 4,819 miles; in 1919, 258 offices through which 1,505,705 telegrams passed. Two telephone companies of Montevideo have 26,872 miles of wire, and in the Republic, 29 companies have 37,390 miles of wire. Number of subscribers, 18,788. The Government will take over the whole of the postal services as soon as arrangements have been completed.

In 1919 there were 995 post offices. The correspondence movement (internal) comprised 95,404,951 letters, packets, &c., and external, 12,026,807.

Money and Credit.

The Bank of the Republic had a paid-up capital on June 30, 1922, of 21,228,174 dollars. This bank has the exclusive right to issue notes. The president and directors are appointed by the Government. On November 30, 1922, notes to the value of 53,332,090 dollars were in circulation, and its stock of gold amounted to 54,927,604 dollars.

In August, 1921, the gold reserve in the banks of the country amounted to 58,263,383 pesos, distributed as follows: 55,013,943 pesos in the Bank of the Republic, 1,404,010 pesos in other Uruguayan banks, and 1,845,430 pesos in foreign banks.

In 1912 the Government created a National Insurance Bank (Banco de Seguros del Estado) with a monopoly of insurance business of all kinds. No new insurance companies may now be established. The Insurance Bank opened its doors on March 1, 1912. The business of the bank is divided into the following departments: Fire insurance; automobile insurance; workmen's accident insurance; hail insurance; life insurance; animal insurance; marine insurance; and insurance for window panes and mirrors. In 1919 the volume of business transacted by the insurance bank amounted to 120,942,523 pesos, and the profits were 2,212,612 pesos. In 1921 the premiums collected amounted to 3,841,235 dollars, and the claims settled in 1920 totalled 1,075,314 dollars. This bank's reserves on December 31, 1921, amounted to 3,677,068 pesos.

The British Banks operating in Uruguay are: Anglo South American, British Bank of South America, London and River Plate Bank, London and Brazilian, and Royal Bank of Canada.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There is no Uruguayan gold coin in circulation, but the monetary standard is gold, the theoretical gold coin being the *peso oro*, weighing 1.697 grammes, .917 fine. The law of June 23, 1862, authorised the coinage of the *doblon*, or 10-peso gold piece, but, as yet, only foreign gold is in circulation and is legal tender. (4.70 pesos = £1).

The silver *peso* or *dollar*, of 100 centesimos, weighs 25 grammes, .900 fine. Other silver pieces are 50 centesimos and 20 centesimos. Nickel coins are 5, 2, and 1 centesimo pieces.

The metric system of weights and measures was adopted by a law of May 20, 1862, and came into force on January 1, 1867, replacing the old Spanish weights and measures which were current with slight modifications. By a law of October 2, 1894, the metric system was made compulsory in all civil and commercial transactions. The strict requirements concerning weights and measures were reinforced by a decree of February 8, 1918.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Senor Federico R. Vidiella (1920).

First Secretary.—Carlos de Santiago.

Consul-General.—Don J. C. Muñoz.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General.—Sir Claude Coventry Mallet, C.M.G. Appointed March, 1919.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N.

Acting Vice-Consul.—E. A. Cleugh.

There are also Vice-Consuls at Fray Bentos, Maldonado, Paysandú, and Salto.

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VENEZUELA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830 by secession from the other members of the Republic of Colombia. The Constitution in force is that of June 19, 1922. Legislative authority is vested in a Congress of 2 chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The former consists of 40 members elected for 3 years, 2 for each State, Venezuelans by birth and over 30 years of age. The latter is constituted as follows: Each State chooses by direct election for 3 years one deputy, a Venezuelan by birth and over 21 years of age, for every 35,000 inhabitants, and one more for an excess of 15,000. A State with fewer than 35,000 of population will have one deputy. The Federal District and the Territories which have, or may reach, the population fixed by law will also elect deputies.

The executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic in conjunction with the Cabinet Ministers through whom he acts. The President is elected by Congress for 7 years, must be a Venezuelan by birth and over 30 years of age; by the new Constitution (1914) there is no restriction as to re-election. Modifications introduced into the Constitution in 1922 provide for the election by Congress of a First and Second Vice-President to replace the President in case of an absolute vacancy.

President of the Republic.—General Juan Vicente Gómez, elected May 3, 1922, for the period 1922-1929. Assumed office on June 24, 1922.

First Vice-President.—General Juan C. Gómez, elected June 24, 1922.

Second Vice-President.—General José Vicente Gómez, elected June 24, 1922.

The seat of the General Powers of the Nation is at the City of Caracas, but, when any unforeseen circumstance requires, the Executive Power may fix its residence at any other point of the Federal District.

The States are autonomous and politically equal. Each has a Legislative Assembly, whose members are chosen in accordance with their respective Constitutions. Each State has a President and a general Secretary. The States are divided into districts and municipalities. Each district has a municipal council, and each municipio a communal junta. The Federal District and the Territories are administered by the President of the Republic through Governors, who in turn appoint secretaries.

Area and Population.

Venezuela has an area of about 398,594 square miles. According to the census of December, 1920, the population was 2,414,952, the density for the entire country being 6 persons to the square mile.

The long-standing boundary dispute with Colombia, which has continued since the separation of the two Republics in 1830, is now approaching settlement, the decision of the President of the Swiss Confederation, to whom it was submitted by a Convention signed at Bogotá in 1916, having been given on March 24, 1922. By it the line fixed by the award of the King of Spain of March 16, 1891, is practically upheld the north-easterly end of the Guayana Peninsula being definitely assigned to Colombia.

AREA AND POPULATION—RELIGION AND INSTRUCTION .1403

The country is now divided into a Federal District, 20 States and 2 Territories, as follows:—

State	Capital	Pop. Dec. 31, 1920	State	Capital	Pop. Dec. 31, 1920
Anzoátegui .	Barcelona	103,573	Portuguesa .	Guayare	52,549
Apure . .	San Fernando		Sucre . .	Cumana	150,211
	de Apure	39,187	Táchira .	San Cristóbal	147,076
Aragua . .	Maracay	95,902	Trujillo .	Trujillo	178,942
Bolívar . .	Ciudad Bolívar	65,852	Yaracuy .	San Felipe	108,022
Carabobo .	Valencia	125,514	Zamora . .	Barinas	55,055
Cócedes . .	San Carlos	81,850	Zulia . .	Maracaibo	119,458
Falcón . .	Coro	128,255	Ter. Amazonas	San Fernando	
Guárico . .	Calabozo	122,190		de Atabapo	48,940
Lara . . .	Barquisimeto	219,816	„ Delta-	Tucupita	13,474
Mérida . .	Mérida	123,232	Amacuro		
Miranda . .	Ocumare	174,266	Federal Dist.	Caracas	140,132
Monagas . .	Maturín	64,421			
Nueva Esparta	La Asunción	56,035		Total .	2,411,952

Some of the more important cities with their population according to the census of 1920, are :

Caracas . .	92,212	Ciudad Bolívar .	19,712	Mérida . . .	14,082
Maracaibo .	46,706	Cumana . . .	16,342	Trujillo . .	12,415
Valencia . .	29,496	Caro	15,533	Barcelona .	10,883
Barquisimeto	23,943	Maturín . . .	15,465	Ocumare . .	10,048
San Cristóbal	21,385	San Felipe . .	15,506	Maiguetia .	8,637

The movement of population, according to official statistics, is shown as follows:—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1919	17,170	88,055	62,019	12,433	12,879
1920	12,874	74,174	54,715	11,178	11,883
1921	12,936	73,699	61,001	10,086	9,152

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others. The Archbishop of Caracas has 5 suffragan bishops.

Instruction is given both in public and private schools, and teaching is entirely free. But under a new scheme introduced in 1915, all pupils whether of elementary, professional or high schools, must pass the requisite State examination. The State also prescribes the courses of study for all grades of schools. Great stress is laid on practical instruction, and accordingly in 1915 the Government established practical courses in medicine, and began to build laboratories for all grades of schools. Elementary instruction is free, but backward, and from the age of 7 to the completion of the primary grade, compulsory. At Caracas is the central University (re-opened in July, 1922, after being closed since October, 1912), and in Mérida is the University of Los Andes. Superior instruction is divided into schools, viz. : Philosophy and Letters; Physical, Mathematical, and Natural Sciences; Medical Science; Political Science; and Ecclesiastical Science. These schools can be established separately or can unite to form Universities. There are at present in activity, the University of Los Andes, eight schools of Political Science and of Ecclesiastical Science, and in Caracas Schools of Medical Science and

of Ecclesiastical Science, besides private schools of Political Science. Steps are being taken for the establishment of other schools and institutes for superior instruction. The University Faculties have teaching members (professors), ordinary members (doctors), and honorary members. The Government supports also the following Institutes for special instruction: a School of Plastic Arts, another of Music and Elocution, two of Arts and Trades (one for men and the other for women), and three of Commerce. Total expenditure on education 1921-22, 4,425,587 bolivars (2,493,538 bolivars for elementary education).

Justice.

Judicial authority resides in the 'Federal Court of Cassation,' which is the supreme tribunal of the Federation and States, and in various tribunals and courts established by special laws. Members of the Federal Court of Cassation (seven in number) are elected by Congress for 7 years, one for each of seven groups of States into which the Republic is divided for this purpose. They select their own President, Vice-President, and Chancellor. The Federal Procurator-General is appointed for 3 years.

The States have each a Supreme Court with 3 members called respectively President, Relator, and Chancellor. Each State has also a superior court, courts of first instance, district courts, and municipal courts. The States' judicial officers hold their posts for 3 years. In the Territories there are civil and criminal judges of first instance, and also judges in the municipios.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years were as follows:—

—	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22 ¹	1922-23 ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	3,759,700	4,045,377	3,230,127	2,182,929	2,408,192
Expenditure . .	3,085,093	2,722,621	4,065,575	2,504,316	2,443,802

¹ Estimates.

The following table shows (in bolivars) the principal items of the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923:—

Items	Revenue	Items	Expenditure
	Bolivars		Bolivars
Customs (including stamps)	23,086,000	Department of Interior . .	12,199,035
Tobacco	8,800,000	Department of Foreign Affairs	2,461,023
Liquor	7,500,000	Department of Finance . .	7,375,665
Salt	6,600,000	Public Debt	8,192,498
Stamps	6,680,000	Ministry of War and Marine	12,000,000
Mines	2,300,000	Ministry of Commerce . .	1,744,060
Other revenue	5,930,860	Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephones	4,380,767
Total (ordinary revenue)	60,896,860	Ministry of Public Works .	8,270,820
From Treasury Reserve Funds,	809,140	" " Education	4,465,667
		Budget rectifications . .	610,465
Total	61,706,000	Total	61,706,000

The public debt on Dec. 31, 1921, was 124,790,292 bolivars (4,942,185*l.*). Of the total the internal debt at 3 per cent. amounted to 46,231,003 bolivars. The 3 per cent. Diplomatic debt of 1905 amounted to 69,517,795 bolivars (2,753,180*l.*).

Defence.

In 1920 a law was promulgated according to which all Venezuelans have to serve two years with the active forces of the army, and to remain in the reserve until the age of 45. The active army consists of infantry, 20 battalions, each of 400 men; artillery, 8 batteries, each of 200 men, and 1 naval battalion. The naval force contains one battalion distributed among the vessels of the navy, which consists of 3 gunboats and a training ship acquired in 1912.

Production and Industry.

The surface of Venezuela is naturally divided into 3 distinct zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone. In the first are grown coffee, cocoa, sugar-cane, maize, cotton, beans, &c.; the second affords runs for cattle; and in the third tropical products, such as caoutchouc, balatá (a gum resembling rubber), tonka beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. The area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres. The coffee plantations number about 32,000, and those of cocoa 5,000. There are about 11,000 sugar plantations. The annual production of sugar may be estimated at 60,000 tons.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. The live-stock in Venezuela is estimated as follows:—2,077,684 oxen, 113,439 sheep, 2,154,716 goats, 167,708 horses, 54,565 mules, 200,439 asses, 512,086 pigs. In the agricultural and cattle industries about 60,000 labourers are employed.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. One of the principal mining industries is the production of gold in the region to the south-east of Ciudad Bolívar. In 1920, 585,977 grammes of gold were produced, apart from about 250,000 grammes of placer gold, and 805,076 grammes exported. Copper ore production was 11,323 tons in 1921. Coal is worked at Coro, in Falcon State, and at Naricual; total production in 1920, 29,708 tons; 1921, 23,619 tons. Salt mines in various States are now worked by the Government. Petroleum is found in many places, the production in 1921 amounted to 218,146 tons, exportation 151,158 tons. Asphalt from Lake Bermudez is exported to the United States; output in 1921, 48,489 tons. Round the island of Margarita and neighbouring islets off the north coast of Venezuela pearl fishing is carried on. Government revenue in 1920 from mining royalties was 1,709,752 bolivars, and from pearl-fishery licences, 433,640 bolivars.

Venezuela has few industries, most manufactured materials required being imported. There are two cotton mills at Valencia, one at Caracas, and one at Cumana, producing textiles which compete with imported Manchester goods in the cheaper qualities. Coarse fibre sacks are manufactured locally. There is also a cement and a glass factory at Caracas. Salt and matches are Government monopolies; the latter is farmed by a British Company.

Commerce.

The value of the imports into and exports from Venezuela in the last 5 years was :—

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	5,316,722	3,382,759	5,243,147	10,927,762	7,560,680
Exports	4,794,670	3,920,866	9,724,268	8,925,148	4,708,961

Principal domestic exports in 1919-20 and 1920-21 were :—

—	1919-20	1920-21	—	1919-20	1920-21
	Bolivars	Bolivars		Bolivars	Bolivars
Coffee	101,723,718	45,357,206	Hides	23,364,226	5,106,000
Cocoa	46,454,182	17,857,058	Cattle	4,005,520	4,475,000
Balata & rubber	9,673,187	7,320,347	Gold	2,757,135	2,369,000

The distribution of the commerce in 1919-20 and 1920-21 was mainly as follows :—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21
	£	£	£	£
United States	6,502,886	3,577,034	4,432,727	1,967,724
United Kingdom (including Trinidad)	2,335,502	1,470,276	632,561	533,109
Spain	428,127	476,158	774,785	416,673
France (including F.W.I.)	513,310	596,439	1,020,162	352,614
Netherlands (including D.W.I.)	214,082	352,413	411,711	972,312
Italy	212,247	349,487	72,436	12,013

Of the imports in 1920-21, the United States furnished 47·7 per cent. and the United Kingdom 19·5 per cent. ; and of the exports the United States took 42 per cent. and the United Kingdom 10·6 per cent.

Total trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom (according to the Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Venezuela to U. Kingdom	423,050	976,008	904,735	316,723	238,855
Exports to Venezuela from U. Kingdom	1,025,139	1,359,987	3,380,500	724,328	950,022

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels which entered ports of Venezuela in 1920-21 was 1,088, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,257,445 (British vessels, 75 of 218,459 tons). Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coasting trade, except by special concessions or by contract with the Government.

Venezuela had in 1918, 11 steamers of 5,298 tons, and 15 sailing vessels of 2,432 tons.

The roads of the country have recently been much improved. There are now good carriage roads from Caracas to La Guaira and Macuto, from Caracas to Valencia and Puerto Cabello, eventually to be continued to San Cristobal (683 miles), and from Caracas to Guatire, projected as far as Ciudad

Bolívar; from Maracay two new roads have been opened to Ocumare de la Costa, and to Villa de Cura and the Llanos of Apure; in remoter parts, away from the rivers, traffic is carried on by means of pack animals and small mule-carts. A new road has also been constructed in the western part of the country from Uraca, the present terminus of the Tachira Railroad, southward of the mountains of San Cristóbal. Two great new roads are under construction, the Gran Carretera Oriental (626 miles), and the Gran Carretera Occidental (540 miles). Total mileage of roads on December 31, 1919, 1,636.

In Venezuela there are 12 lines of railway (5 national and 7 foreign—the latter including 4 British and 1 German) with a total length of (January 1st, 1921) 644 miles. The Great Railway of Venezuela, 113 miles in extent, is one of the longest lines in the Republic, running between Caracas and Valencia. Other lines are the La Guaira and Caracas line (22 miles), the Venezuela Central Railway (45 miles), the Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway (34 miles), the Bolívar Railway (143 miles), the oldest line in operation in the country, and which runs from the port of Tucucas to Barquisimeto; Great Tachira Railway (74 miles); Great Railway of La Ceita (52 miles); Carenero Railway (33 miles); Guanta to Barcelona Railway (22 miles); and Santa Barbara to El Vigía Railway (37 miles). In 1921 gross railway receipts amounted to 16,710,309 bolívares, and working expenses to 11,613,470 bolívares. In Caracas electric tramways are worked by a British Company.

There are about 11,160 miles of navigable water in Venezuela. The Compañía Venezolana de Navegación has a virtual monopoly of the navigation of the river and its tributaries and the Lake of Maracaibo.

The telegraph system has (1922) a network of 6,244 miles; 218 telegraph offices; messages 983,883. Receipts amounted to 1,131,754 bolívares (1920–21). A British company supplies telephonic communication in most parts of the settled country in the neighbourhood of Caracas. Length of telephone lines in the Republic (December, 1914) 12,511 miles. There are 359 post-offices. Official returns show that, in all, 10,517,708 letters, 594,222 postcards, 7,580,240 packets containing printed matter, and 131,490 packets of samples were handled in 1921, as well as 243,261 'business' papers and 531,677 official letters (inland postage). Registered letters numbered 105,956 inland and 96,358 foreign during 1921.

There are wireless stations at Caracas, Maracay, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, San Cristóbal, Porlamar, La Guaira, and Barquisimeto.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Bank of Venezuela (capital 24,000,000 bolívares) had on June 30, 1921, a reserve fund of 4,404,719 bolívares; cash holdings (June 30, 1922) of 50,562,207 bolívares gold and 8,135,861 bolívares silver. The Bank of Caracas has a capital of 6,000,000 bolívares, with reserve amounting (December 31, 1920) to 1,259,835 bolívares. There are also two other banks, the Bank of Maracaibo with a capital of 1,250,000 bolívares, and the Commercial Bank of Maracaibo with a capital of 400,000 bolívares.

The new Venezuelan banking law (1918) authorises the free establishment of banks in Venezuela, which, provided they are incorporated as native companies, shall have power to issue notes to bearer convertible on presentation.

The official monetary unit is the *Bolívar* (equivalent to 2.290323 grammes fine gold), which corresponds to the franc. It is divided into 100 céntimos. The face value of £1 is 25.25 bolívares. The following are the coins in current circulation: Gold, 100 (morococas) and 20 bolívares; silver,

5, 2'50, 2, 1, 0'50 (real) bolivars, and 0'25 (medio) bolivars; nickel, 0'125 (locha), 0'05 (centavo) bolivars.

The bank notes in circulation are as follows (the figures in brackets showing their values at par): 1,000 bolivars (£39 11s. 8d.); 800 bolivars (£31 13s. 4d.); 500 bolivars (£19 15s. 10d.); 400 bolivars (£15 16s. 8d.); 100 bolivars (£3 19s. 2d.); 50 bolivars (£1 19s. 7d.); 20 bolivars (15s. 10d.); and 10 bolivars (7s. 11d.). Note issue on June 30, 1922, amounted to: Bank of Venezuela, 30,440,000 bolivars; Bank of Caracas, 6,770,000 bolivars; and the Bank of Maracaibo, 1,875,000 bolivars.

Gold coins are the old Spanish *onza* (80 bolivars—very rare) and 20 bolivars. Silver coins are 5-bolivar pieces, commonly called *fuerte* (3s. 11½d.); 2½ bolivars (1s. 11½d.); 2 bolivars (1s. 7d.); 1 bolivar (9½d.); ½-bolivar, called a *real* (4½d.); and ¼ bolivar, called a *medio* (2½d.). Nickel coins are 0'125 bolivar, commonly called a *cuartillo* or a *locha* (1½d.), and 0'05 bolivar, called a *centavo* (½d.).

A decree of May 18, 1912, provided that the official system of weights and measures shall be the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Diógenes Escalante.

Secretary.—Julio F. Méndez.

Acting Secretary and Commercial Attaché.—Dr. Eduardo Arroyo Lameda.

Honorary Attaché.—Lino Duarte Coll.

Consul in London (Honorary).—Senor Pablo Heyden.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Newport, and Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—H. H. D. Beaumont, appointed May 1, 1916.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N.

Vice-Consul at Caracas.—E. A. Edmond.

There are a Consul at Bolivar, Vice-Consuls at La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, and Consular-Agents at San Felix, Barrancas, and Carupano.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Venezuela.

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INDEX

INDEX

THIS Index contains no reference to the Introductory Tables, nor to the Additions and Corrections. (For index for these, see pages xiii, xiv.)

AAC

AACHEN (Prussia), 973, 975
 Aalborg (Denmark), 832
 Aalen (Württemberg), 1014
 Aarau (Switzerland), 1369
 Aargau (Switzerland), 1366, 1368, 1374
 Aarhus (Denmark), 832
 Abaco Island (Bahamas), 350
 Abaian Island (Pacific), 453
 Abancay (Peru), 1230
 Abangarez mines (Costa Rica), 810
 Abd el-Aziz es-Saud, Emir of Riyadh, 691
 Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, Sultan, (Kedah), 185
 Abdul-Medjid, Caliph (Turkey), 1379
 Abdullah, Amir (Trans-Jordan), 198
 Abdullah, Sultan (Pahang), 181
 Abdullah ibn Mitab, Emir of Hail, 691
 Abemama Is. (Pacific), 453
 Abercorn (N. Rhodesia), 227
 Aberdare forest (Kenya), 201
 Aberdeen, burgh, 21
 — county, 20
 — university, 29
 Aberdeen (South Dakota), 629
 Aberdeen (Washington, U.S.A.), 646
 Aberystwyth College, 29
 Abeshir (Wadai), 942
 Abgarris Is. (Pacific), 457
 Abidjan (French West Africa), 954
 Abijeon (French West Africa), 954
 Åbo (Finland), 882; university, 882
 Åbo-Björneborg (Finland), 881
 Aboisso (French West Africa), 954
 Abruzzi e Molise (Italy), 1054
 Abu (India), 132
 Abuna (Coptic bishop), 679
 Aburi (Gold Coast), 268
 Abu Zabal (Egypt) wireless stn., 872

ACA

Abyssinia, 220, 677 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 679
 — area, 677
 — army, 678
 — bank, 680
 — books of reference, 681
 — boundary, 220, 274, 677, 1078
 — coal, 679
 — coffee, 679
 — commerce, 679
 — communications, 680
 — currency, 680
 — defence, 678
 — diplomatic representatives, 681
 — education, 679
 — Empress, 677
 — forests, 679
 — gold, 679
 — government, 677
 — imports and exports, 679, 949
 — justice, 679
 — leased territory, 274, 678
 — minerals, 679
 — money and credit, 680
 — population, 678
 — provinces, 677
 — races, 678
 — railways, 680, 950
 — religion, 679, 861
 — roads, 680, 950
 — rubber, 679
 — slavery, 678
 — steamers, 678
 — telegraphs and telephones, 680
 — towns, 678
 — trade routes, 679, 950
 — weights and measures, 681
 Abyssinian race, 678
 Acadia Univ. (Nova Scotia), 295
 Acajutha (Salvador), port, 1301

ACA

- Acarnania (Greece), 1018
 Acchele Guzai (Eritrea), 1076
 Accra (Gold Coast), 268, 269
 — wireless station, 269
 Accrington, 16
 Achaia (Greece), 1098
 Acklin's Island (Bahamas), 350
 Aconcagua (Chile), prov., 760
 Acre (Palestine), port, 197
 Acré Territory (Brazil), 741
 Adana (vilayet), 1383; cotton spinning, 1389; mining, 1388
 Addis Abbaba (Abyssinia), 677, 678, 679, 680, 950
 Adelaide (S. Australia), 411; port, 374; univ., 412
 Aden, 103, 130, 209, 692; boundary, 103; railway, 103
 Adi Caieh (Eritrea), 1076
 Adi Ugri (Eritrea), 1076
 Adjamé (Ivory Coast), 953
 Admiralty Is. (N. Guinea), 456, 458
 — area and population, 458
 — coconuts, 458
 — pearl fisheries, 458
 Adolph Haven, *see* Morobe
 Adrar (Mauritania), 956
 — (Spanish Sahara), 1344
 Adrianople (Thrace), 1018, 1383
 Adrianopolis (Greece), 1019
 Adua (Abyssinia), 678
 Ægean Islands, 1017, 1018, 1081
 — Greek, 1017, 1018
 — Italian, 1081
 — minerals, 1023
 — Turkish, 1018, 1383
 Ætolia (Greece), 1018
 Afghanistan, 682² *sqg*
 — agriculture, 684
 — Amir, 683
 — area and population, 633, 684
 — army, 684
 — books of reference, 686
 — boundaries, 682, 683
 — commerce, 158, 685
 — communications, 685
 — copper, 685
 — currency, 686
 — defence, 684
 — finance, 684
 — gold, 685
 — government, 683
 — imports and exports, 158, 685

AGA

- Afghanistan, iron, 685
 — justice, 684
 — land cultivation, 684
 — manufactures, 685
 — minerals, 685
 — newspapers, 684
 — posts, 685
 — production, 684
 — provinces, 683
 — reigning sovereign, 683, 684
 — revenue, 684
 — sheep, 685
 — telephones, 686
 — towns, 684
 — trade and trade routes, 158, 685
 — treaty with Great Britain, 683
 — tribes, 684
 — wheat, 684
 — wool, 685
 Afgoi (It. Somaliland), 1078
 Africa, Central, Protectorate, *see* Nyasaland Protectorate, 214
 — Colonies in, Belgian, 279, 725 *sqg*
 — British, 199 *sqg*
 — French, 270, 286, 287, 922, 923, 934 *sqg*
 — Italian, 206, 1065, 1076 *sqg*
 — Portuguese, 1251, 1252, 1255, 1256 *sqg*
 — Spanish, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1330, 1335, 1344, 1345
 — East (British), 199 *sqg*
 — (Italian), 206, 220, 274, 1065, 1077, 1078
 — (Port.), 1251, 1252, 1255, 1258
 — Equatorial (French), 923, 941 *sqg*
 — North (French), 922, 923, 934 *sqg*; *see also* Algeria, Morocco, Tunis
 — (Italian), 1065, 1079
 — (Spanish), 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1330, 1335, 1344
 — South (British), 221 *sqg*
 — Union of, 230 *sqg*
 — S.-West (British), 281 *sqg*
 — West (British), 261 *sqg*
 — (French), 270, 286, 287, 922, 923, 950 *sqg*
 — (Port.), 1251, 1252, 1255, 1256, 1257
 — (Spanish), 1330, 1344, 1345
 Afrikyia, *see* Turkis
 Agalega Is. (Mauritius), 214

AGA

Agaña (Guam), 670
 Agdenes (Norway), fort, 1193
 Agder, Aust & Vest (Norway), 1189
 Agege (Nigeria), 264
 Agordat (Eritrea), 1076
 Agra (prov.), *see* United Provinces
 — — land tenure and revenue, 148
 — — tea, 151
 — (town), 137
 Agram or Zagreb (Serb, Croat, Slovene), univ., 1313
 Aguacate mines (Costa Rica), 810
 Aguadulce (Panama), port, 1206
 Aguas Blancas (Chile), 764
 Aguascalientes (Mexico), 1130; town, 1130
 Agusan dist. (Philippine Is.), 666
 Ahmad Shah (Persia), 1218
 Ahmadi, El, mosque, 861
 Ahmedábád (India), 137
 Ahmed Fuad, King (Egypt), 857
 Ahmed ibn Jabir, Sultan of Koweit, 692
 Aidin (Asia Minor), 1018, 1383;
 cotton spinning, 1389; min-
 ing, 1388
 Aigun (China), port, 773
 Aimák race (Afghanistan), 684
 Ain Galakka (Kanem), 942
 Ain Sefra (Algeria), 935
 Aitutaki Island (Cook Islands), 446
 Aix (France), univ., 900
 Ajk (Hungary), coal, 1047
 Ajmer, town (India), 137
 Ajmer-Merwara, agric., 148, 150
 — area and pop., 128, 130
 — births and deaths, 136
 — education, 140
 — forests, 149, 150
 — government, 128
 — land revenue, 148
 — — tenure, 148
 — religion, 138
 Akershus (Norway), 1189; fort, 1193
 Akhtamar, Catholics of, 1385
 Akita (Japan), 1089
 Akka (Palestine), 196
 Akron (Ohio), 477, 611
 Aksu (Sin-Kiang), 793
 Akureyri (Iceland), 844
 Akuse (Gold Coast), 268
 Alabama, 473, 518 *sqg*

ALA

Alabama, agriculture, 493, 494, 520
 — area and population, 473, 490,
 518
 • books of reference, 520
 — cities, 519
 — communications, 520
 — constitution and government,
 518
 — cotton, 494, 520
 — debt, 519
 — defence, 520
 — education, 519
 — farms, 520
 — finance, 519
 — Germans in, 519
 — imports and exports, 520
 — Indians in, 519
 — iron, 520
 — live stock, 520
 — maize, 520
 — manufactures, 520
 — port, 508, 520
 • production and industry, 494,
 520
 • public lands, 490
 — railways, 520
 — religion, 519
 — representation, 469, 518
 • river navigation, 520
 — savings banks, 520
 — sugar, 520
 — timber, 495, 496, 520
 — tobacco, 520
 — universities, 519
 — wheat, 520
 — wool, 520
 Alaedin Suleiman Shah, Sultan
 (Selangor), 181
 Alagôas (Brazil), state, 740
 Alais (France), 902
 Alajuela (Costa Rica), 808; town,
 808
 Aland (Finland), 880, 881
 A ouites, Territory of the (Syria),
 932
 Alaska, 474, 656 *sqg*
 — agri culture, 657
 — area and pop., 474, 490, 656
 — books of reference, 658
 — Chinese in, 656
 — commerce, 658
 — communications, 658
 • copper, 657

ALA

- Alaska, defence, 485
- education, 480, 656
- Eskimo in, 656
- farms, 657
- finance, 657
- fisheries, 503, 657
- forests, 496, 657
- gold, 497, 657
- government, 471, 656
- Governor, 656
- imports and exports, 658
- Indians in, 656
- Japanese in, 656
- justice, 657
- manufactures, 657
- mining, 497, 657
- petroleum, 658
- port-, 508, 658
- posts and telegraphs, 658
- production, &c., 657
- public lands, 490, 491, 657
- railways, 658
- reindeer, 657
- religion, 656
- representation, 656
- sealing, 657
- shipping, 508, 658
- silver, 657
- timber, 496, 657
- towns, 656
- troops in, 485
- Alava (Spain), province, 1330
- Albacete (Spain), province, 1330
- Albania, 687 *sqg*, 1382
- agriculture, 689
- area and population, 688
- books of reference, 689
- communications, 689
- debt, 689
- education, 688
- finance, 689
- government, 688
- imports and exports, 689
- industries, 689
- justice, 689
- minerals, 689
- ports, 689
- production and industry, 689
- religion, 688
- roads, 689
- towns, 688
- wool, 689
- Albany (New York), 477, 606; 601

ALC

- Albany (W. Australia), 374, 417
- Albay (Philippines), 667
- Albert, King (Belgium), 713, 726
- Alberta (Canada), 290, 316 *sqg*
- agriculture, 300, 301, 319
- area and pop., 293, 317
- births, marriages, deaths, 294, 318
- bitumen, 319
- books of reference, 320
- coal, 319
- commerce, 319
- communications, 319
- constitution and government, 290, 291, 292, 316
- crops, 300, 301
- dairy products, 302
- debt, 318
- education, 295, 296, 318
- exports, 319
- finance, 298, 318
- fisheries, 304, 319
- forests, 303, 319
- justice and crime, 318
- Legislative Assembly, 292, 317
- Lieutenant-Governor, 292, 317
- live stock, 301
- local government, 292, 317
- lumber production, 319
- manufactures, 319
- mining, 304, 305
- ministry, 317
- mounted police, 299
- municipal districts, 317
- natural gas, 319
- petroleum, 319
- political parties, 317
- production & industry, 300, 301, 302, 304, 319
- railways, 313, 319
- ranches, 319
- religion, 295
- representation, 290, 291, 292, 317
- telephones, 319
- towns, 317
- university, 295, 318
- water-power, 306
- wheat, 300
- wool, 319
- Albertville (British Congo), wireless station, 729
- Albuquerque (New Mexico), 598
- Albury (New South Wales), 382
- Alcazar (Morocco), 1140, 1145, 1146

ALC

- Alcoy (Spain), 1331
- Aldabra Islands (Seychelles), 218
- Alderney, government, 85, 86 ;
population, 22
- Aldershot Command (U.K.), 49
- Alentejo (Portugal), 1250
- Aleppo (Syria), 932, 933; schools, 932;
tobacco, 933; town, 932, 933
- Alessandria (Italy), 1053; fort, 1064;
town, 1056
- Alesund (Norway), 1190
- Aleut race (Alaska), 656
- Alexander I, King (Serb, Croat,
Slovene), 1310
- Alexander Bay (Newfoundland),
paper mill, 347
- Alexandretta (Syria), 932; port, 933
- Alexandria (Egypt), 859, 860
- municipality, 859
- shipping, 870
- town, 859, 860
- trade, 869
- Alexandria, Patriarch of, 679, 861,
1280
- Alexandria (Virginia), 643•
- Alfonso XIII. (Spain), 3, 1326
- Algarve (Portugal), prov., 1250
- Algeria, 922, 923, 934 *sqq*
- agriculture, 938
- area and pop., 923, 935
- army, 907, 937
- banks, 940
- books of reference, 940
- budget, 934, 935, 937
- commerce, 938
- communications, 939
- copper, 938
- cotton, 938
- crops, 938
- defence, 907, 937
- delegations, 934
- divisions, 935
- education, 899, 900, 936
- faculties, 900, 936
- finance, 934, 936
- fisheries, 938
- flax, 938
- foreigners in, 936
- forests, 938
- fruit, 938
- government, 892, 934
- Governor-General, 935
- imports and exports, 938, 939

ALO

- Algeria, industry, 938
- iron, 938
- justice and crime, 936
- — land tenure, 938
- live-stock, 938
- mercantile marine, 939
- mining, 938
- money, weights, measures, 940
- olive oil, 938
- posts, telegraphs, telephones, 939
- production, 938
- railways, 939
- religion, 936
- representation, 892, 935
- roads, 939
- savings banks, 940
- schools, 899, 900, 936
- shipping, 939
- silk, 939
- Southern Territories, 935, 937
- timber, 938
- tobacco, 938, 939
- torpedo stations, 909
- — towns, 936
- university, 936
- — wheat, 938, 939
- wine, 938, 939
- Algiers (Alger), 909, 936
- faculties, 900, 936
- — population, 936
- postal cheque accounts, 939
- schools, 936
- torpedo station, 909
- university, 900, 936
- Alhucmas Islands (Spanish Africa),
1140, 1330
- Alicante (Spain), 1330; town, 1331
- Aligarh (India), 137; university, 139
- Ali Iusuf, Sultan (Obbia), 1078
- Alivenanmaa (Finland), 881
- Alkmaar (Netherlands), 1155
- Allahabad, 137; university, 139
- Allestown (Pa.), 478, 620•
- Alliance (Ohio), 611
- Almeida, Dr. de (Portug. Pres.), 1249
- Almeria (Spain), prov., 1300
- minerals, 1338; town, 1331
- wireless station, 1335
- Almirante (Panama), port, 811, 1208
- Almoktasam Billah Al-Sultan Ab-
dullah (Pahang), 131
- Almora (India), 792
- Alofi Is. (Fr. Pacific), 967

ALO

- Alor Star (Kedah), 185
 Alost (Belgium), 717
 Alphonse Island (Seychelles), 218
 Alsace-Lorraine, 895, 971
 — area and population, 895
 — forts, 906
 — potash, 912
 — religion, 974
 — university, 900
 Altenburg (Thuringia), 1012
 Alto Adige (Italy), 1053
 Alto Juba (It. Somaliland), 1078
 Alton (Illinois), 548
 Altona (Germany), 973, 1005
 Altoona (Pa.), 620
 Alto Shebeli (It. Somaliland), 1078
 Alverdi (Georgia), 1297
 Alvsborg (Sweden), province, 1350
 Alwar (India), 133; town, 137
 Amanullah Khán, Amir (Afghanistan), 683
 Amapala (Honduras), 1039
 Amara (Iraq), 191
 Amaraq (Iraq), 189
 Amazonas (Brazil), state, 740
 — (Peru), department, 123Q 1233
 — (Venezuela), ter., 1403
 Ambado (French Somali Coast), 949
 Ambala (India), 137
 Ambans, Tibetan officials, 792
 Ambato (Ecuador), 851, 852
 Ambeno (Portuguese Timor), 1256
 Amberg (Bavaria), 995
 Amboina (Dutch Indies), 1165
 Ambositra (Madagascar), 944
 Ambriz (Portuguese West Africa), 1257
 America, *see* United States
 — British Colonies, Dominions, &c.,
 “ in (*see* Bermuda, Canada, West
 Indies, &c.), 288 *sqq*
 — French cols. in, 923, 963 *sq*
 Amersfoort (Netherlands), 1155
 Amhara (Abyssinia), 677, 678
 Amherst (Nova Scotia), 328
 Amiens (France), 897
 Amir el-Mumenin (Morocco), 1139
 Amirantes Islands (Seychelles), 218
 Amman (Trans-Jordan), 198
 Amorgos (Cyclades), 1017
 Amoy (China), port, 773
 Ampezzano (Italy), 1053

ANG

- Amritsar (India), 137
 Amsterdam (Netherlands), 1155;
 canal, 1160; fort, 1160; port,
 1165; univ., 1156
 — (New York), 601
 Amsterdam Island (Reunion), 949
 Amur prov. (Manchuria), 790
 Anaconda (Montana), 585
 Ananuka Island (Pacific), 453
 Anatole Is (Pacific), 453
 Anatolia, 1382
 Ancachs (Peru), department, 1230
 Anchorage (Alaska), 656
 Anchorite Island (Pacific), 457
 Anciza (Nejd and Hasa), 691
 Ancona (Italy), prov. 1054; town,
 1056
 Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 128,
 130, 173-4
 — area and population, 128, 130,
 138, 173, 174
 — Chief Commissioner, 128, 174
 — coconuts, 174
 — forests, 149, 174
 — religion, 138
 — wireless station, 174
 Anderson (Indiana), 551
 Andes, Los (Argentina), 694, 699
 — (Venezuela), univ., 1403
 Andovoranto (Madagascar), 944
 Andorray 921
 Andover Staff College, 56
 Andros (Cyclades), 1017
 Andros Island (West Indies), 350
 Anecho (Togoland), 962
 Anegula (Virgin Is.), 357
 Aneityum Island (Pacific), 454
 Angdúphorang (Bhutan), 732
 Angers (France), 897, 902; faculties,
 901
 Angkor (Cambodia), 929
 Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 273 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 276
 — area and population, 274
 — books of reference, 278
 — cattle trade, 276
 — commerce, 276, 277
 — communications, 277
 — cotton, 276, 277
 — defence, 866
 — education, 274
 — finance, 275
 — forests, 276

ANG

- Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, frontiers, 203, 274
 — gold, 276
 — government, 273
 — Governor-General, 274, 278
 — gum arabic, 276, 277
 — imports and exports, 276, 277
 — irrigation, 276
 — justice, 275
 — leased station, 274
 — posts and telegraphs, 273
 — production, 276
 — provinces, 273
 — railway, 278
 — river steamers, 278
 — rubber, 276
 — towns, 274
 — troops in, 866
 — wireless stations, 278
 Angola (Port. W. Africa), 1257, 1258
 — administration, 1257
 — area and population, 1255, 1257
 — books of reference, 1260
 — communications, 1258
 — districts, 1257
 — gold, 1257
 — products, 1257
 — railways, 1258
 — shipping, 1257, 1258
 — telegraphs, 1258
 Angora Government (Turkey), 1379
 — army, 1387
 — budget, 1387
 — Caliph elected by, 1379
 — Constitution, 1380, 1381
 — Council of Commissioners, 1381, 1384
 — Grand National Assembly, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1387
 — Greek war with, 1021, 1382, 1387
 — judicial system, 1386
 — Lausanne Conference, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1387
 — local government, 1381, 1382
 — navy, 1388
 — President, 1381
 Angra do Heroísmo (Azores), 1260
 Angriff's Haven (New Guinea), 456, 457
 Anguilla Is. (W. I.), 355, 356, 357
 — books of reference, 361
 Anhalt, 990

ANT

- Anhalt, area and population, 971, 990
 — sugar, 983
 Anhwei (China), prov., 771, 772;
 cotton, 781; tea, 781
 Animists (D. E. I.), 1170
 Anjouan Is. (Comoro Is.), 947
 Anking (China), 771
 Ankober (Abyssinia), 678
 Ankole (Uganda), 203, 204
 Ann Arbor (Mich.) 575; univ., 576
 Annam (French), 922, 925, 926, 927
 agriculture, 926, 928
 — area and population, 922, 927
 — budget, 927
 — education, 927
 — government, 927
 — imports and exports, 926, 928
 — irrigation, 928
 — King, 927
 — live stock, 928
 — mining, 926, 928
 — port, 928, 928
 — rice, 926, 928
 — shipping, 928
 — silk, 928
 — timber, 928
 Annapolis (Md.), 566
 Annapolis Valley (Nova Scotia), 303
 Annobon Is. (Sp. Africa), 1344, 1345
 Ansonia (Conn.), 533
 Antalo (Abyssinia), 678
 Antananarivo (Madagascar), 944, 945, 946
 Antigua Is. (W. I.), 355, 356, 357
 — area and population, 356, 357
 — books of reference, 361
 — dependencies, 357
 — education, 356, 357
 — products, 357
 Antilles Is. (French), 963
 Antioch (Syria), 932; Patriarch of, 932, 1280
 Antioquia (Colom.), 801, 803; gold, 804
 Antipodes Islands (N. Z.), 447
 Antofagasta (Chile), province, 760, 764
 — port, 735; town, 760
 — wireless station, 766
 Antrim, 81, 82
 Antsirabe (Madagascar), 945
 An-tung (Manchuria), 773, 790

ANT

- Antwerp (Belgium), 716 ; town, 716 ; shipping, 722
 Anvers, *see* Antwerp
 Anyinam (Gold Coast), 269
 Anzoátegui (Venezuela), state, 1403
 Aomori (Japan), 1039
 Apache Indians (New Mexico), 598
 Apeldoorn (Netherlands), 1155
 Apia (Western Samoa), 460
 — wireless station, 460
 Apolima (Western Samoa), 459
 Appenzell (Switzerland), 1366, 1367, 1368, 1371
 — area and population, 1368
 Appleton (Wis.), 651
 Apra Harbour (Guam), 670
 Apulia (Italy), province, 1055, 1068
 Apure (Venezuela), state, 1403
 Apurimac (Peru), department, 1230
 Aquila degli Abruzzi (Italy), 1054
 — town, 1057 ; university, 1059
 Arabia, 690 *sqg*, 1362
 — area and population, 690
 — books of reference, 692
 — communities, 690 *sqg*
 Arabs in Madagascar, 944
 — in Turkey, 1384
 Aracajú (Brazil), 741
 Arad (Rumania), 1268
 Aráda (Wadai), 942
 Aragua (Venezuela), state, 1403
 Aranjuez (Spain), wireless station, 1342
 Aran Pratet (Siam), 1324
 Arauca (Colombia), 801
 Araucan race (Chile), 760
 Arauco (Chile), province, 760
 Arawe (Pacific), 458
 Arbil (Iraq), 190
 Arcadia (Greece), 1018
 Acken (Turkey), 1388
 Ardmore (Okla.), 614
 Arendal (Norway), 1190
 Arensburg (Estonia), 877
 Arequipa (Peru), 1230 ; univ., 1232
 Arezzo (Italy), 1054 ; town, 1057
 Argentine Republic, 693 *sqg*
 — aerial routes, 701
 — agriculture, 698
 — area and population, 694
 — army, 697
 — aviation, civil, 701
 — military, 697

ARG

- Argentine Republic, banks, 702
 — births, marriages, deaths, 695
 — books of reference, 703
 — cattle industry, 699
 — coal, 699
 — commerce, 699
 — communications, 701
 — Congress, 693
 — constitution and government, 693
 — copper, 699
 — crops, 698
 — currency, 702
 — customs, 700
 — debt, 696
 — defence, 697
 — diplomatic representatives, 703
 — divisions, 694
 — education, 695
 — federal district, 694
 — finance, 696
 — gold, 699
 — government, 693
 — local, 693
 — immigration, 695
 — imports and exports, 699, 700
 — irrigation, 698
 — Jewish Colony, 699
 — justice, 696
 — live stock, 699
 — local government, 693
 — manufactures, 699
 — mining, 699
 — ministry, 693
 — money and credit, 702
 — money, weights, and measures, 702
 — municipal government, 694
 — navy, 697
 — newspapers, 696
 — petroleum, 699
 — posts and telegraphs, 701
 — aerial mails, 701
 — President, 693
 — production and industry, 698
 — provinces and territories, 694
 — railways, 701
 — religion, 695
 — representation, 693, 694
 — savings bank, 702
 — Senate, 693
 — shipping and navigation, 701
 — sugar, 698, 699
 — telephones, 701

ARG

- Argentine Republic, tobacco, 698
- towns, 695
- universities, 695
- wheat, 698
- wine, 698
- wireless stations, 701
- wool, 709
- Arghana Maden (Turk.), copper, 1388
- Argolis (Greece), 1018
- Argovie (Switzerland), 1366, 1368, 1374
- Argyrocastro (Albania), 688
- Arianepom (French India), 924
- Arica (Chile), port, 735
- province, 1231, 1232
- wireless station, 766
- Arikis, rulers (Cook Is.), 446
- Arizona, 474, 521 *sqq*
- agriculture, 494, 522
- area and population, 474, 490, 521
- books of reference, 523
- communications, 523
- constitution and government, 521
- copper, 523
- cotton, 494, 522
- debt, 522
- defence, 522
- education, 522
- farms, 522
- finance, 522
- forests, 496, 522
- Germans in, 521
- gold, 523
- Indian reservations, 521
- irrigation, 491, 522
- live stock, 522
- manufactures, 523
- mining, 522, 523
- production and industry, 494, 522
- public lands, 490
- railways, 523
- religion, 521
- representation, 469, 521
- savings banks, 523
- silver, 523
- timber, 496, 523
- university, 522
- wheat, 522
- wool, 522
- Arkansas, 474, 523 *sqq*
- agriculture, 493, 525
- area & population, 474, 490, 523
- books of reference, 525

ARN

- Arkansas, coal, 525
- communications, 525
- constitution and government, 523
- cotton, 493, 525
- debt, 521
- defence, 524
- education, 524
- exports, 525
- farms, 525
- finance, 524
- forests, 525
- fruit, 525
- Germans in, 524
- Indians in, 524
- live stock, 525
- manufactures, 525
- minerals, 525
- natural gas, 525
- port, 508, 525
- production and industry, 493, 525
- public lands, 490
- railways, 525
- religion, 524
- representation, 469, 523
- rice, 493
- rose-growing, 525
- timber, 496, 525
- towns, 524
- university, 524
- wheat, 525
- wool, 525
- Armagh, 81, 82
- Armenia, Soviet Republic of, 1277, 1294, 1296, 1382
- area and population, 1280, 1294
- books of reference, 1295
- constitution and government, 1294
- currency, 1297
- independence, 1294
- port, 1294
- Russian agreement with, 1277, 1280
- (Salvador), 1300
- (Turkish), 1382, 1384
- Armenian National Home, 1384
- Armenians (Abyssinia), 678
- (Persia), 1220
- (Turkey), 1384, 1385
- Armidale (N.S.W.), 382
- Arnawai (Afghanistan), 683
- Arnhem (Netherlands), 1155
- Arnstadt (Thuringia), 1012

ARO

- Arolsen (Waldeck), 1013
 Arorae Island (Pacific), 453
 Arrowrock dam (U.S.A.), 492
 Arta (Greece), 1018
 Arthington (Liberia), 1117
 Artigas (Uruguay) province, 1395
 — town, 1395
 Aruba Is. (D.W.I.), 1177
 Aruwimi (Belgian Congo), 726
 Arzila (Morocco), port, 1140
 Asahigawa (Japan), 1089
 Ascension Island, 217
 Aschaffenburg (Bavaria), 995
 Ascoli Piceno (Italy), 1054; town, 1057
 Ashanti (W. Africa), 261, 268, 269
 — forests, 269
 — gold, 269
 — imports and exports, 269
 — police, 268, 269
 — production, 269
 — rubber, 269
 Asheville (North Carolina), 606
 Ashland (Kentucky), 559
 — (Wis.), 652
 Ashtabula (Ohio), 611
 Ashton-under-Lyne, 16
 Asia, Colonies, &c., in—
 British, 103 *sqq*
 Dutch, 1168 *sqq*
 French, 922, 924 *sqq*
 Italian, 1081
 Portuguese, 1251, 1255, 1256
 Russian, 1279, 1280, 1292 *sqq*
 Turkish, 1382, 1383
 Asia Minor (Turkey), 1379, 1382, 1383, 1384
 — Greek forces in, 1021, 1382, 1387
 Asir Highlands, 690, 691
 Asir Principate (Arabia), 691
 Ashnar (Afghanistan), 682
 Asmara (Eritrea), 1076
 Assab (Eritrea), 1076
 — wireless station, 1077
 Assaba (Mauritania), 956
 Assam, agriculture, 148, 150
 — area and pop., 127, 130, 148
 — births and deaths, 136
 — education, 140
 — finance, 145
 — forests, 149, 150
 — government, 127, 129
 — land revenue, 144, 148

AUC

- Assam, land tenure, 148
 — native states, 131, 134
 — religion, 138
 — roads, 160
 — state, 131, 134
 — tea, 151
 Assiniboia (Canada), 290, 337
 Assinie (Ivory Coast), 953
 Assiout, *see* Asyût
 Assuan (Egypt), 278, 859, 860; dam, 867
 Assumption Island (Seychelles), 218
 Astara (Persia), port, 1222, 1223
 Astoria (Oregon), 617
 Astove Is. (Seychelles), 218
 Astrakhan, univ., 1282
 Astrolabe Bay (New Guinea), 457
 Asuncion (Paraguay), 1213, 1214; port, 1216
 — wireless station, 1217
 Asuncion, La (Venezuela), 1403
 Aswan, *see* Assuan
 Asyût (Egypt), 859, 860; barrage, 867
 — town, 860
 Atacama (Chile), province, 760, 764
 Atafu Island (Pacific), 453
 Atakpame (Togoland), 962
 Atbara (A.-E. Sudan), 274
 Atchison (Kans.), 556
 Athabaska (Canada), 290, 337
 Athens, 1019; archaeological work, 1020; bank, 1026; universities, 1019
 Athos, Mount (Greece), 1018
 Ati (French Congo), 962
 Atiu Is. (Cook Islands), 446
 Atjeh Is. (Sumatra), 1169
 Atlanta, (Ga.), 477, 542, 543
 — Federal Bank, 513
 Atlantic City (New Jersey), 595
 Atlantic Islands (British), 216, 217, 218
 Atlantico (Colombia), 801
 Attica (Greece), 1018, 1022
 Attleboro' (Mass.), 570
 Auburn (Maine), 564
 — (New York), 601
 — (New South Wales), 382
 Auckland (N. Zealand), district, 436
 — town, 436
 — university college, 437
 Auckland Islands, (N.Z.), 446

AUG

- Augsburg (Bavaria), 973, 995
- Augusta (Ga.), 543
- (Maine), 563, 564
- Aunuu (Samoa), 672
- Aurora (Illinois), 548
- Aust-Agder (Norway), 1189
- Austin (Texas), 633, 634
- Australasia & Oceania (Brit.), 362 *sqq*
- French, 923, 966 *sqq*
- Australia, Commonwealth of, 362 *sqq*
- aborigines, 364, 382, 395, 404, 411, 417, 429
- agriculture, 369, 370
- air force, 369
- area and population, 364
- army, 367, 368
- — air force, 369
- banks, 376
- births, marriages, and deaths, 365
- books of reference, 377
- capital city, 364, 376
- cereal crops, 369
- Chinese in, *see each State*
- coal, 370, 371
- commerce, 370
- Commerce and Industry, Bureau of, 370
- communications, 375
- constituent states, 362
- constitution and govt., 362, 363, 364
- copper, 370, 371, 373
- crops, 369
- currency, 377
- customs valuation, 371
- dairying, 370
- debt, 366
- defence, 55, 56, 367
- — air force, 369
- — citizen forces, 367, 368
- — navy, 53, 55, 56, 368
- dependencies, 362, 365, 377, 430 *sqq*, 455 *sqq*
- emigration and immigration, 365
- Executive Council, 363
- Federal Judicature, 364, 366
- — Parliament, 362, 363, 367
- — railways, 375
- — Territory, 364, 375
- — — area and population, 364
- — — railways, 375
- finance, 365
- — war, 366

AUS

- Australia, Commonwealth of, forests, 369
- Germans in, *see each State*
- gold, 370, 377
- — reserve, 377
- Governor-General, 363
- High Commissioner, 364
- House of Representatives, 363
- import duties, 371
- imports and exports, 371 *sqq*
- inhabited houses, 365
- Inter-State Commission, 364
- invalid pensions, 366
- Japanese in, 404, 1088
- Judicature, Federal, 364, 366
- land tenure, 369
- lead, 370, 371, 373
- live stock, 369
- mandatory territories, 362, 455 *sqq*
- manufactures, 370
- maternity provision, 366
- meat export, 370, 371, 373
- migration, 365
- minerals, 370, 371, 373
- ministry, 363, 364
- militia, 377
- money and credit, 376
- navy, 53, 55, 56, 368
- old-age pensions, 366
- Parliament, Federal, 362, 363, 367
- pensions, invalid, 366
- — old age, 366
- political parties, 363
- ports, 374
- posts and telegraphs, 376
- — aerial mail, 376
- production, 369
- railways, 375
- representation, 362, 363
- rifle clubs, 368
- savings banks, 376
- Senate, 362, 363
- sheep and mutton, 369, 373
- shipping and navigation, 373
- — State-owned, 374
- silver, 370, 371
- States, 362, 363, 364; *and see under their names*
- — banks, 376
- — commerce, 372
- — debt, 366
- — finance, 365, 366
- — Parliaments, 363

AUS

- Australia, States, railways, 375
- sugar, 369, 371
- tariff reciprocity with New Zealand, 371
- territories, 364, 375, 410, 428 *sqq.*, 430 *sqq.*, 455 *oqq.*
- tin, 370, 371
- tramways, 375, 376
- War expenditure, 366
- War pensioners, 366
- wheat, 369, 371, 373
- wine, 369
- wireless stations, 376
- wool, 369, 371, 373
- Austria, 705 *sqq.*
- agriculture, 710
- area and population, 707
- army, 709
- bank, 711
- births, marriages, deaths, 707
- books of reference, 712
- Bundesrat, 706
- Burgenland, 707, 1044
- charity, 708
- coal, 711
- commerce, 711
- communications, 711
- constitution, 705
- copper, 711
- crops, 710
- currency, 712
- debt, 709
- defence, 709
- Diets, 706
- diplomatic representatives, 712
- education, 707
- finance, 708
- forests, 710
- government, 706
- — local, 706
- imports and exports, 711
- insurance, unemployment, 708
- iron, 711
- justice and crime, 708
- live stock, 710
- local government, 706
- manufactures, 711
- mining and minerals, 711
- ministry, 706
- money, weights and measures, 712
- motor-cars, 711
- National Assembly, 705

BAD

- Austria, national flag, 706
- navy, 710
- pauperism, 708
- pianos, 711
- President, 706
- production & industry, 710
- provinces, 706, 707
- provincial government, 706
- railways, 711
- religion, 707
- representation, 705
- timber, 710
- towns, 707
- universities, 708
- wheat, 710
- Aveiro (Portugal), 1250 ; town, 1250
- Avellaneda (Argentina), 695
- Avellino (Italy), 1055 ; town, 1057
- Avila (Spain), province, 1330
- Awaji Islands (Japan), 1087
- Axim (Gold Coast), 268
- Axum (Abyssinia), 678
- Ayacucho (Peru), 1230
- Ayr, 20 ; burgh, 21
- Azemmott (Morocco), 1140
- Azerbaijan (Persia), 1223, 1224
- customs, 1222
- Azerbaijan, Soviet Republic of, 1295
- area and population, 1280, 1295
- petroleum, 1295
- railways, 1295
- Russian agreement with, 1277, 1280, 1295
- Turkish treaty with, 1382
- Azhar, El (Cairo), mosque, 861
- Azogues (Ecuador), 851
- Azores Is. (Port.), 1250, 1251
- Azua (S. Domingo), prov., 1305
- petroleum, 1307
- town, 1305
- Azuay (Ecuador), 851 ; univ., 852
- BAANFU (Tibet), 792
- Babahoyo (Ecuador), 851
- Babanango (Natal), 252
- Bacau (Rumania), petroleum, 1271
- Bacsa (Serb, Croat, Slovene State),
— flour mills, 1315
- Badajoz (Spain), province, 1330
- fort, 1335 ; tn., 1331
- Badakshan (Afghanistan), 683, 685
- Baden (Austria), 707
- Baden, 970, 990 *sqq.*

BAD

- Baden, agriculture, 992
- area and population, 970, 991
- beer brewing, 983
- books of reference, 992
- Cabinet, 991
- constitution, 991
- debt, 992
- districts, 991
- education, 992
- finance, 992
- forests, 992
- government, 991
- — local, 991
- Landtag, 991
- live stock, 981
- local government, 991
- manufactures, 983, 992
- political parties, 991
- production and industry, 983, 992
- religion, 974, 992
- representation, 970, 991
- tobacco, 992
- town, 991
- towns, 991
- universities, 976, 992
- wine, 992
- Bagabag Is. (New Guinea), 456
- Bagagem (Brazil), diamonds, 745
- Bagamoyo (Tanganyika), 280
- Baganda race, 204
- Baghdad (Iraq), 189
- area and population, 190
- imports and exports, 191
- railway, 192, 934
- religion, 190
- Baghelkhand (India), 132
- Baguio (Philippines), 667
- Bahamas (Islands), 350
- area and population, 350
- bank, 351
- books of reference, 361
- commerce, 351
- currency, 351
- education, 350
- finance, 350
- fruit, 350
- Governor, 350
- imports and exports, 351
- islands, 350
- posts, telegraphs and telephones, 351
- production, 350
- shipping, 351

BAL

- Bahamas (Islands), wireless, 351
- Bahawalpur (India), state, 134
- Bahia (Brazil), 740, 742
- cocoa, 745
- tobacco, 745
- Bahia (Ecuador), 351
- Bahia Blanca (Argentina), 695
- Bahia Honda (Cuba), U.S.N. coaling station, 814
- Bahour (French India), 924
- Bahr el Ghazal (A.-E. Sudan), 276
- Bahrain Is., 105; pearl fishery, 105
- Baidoa (Italian Somaliland), 1079
- Baja California (Mexico), 1130
- Bajau race (Borneo), 107
- Bajaur (Afghanistan), 158, 683, 685
- Baker Islands (Pacific), 454
- Bakhatla tribe (South Africa), 223
- Bakong, 109
- Baku (Azerbaijan), petroleum 1286, 1295; prov., 1295; town, 1295
- Bakuriani (Georgia), 1296
- Bakwena tribe (South Africa), 223
- Balaton, Lake (Hungary), 1047
- Balboa (Panama), 1208, 1209
- Bâle, see Basel
- Balearic Is. (Spain), 1330, 1335
- defence, 1335
- fort, 1335
- wireless station, 1335
- Bali (Dutch East Indies), 1169
- Ballarat (Victoria), 306, 397
- Baloch race (Baluchistan), 170
- Baltic Islands (Danish), 832, 836
- Baltimore (Maryland), 477, 566, 567
- shipping, 568
- Balûchi race (Oman), 1203
- (Persia), 1220
- Baluchistan, area & pop., 128, 130, 168, 169, 170
- books of reference, 172
- coal, 171
- commerce, 171
- communications, 160, 172
- defence, 170
- divisions, 168
- education, 140, 171
- finance, 169, 170
- forests, 149, 171
- frontiers, 682, 683
- government, 128, 168, 169
- justice, 169, 170
- medical officers, 170

BAL

- Baluchistan, minerals, 171
 — native states, 131, 138, 168, 169, 170
 — olives, 171
 — petroleum, 171
 — political agencies, 168, 169
 — posts and telegraphs, 172
 — produce and industry, 171
 — races, 170
 railway, 172
 — religion, 128, 138, 171
 — roads, 160, 172
 — ruling chiefs, 168
 — salt, 171
 — states, 131, 138, 168, 169, 170
 — tribal areas, 168, 169, 170
 — wheat, 171
 Balzar dist. (Ecuador), rubber, 853
 Bamako (French Sudan), 955
 — wireless station, 955
 Bama etc tribe (South Africa), 223
 Bamangwato tribe (S. Africa), 223
 Bamberg (Bav.), 995; faculties, 975
 Bamesing (Cameroon), 265
 Banana (Belgian Congo), port, 729
 — wireless station, 729
 Banat (Rumania), 1267, 1268
 Banca (Dutch East Indies), 1168
 — area and population, 1169
 — tin, 1173
 Bandar Abbas, 1222, 1223, 1225
 — Gaz (Persia), 1222, 1223
 — Ziyada (Somaliland), 220
 Bandaawe (Nyasaland), 214
 Bandoeng (Java), 1170
 Bangala (Belgian Congo), 726
 Bangalore (India), 137, 140
 Banganapalle (India), state, 134
 Bangkok (Siam), 1319, 1320
 — port, 1320, 1323; rice mills, 1322;
 town, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323;
 univ., 1321; wireless station,
 1324
 Bangor (Maine), 564
 Bangor College, 29
 Bangui (French Congo), 941, 942
 Bangwakatse tribe (S. Africa),
 223
 Bank of England, 80, 81
 Bankstown (N.S.W.), 382
 Bantu race and language 200, 204,
 232; 279, 282, 283, 286, 726,
 962
 Baouli (Ivory Coast), gold at, 954

BAS

- Bara race (Madagascar), 944
 Barahona (S. Domingo), prov., 1805
 Baranja (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1313
 Barbados Is. (W. Ind.), 351, 352
 — area and population, 351
 — banks, 352
 — books of reference, 361
 — commerce, 352
 — communications, 352, 353
 — education, 352
 — finance, 352
 — Governor, 351
 — justice, 352
 — production, 352
 — shipping, 352
 Barbuda Is. (West Indies), 355, 356,
 357
 Barca (Eritrea), 1076
 Barcelona (Spain), 1330; town,
 1331
 — port, 1340; university, 1332
 — wireless station, 1335, 1342
 Barcelona (Venezuela), 1403
 Bardera (It. Somaliland), 1078
 Bareilly (India), 137
 Barents Land (Spitsbergen), 1200
 Barentu (Eritrea), 1076
 Barese (Italy), 1068
 Barfurush (Persia), 1220
 Bari (Italy), 1055; town, 1056
 — university, 1059
 Barinas (Venezuela), 1403
 Bárkhán tahsil (Baluchistan), 169
 Barmen (Prussia), 973
 Barnsley, population, 16
 Baroda (India), area, &c., 131
 — government, 131
 — religion, 138
 — town, 137
 Barquisimeto (Venezuela), 1403;
 wireless station, 1407
 Barranca mines (Costa Rica), 810
 Barranquilla (Colombia), 801, 803,
 805
 Barre (Vermont), 640
 Barrington Passage (Nova Scotia),
 wireless station, 313
 Barrois (Finme), 889
 Barrow-in-Furness, 16, 76
 Barsak (Cambodia), 1319
 Basankusu (B. Congo), wireless
 station, 729
 Basel (Switz.), 1365, 1368, 1373

BAS

- Basel (Switz.), town, 1369 ; university, 1370
- Bashkir (autonomous Republic), 1277, 1279
- Basidu (Persian Gulf), port, 1204
- Basilicata (Italy), prov., 1055, 1068
- Basoko (B. Congo), 729 ; wireless st., 729
- Basque race (Spain), 1330
- Basra (Iraq), 190, 191
- Basra^q (Iraq), 190
- Bas-Rhin Alsace (France), 895
- Bassa (Liberia), 1117
- Bassac (Laos), state, 929
- Baseterre (St. Kitts), 357
- Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe), 963
- Basso Shebeli (Somaliland), 1078
- Bassora, *see* Basra
- Bastar (India), state, 134
- Bastard Gebiet (S. W. Africa), 283
- Bastard race (S. W. Af.), 283
- Basutoland (South Africa), 221, 258
 - books of reference, 222
 - currency, 222
 - districts, 221
 - education, 221
 - finance, 222
 - government, 221
 - imports and exports, 222
 - police, 221
 - population, 221
 - railway, 222
- Bata (Spanish Africa), 1345
- Batanes prov. (Philippines), 666
- Batang (Tibet), 792
- Batavia (Java), 1171
 - (New York), 601
- Batawana tribe (S. Africa), 223
- Bath, population, 16
 - (Me.), 564
- Bathöen, Bangwaketse chief, 223
- Bathurst (Gambia), 266
 - wireless station, 267
- Bathurst (New South Wales), 382, 386
- Baton Rouge (Louisiana), 560 ; university, 561
- Battambang (Cambodia), 925, 928, 1319
- Battle Creek (Michigan), 575
- Batum (free port), 1294
- Bautzen (Saxony), 1009 ; town, 1010
- Bavaria, 970, 993 *sqg*

BEC

- Bavaria, agriculture, 995
 - area & population, 970, 994
 - banks, 986, 996
 - beer brewing, 983, 996
 - books of reference, 996
 - Cabinet, 993
 - coal, 996
 - constitution and government, 993
 - crops, 995
 - debt, 995
 - Diet, 993
 - distilleries, 996
 - divisions, 994, 1012
 - education, 995
 - finance, 995
 - forests, 995
 - iron, 996
 - justice and crime, 995
 - live stock, 981, 996
 - manufactures, 983, 996
 - military associations, 979
 - mining, 996
 - political parties, 970, 993
 - production and industry, 983, 995
 - religion, 974, 995
 - representation, 970, 993
 - savings banks, 996
 - sugar, 983
 - towns, 995
 - universities, 975, 976, 995
 - wheat, 995
 - wine, 996
 - Upper and Lower, 994
- Bay City (Michigan), 575
- Bayer^q, *see* Bavaria
- Bayoune (N.J.), 478, 595
- Bayreuth (Bavaria), 995
- Bear Is. (Spitsbergen), 1200, 1201
- Beaumont (Texas), 634
- Bechuanaland (Cape Colony), 223, 247
 - Protectorate (South Africa), 222
- sqg*
 - administration, 223
 - area & population, 2
 - books of reference, 224
 - currency, 224
 - education, 223
 - finance, 223
 - gold, 223
 - live stock, 223
 - posts and telegraphs, 224
 - railway, 224
 - tribes, 223

BED

- Bedford, population, 16
- Bedford College, London, 29
- * Bedouins, Arabia, 690, 692; Tunis, 958
- Beersheba (Palestine), 193, 195
- Beglar Bégi, Khan of Kalat, 170
- Beheira (Egypt), 859, 866
- Beira (Portugal), province, 1250
- (Portuguese East Africa), 226, 1258, 1259
- — railway, 226, 1259
- Beirût (Syria), 932, 933
- tobacco, 933
- town, 932, 933
- university, 932
- 'Beit-el Mal' (Nigeria), 263
- Beja (Portugal), 1250; town, 1250
- (Tunis), 959
- Bekaa (Syria), 932
- Békéscsaba (Hungary), 1041
- Bektashi sect (Moslem), 688
- Bela, Las, *see* Las Bela
- Belem (Brazil), 740, 741
- Belfast, county borough, 81, 82; port, 76; town, 83
- Belfort (France), 892; fort, 906
- Belgian Congo, 279, 725 *sqq*
- agriculture, 727
- area and population, 279, 726
- banks, 730
- books of reference, 730
- boundaries, 279, 274, 726
- cattle, 726, 728
- coal, 728
- cocoa, 727
- coffee, 727
- commerce, 728
- constitution & government, 279, 725
- copper, 728
- cotton, 727, 728
- currency, 730
- debt, 727
- defence, 727
- diamonds, 728
- districts, 726
- education, 727
- finance, 727
- gold, 728
- Governor-General, 726
- imports and exports, 728
- ivory, 727, 728
- justice, 727

BEL

- Belgian Congo, King, 725, 726
- languages, 726
- mandate, 726
- mining and minerals, 728
- mission work, 727
- palm-oil, 727, 728
- pipe-line, 729
- ports, 728, 729
- posts, telegraphs and telephones, 729
- production, 727
- pygmies, 204
- railways, 726, 729
- religion, 727
- river navigation, 72
- roads, 729
- rubber, 727, 728
- shipping, 728, 729
- tobacco, 727
- wireless stations, 729
- Belgium, 713 *sqg*
- agriculture, 719, 720
- area and population, 715, 716, 719
- army, 719
- banks, 723
- births, marriages, & deaths, 716
- books of reference, 724
- canals, 723
- Chamber of Rep., 714, 715
- charity, 718
- coal, 720, 721
- commerce, 721
- communications, 723
- constitution and government, 714
- crops, 720
- currency, 723, 724
- debt, 718
- defence, 719
- diplomatic representatives, 724
- distilleries, 721
- divorces, 716
- economic union with Luxemburg, 7126
- education, 717
- emigration and immigration, 716
- finance, 718
- forests, 719
- glass, 721, 722
- government, central, 714, 715
- — local, 715
- illiteracy, 717
- imports and exports, 721, 722

BEL

Belgium, iron, 720, 721
 — justice and crime, 718
 — King, 713, 723
 — languages, 716
 — live stock, 720
 — loans, 719
 — local government, 715
 — manufactures, 720, 721
 — mining and metals, 720
 — ministry, 715
 — money and credit, 723
 — money, weights, measures, 724
 — navy, 719
 — pauperism, 718
 — political parties, 715
 — posts and telegraphs, 723
 — production and industry, 719, 720
 — provinces, 716
 — railways, 723
 — reigning sovereign, 713, 725
 — religion, 717
 — representation, 714, 715
 — river navigation, 723
 — roads, 723
 — royal family, 713
 — savings bank, 723
 — Senate, 714, 715
 — shipping and navigation, 722
 — sugar and sugar works, 721
 — telephones, 723
 — tobacco, 720
 — towns, 716, 717
 — universities, 717
 — wheat, 720, 721
 Belgrade (Serb.), 1312; bank, 1316; univ., 1313
 Belize (British Honduras), 344, 345
 Bellaire (Ohio), 611
 Bellary (British India), 137
 Belleville (Illinois), 548
 Bellingham (Washington), 646
 Bellinzona (Switzerland), 1369
 Bell Island (Newfoundland), iron, 347
 Bello Horizonte (Brazil), 740, 742
 Belluno (Italy), 1054; town, 1057
 Bell-Ville (Argentina), 695
 Beloit (Wis.), 651
 Benadir (It. Somaliland), 1078
 Benares (India), state, 134
 — town, 137; university, 139
 Bender Ziade (Italian Africa), 1078
 Bendigo (Victoria), 396

BER

Benevento (Italy), 1055; town, 1057
 Benga race (Spanish Africa), 1345
 Bengal, agriculture, 149, 150
 — area and pop., 127, 130, 136
 — births and deaths, 136
 — canals, 160
 — commerce, 154, 156
 — education, 140
 — finance, 145, 146
 — forests, 149, 150
 — government, 127, 129
 — local, 130
 — justice, 141
 — land revenue, 144, 148
 — tenure, 148
 — local government, 130
 — native states, 131, 134, 138
 — newspapers, &c., 141
 — port, 158
 — religion, 138
 — roads, 160
 — states, 131, 134, 138
 — tea, 151
 — university, 139
 Benghazi (It. Af.), 942, 1079, 1080
 Benguela (Port. W. Africa), 1257
 Benha (Egypt), 859, 860
 Beni, El (Bolivia), 733, 734, 735
 Benicia (California), 527
 Beni Mugheid tribe (Asir), 691
 Beni-Suif (Egypt), 859, 860; tn., 860
 Benkulen I. (Dutch East Indies), 1169
 Benoni (Transvaal), 233, 255
 Beograd (Serbia), 1312; see Belgrade
 Berar, see Central Provinces and Berar
 Berat (Albania), 688
 Berbera (Somali), 220; wireless station, 220
 Berbers (Morocco), 1140
 Berbice (British Guiana), 341, 1176
 Berea (Basutoland), 221
 Bergamo (Italy), 1053; town, 1057
 Bergamara race (S. W. Af.), 282
 Bergen (Norway), 1189, 1190
 — fort, 1193; port, 1197
 Bergenhus (Norway), 1193
 Berkeley (Cal.), 526; univ., 527
 Berlad (Rumania), 268
 Berlin, prov., pop., 1004
 — town, 973, 1005; university, 975
 Berlin (N.H.), 593
 Bermudas (West Indies), 288
 — area and population, 288

BER

- Bermudas (W. Indies), banks, 289
 — currency, 289
 — debt, 289
 — education, 288
 — finance, 288
 — Governor, 288
 — imports and exports, 289
 — naval base, 288
 — police, 288
 — posts and telegraphs, 289
 — savings banks, 289
 — shipping, 289
 — telephones, 289
 Bermudez, Lake (Venezuela), asphalt,
 1405
 Bern (Switzerland), 1366, 1368, 1369
 — town, 1369; university, 1370
 Bernburg (Anhalt), 990
 Beru Island (Pacific), 453
 Besançon (France), 897; observ., 901;
 univ., 900
 Bessarabia (Rumania), 1266, 1267;
 colonies, 1268
 — railways, 1273
 — representation, 1266
 Bethlehem (Palestine), 193^o
 — (Pa.), 620
 Bétsiléô race (Madagascar), 944
 Betsimisaraka race (Madagascar), 944
 Beuthen (Prussia), 973
 Beverley (Massachusetts), 570
 Bex (Switzerland), salt mines, 1373
 Beyla (French Guinea), 953
 Beyrout, *see* Beirut
 Béziers (France), 897
 Bhag (Baluchistan), 170
 Bhāgalpur (India), 137
 Bharatpur (India), state, 133
 Bhatpara (India), 137
 Bhavnagar (India), 133; town, 137
 Bhopal (India), 132, 133; town, 137
 Bhutān, 731, 732
 — agriculture, 732
 — area and population, 731
 — books of reference, 732
 — government, 731
 — Maharaja, 731
 — religion, 732
 — products, 732
 — trade, 732
 Bhutiā race (Nepal), 1149
 — — (Sikkim), 173
 Bia River (Ivory Coast), gold on, 954

BI

- Biagha (Britān), 732
 Bialystok (Poland), county, 1242;
 town, 1242
 Bida (Nigeria), 264
 Biddeford (Maine), 564
 Biel (Switzerland), 1369
 Bielefeld (Prussia), 973
 Bigha (Turkish vilayet), 1383
 Bihar and Orissa, agriculture, 149,
 150
 — area & population, 127, 130, 136
 — births and deaths, 136
 — canals, 160
 — commerce, 154
 — education, 140
 — finance, 145
 — forests, 149, 150
 — government, 127, 129
 — — local, 130
 — justice, 141
 — land revenue, 144, 148
 — — tenure, 148
 — local government, 130
 — native states, 131, 134, 138
 — newspapers, &c., 141
 — religion, 138
 — roads, 160
 — tea, 151
 Bijagoz Is. (Portuguese Guinea), 1257
 Bijoutier Is. (Seychelles), 218
 Bikaner (India), 133; town, 137
 Bilbao (Spain), 1331; port, 1340
 — wireless station, 1335
 Billings (Montana), 585
 Billiton (Dutch E. Indies), 1168
 — area and population, 1169
 — tin, 1173
 Bingerville (Ivory Coast), 953
 Binghamton (N. Y.), 478, 601
 Binh-Dinh (Annam), 927
 Biobío (Chile), province, 760
 Bir Jabir (Aden), 103
 Birkenfeld, Republic, 1003
 Birkenhead, population, 16
 Birmal (Afghanistan), 683, 685
 Birmingham, 16; university, 28, 29
 Birmingham (Alabama), 477, 519
 Birney Island (Pacific), 453
 Biscay or Vizcaya (Spain), 1330, 1338
 Bishop's College Univ. (Quebec),
 295
 Bishop's Falls (Newfoundland), paper
 mills, 347

BIS

- Bismarck (North Dakota), 608
- Bismarck Archipelago, 455, 456, 457
 - administration, 456
 - coconuts, 458
 - islands, 457
 - — population, 457
- Bissau (Portuguese Guinea), 1257
- Bitlis, 1384; town, 1384
- Bitolj (Serbia), 1312
- Bizerta (Tunis), 958; torpedo stn., 909
- Björneborg (Finland), 882
- Blackburn, population, 16
- Black Forest (Württemberg), 1014
- Blackpool, population, 16
- Blanche Bay (New Britain), 458
- Blantyre (Nyasaland), 214, 216
- Blekinge (Sweden), province, 1350
- Blida (Algeria), 936
- Bloemfontein (S. Africa), 233, 258, 259
- Bloomington (Illinois), 518
- Bluetfields (Nic.), 1182; pt., 1184
 - wireless station, 812, 1185
- Blyth, port, 76
- Bo (Sierra Leone), 271
- Boaco (Nicaragua), 1182
- Bo-anamary (Madagascar), 945
- Bobo-Dioulasso (Fr. W. Africa), 956
- Bobovodo (Bulgaria), coal, 755
- Bocas del Toro (Panama), 812, 1206, 1203; railways, 1208
 - wireless station, 812
- Bochum (Prussia), 973
- Boekolo (Netherlands), 1162
- Bœotia (Greece), 1018
- Boff (French Guinea), 953
- Bogdo Khan (Urga), 771
- Bogotá (Colombia), 801, 803, 804
 - mint, 805
 - university, 802
- Bohemia (Czechoslovakia), 818, 819, 820
 - area and population, 820
 - banks, 826
 - books of reference, 826
 - distilleries, 824
 - education, 821
 - forests, 824
 - representation, 819
- Bohnsack (Danzig), 828
- Bohol Is. (P. I.), 666
- Bohus (Sweden), province, 1350
- Boisé (Idaho), 545

BOL

- Boké (French Guinea), 953
- Bokhara, 1277, 1292
 - Amirs, 1293
 - area and population, 1280, 1293
 - books of reference, 1293
 - imports and exports, 1293
 - products, 1293
 - railways, 1293
 - religion, 1293
 - Russian agreement with, 1277, 1293
 - Soviet government, 1277, 1293
 - towns, 1293
- Boksburg (Transvaal), 233, 255
- Bolama Is. (Portuguese Guinea), 1257
- Bolán Pass (Baluchistan), 168, 169
- Bolán road (Afghanistan), 686
- Bolívar (Colom.), 801; gold, 804
 - (Ecuador), 851
 - (Venezuela), state, 1403
- Bolivia, 732 *sqg.*
 - agriculture, 735
 - area and population, 733
 - army, 735
 - bank, 737
 - books of reference, 737
 - boundary, treaties, 733, 1213, 1231
 - Chamber of Deputies, 732
 - coffee, 735
 - commerce, 735, 736, 766
 - communications, 736
 - Congress, 732
 - constitution and government, 732
 - copper, 735
 - currency, 737
 - debt, 734
 - defence, 735
 - departments and territories, 733
 - diplomatic representatives, 737
 - divisions, 733
 - education, 734
 - finance, 734
 - foreigners, 733
 - gold, 735
 - imports and exports, 736
 - Indians, 733
 - irrigation, 735
 - justice, 734
 - lake shipping, 736
 - mines and minerals, 735
 - money, weights, measures, 737
 - occupations of the people, 736

BOL

- Bolivia, oil, 735
- petroleum, 735
- posts and telegraphs, 736
- President, 732, 733
- production and industry, 735
- public lands, 735
- railways, 736
- religion, 734
- representation, 732
- river transport, 736
- roads, 736
- rubber, 735
- salt, 735
- Senate, 732
- tin, 735
- towns, 733
- universities, 734
- wheat, 735
- wireless stations, 736
- Bolobo (Belgian Congo), 729
- Bologna (Italy), 1054; town, 1056; univ., 1059
- Bolton, population, 16
- Boma (Belgian Congo), 726, 727, 728
- wireless station, 729
- Bombay (city), 137
- port, 158
- telephones, 162
- university, 139
- Bombay Presidency, 127
- agriculture, 149, 150
- area and population, 127, 130, 136
- births and deaths, 136
- commerce, 154, 156
- education, 140
- finance, 145
- forests, 149, 150
- government, 127, 129
- justice and crime, 141
- land revenue, 144, 148
- tenure, 148
- mint, 163
- newspapers, &c., 141
- port, 158
- religion, 136
- roads, 160
- states, 131, 133, 138
- town, 137, 139, 158
- university, 139
- Bon religion (Tibet), 792
- Bonapire Island (Dutch W.I.), 1177

BOU

- Bonavista (Newfoundland), 346
- Boudoukou (French West Africa), 954
- Bône or Bona (Algeria), 936; torpedo station, 909
- Bonin Islands (Japan), 1087
- Bonn (Germany), 973; university, 975
- Bonne Bay (Newfoundland), 347, 348
- Bonny (Nigeria), 263, 265
- Bootle, population, 16
- Boporo (Liberia), 1117
- Bor (Serbia), copper, 1315
- Bora-Bora-Maupiti I. (Fr. Pacif.), 968
- Bôras (Sweden), 1351
- Bordeaux (France), 897; observ., 901; trade 915; univ., 900
- Border Province (Prussia), 1004
- Boreida (Nejd and Hasa), 691
- Bori valley, *see* Loralai
- Boris III, King (Bulgaria), 750
- Borjôm (Georgia), 1296
- Borneo, British North, 107, 175
- — books of reference, 109
- — wireless stations, 108
- Dutch, 1168
- — area and population, 1169
- — coal, 1173
- Bornholm Is. (Denmark), defence, 836
- Bosnia & Herzegovina (Serb, Croat, and Slovene State), area and population, 1312
- coal, 1315
- forests, 1315
- iron, 1315
- justice, 1313
- Bosphorus demilitarisation, 1383
- Boston (Mass.), 477, 569, 570
- Federal Bank, 513
- finance, 572
- naval port, 487; shipping, 573
- university, 571
- Bothnia (Gulf of), saw mills, 1358
- Botosani (Rumania), 1268
- Bonaké (Ivory Coast), 954
- Bougainville Is. (Pacific), 458
- Bougie (Algeria), 936
- Boulder (Colorado), 530
- (V. Aust.), 417
- Boulogne-sur-Mer (France), 897
- trade, 915
- Boulogne-sur-Seine (France), 897
- Bounty Islands (New Zealand), 447
- Bourail (New Caledonia), 967

BOU

- Bourbon Is. (*see* Réunion), 922, 923, 948
- Bour⁴ (French Guinea), gold, 953
- Bourgas (Bulgaria), 752
- Bournemouth, population, 16
- Bow Island (Alb^{er}ta), 319
- Bowditch Island (Pacific) 453
- Boyacá (Colom.), pr., 801; cotton, 803
- Brabant (Belgium), province, 716
- Brabant, North (Netherlands), 1154, 1162
- Bradford, population, 16
- Braga (Portugal), 1249; town, 1250
- Bragança (Portugal), prov., 1249
- Brahui race (Baluchistan), 170
- Braila (Rumania), 1268
- Brakna (Mauritania), 956
- Brandenburg, area and pop., 1004
- a/H, town, 973
- Brandon (Manitoba), 324
- Brasov (Rumania), 1268
- Brass (Nigeria), 264
- Bratislava (Czechoslovakia), 821
- port, 825; univ^{er}., 822
- Braunsberg (Germany), faculty, 975
- Braunschweig, *see* Brunswick
- Brava (It. Somaliland), 1078
- Brazil, 738 *agg* .
- agriculture, 744
- area and population, 740
- army, 743
- banking, 748
- books of reference, 749
- boundaries, 733, 741, 801, 851, 1231
- brewing, 745
- Chamber of Deputies, 739
- coal, 745
- cocoa, 745, 746
- coffee, 744, 745, 746
- colonies (German, &c.), 745
- commerce, 746
- communications, 747
- constitution, 739
- cotton, 745, 746
- cotton mills, 745
- crops, 745
- currency, 743, 748
- debt, 743
- defence, 743
- diamond mining, 745
- diplomatic representatives, 748
- education, 741
- faculties, 742

BRE

- Brazil, Federal capital, 741
- — District, 741
- finance, 742, 743
- — foreigners in, 741, 745, 1088
- forests, 745
- Germans in, 741, 745
- gold, 745
- government, 739
- — local, 740
- immigration, 741
- imports and exports, 746
- Indians, 741
- inland waterways, 747
- Japanese in, 1088
- justice and crime, 742
- libraries, 742
- live stock, 745
- local government, 740
- manufactures, 745
- mining, 745
- ministry, 740
- money and credit, 748
- — money, weights, measures, 748
- — National Congress, 739
- — navy, 744
- — German ships allotted, 744
- petroleum, 745
- posts and telegraphs, 747
- — President, 739, 740
- production and industry, 744, 745
- railways, 747
- religion, 741
- representation, 739
- river navigation, 747
- rubber, 745, 746
- Senate, 739
- shipping and navigation, 747
- silk, 745
- states, 740, 741
- — government, 740
- sugar, 745, 746
- telephones, 747
- territory, 741
- textiles, 745
- timber, 745
- time, standard, in, 747
- tobacco, 745, 746
- towns, 741
- — university, 741
- wireless stations, 747
- Brazzaville (French Congo), 941, 942
- Brechou Island, 22
- Breda (Netherlands), 1155

BRE

- Bremen, 971, 996
 — area and population, 971, 996
 — books of reference, 997
 — brewing, 983
 — commerce, 984, 996
 — constitution, 996
 — finance, 996
 — religion, 996
 — shipping, 984, 996
 — town, 973, 984, 996
 Bremerhaven (Germany), 996
 Bremersdorp (Swaziland), 229, 230
 Bremerton (Wash.), naval sta., 647
 Brentau (Danzig), 828
 Brescia (Italy), 1053; town, 1056
 Breslau (Germany), 973; univ., 975
 Brest (France), 897, 909; fort., 909;
 naval school, 902; torpedo
 station, 909
 Brest-Litowsk (Poland), fort., 1245
 Bridgeport (Connecticut), 477, 533
 Bridgetown (Barbados), 351, 352
 Brighton, population, 16
 Brindisi (Italy), torpedo sta., 1066
 Brisbane (Queensland), 404; port,
 374; university, 405
 Bristol, 16; port, 76; univ., 28, 29
 British America (*see* Bermuda,
 Canada, West Indies, &c.),
 288 *sqg*
 — Atlantic Islands, 216 *sqg*
 — Australasia and Oceania, 362 *sqg*
 — Baluchistan. *see* Baluchistan
 — Central Africa Protectorate, *see*
 Nyasaland Protectorate
 — Colonies and Possessions in
 Africa, 217 *sqg*
 — in Asia, 103 *sqg*
 — Columbia, 290, 292, 320 *sqg*
 — Agent-General, 320
 — agriculture, 300, 301, 322
 — area and population, 293, 320
 — births, &c., 294, 321
 — books of reference, 323
 — coal, 322, 323
 — commerce, 323
 — communications, 323
 — constit. & govt., 290, 291, 292,
 320
 — copper, 322, 323
 — crops, 300, 301, 322
 — dairying, 302
 — education, 295, 296, 321

BRI

- British Columbia, finance, 298, 321
 — — fisheries, 303, 304, 322, 323
 — — forests, 303, 322
 — — fruit farming, 303
 — — gold, 322, 323
 — — Legislative Assembly, 292, 320
 — — Lieutenant-Governor, 292, 320
 — — live stock, 301
 — — manufactures, 304, 307, 322,
 323
 — — mining, 304, 305, 322
 — — ministry, 320
 — — mounted police, 299
 — — production and industry, 300,
 301, 302, 322
 — — pulp and paper industry, 307
 — — railways, 313, 323
 — — religion, 295
 — — representation, 290, 291, 292,
 320
 — — shipping, 323
 — — silver, 322, 323
 — — subdivisions, 321
 — — telephones, 323
 — — timber, 303, 322, 323
 — — towns, 321
 — — university, 295, 321
 — — water power, 306, 323
 — — wheat, 300
 — Concession (Chinde), 215
 — East Africa, 199 *sqg*
 — — — books of reference, 210
 — Empire, *see* Great Britain, Eng-
 land, Ireland, Scotland, &c.
 — European possessions, 91, 92 *sqg*
 — Guyana, 341 *sqg*
 — Honduras, 344 *sqg*
 — India, *see* India
 — New Guinea, 362, 430 *sqg*
 — North America, *see* Canada
 — North Borneo, 107, 109, 175
 — Oceania, 91, 362, 451 *sqg*
 — Pacific Islands, 362, 435, 455 *sqg*,
 459 *sqg*
 — Protected Malay States, 184
 — Solomon Islands, 362, 453, 458
 — Somaliland, 220, 1077, 1078
 — S. Africa, 221 *sqg*; *see also* Union
 of
 — S.W. Africa, 281 *sqg*
 — Virgin Islands, 355, 356, 357
 — West Africa, 261 *sqg*
 — West Indies, 288, 350 *sqg*

BRI

- British West Indies, natives of, in
Costa Rica, 808
— — in Panama, 1205
Brno (Czechoslovakia), 821; univ., 822
Brockton (Massachusetts), 478, 570
Broken Hill (New South Wales),
382, 386, 427
Broken Hill (N. Rhodesia), 227
Bromberg (Poland), 1242
— (Prussia), 973
Bronx (New York), 477, 600, 601
Brooke, Sir C. V., Raj. (Sarawak), 109
Brooklyn (New York), 477, 600, 601
— naval station, 487
Brösen (Danzig), 828
Broussa (Asia Minor), 1383
Bruchsal (Baden), 991
Bruges (Belgium), 717, 722
Brunei, 108, 175; coal, 108; native
industries, 108
Brunswick, 971, 997
— area and population, 971, 997
— books of reference, 997
— constitution, 997
— education, 975
— finance, 997
— religion, 997
— sugar, 983
— town, 973, 997
Brüssa (Turkey in Asia), 1383, 1388;
town, 1384
Brussels (Belgium), 716, 730; univ., 716
Bubi race (Fernando Poo), 1345
Bucaramanga (Colombia), 801
Buchanan (Liberia), 1117
Bucharest (Rumania), 1268, 1270,
1273
— treaty, 751, 1268, 1270
— university, 1269
Buckeburg (Schaumburg-Lippe), 1011
Budaiya (Bahrein), 105
Budapest (Hungary), 1044, 1046;
military dist., 1046; univer-
sity, 1045
Buddhism in Australia, 418
— in Blutan, 732
— in Ceylon, 111, 113
— in China, 774
— D. E. Indies, 1170
— in India, 138
— in Japan, 1089
— in Korea, 1103
— in Mongolia, 796

BUL

- Buddhism in Nepal, 1149
— in Siam, 1320
— in Sikkim, 173
— in South Africa, 234
— in Tibet, 792
— in Western Australia, 418
Budejovice (Czechoslovakia), 821
Buëa (Cameroon), 286
Buenos Aires (Argentina), 694, 699
— aerial post service, 701
— Federal district, 694
— town, 694, 695, 696
— university, 695
Buer (Prussia), 973
Buffalo (New York), 477, 601
Buganda (Uganda), 203, 204
Bugti dist. (Baluchistan), 170
Buka Island (Solomon Is.), 458
Bukarest (Rumania), *see* Bucharest
Bukedi (Uganda), 203
Bukidnon prov. (Philippines), 666
Bukoba (Tanganyika), 279
Bukovina (Rumania), 1266, 1267
— area and population, 1267
— colonies, 1268
— railways, 1273
— representation, 1266
Bulawayo (Rhodesia), 225
Bulgan Maden (T. in A.), mines,
1388
Bulgaria, 750 *sqg.*
— agriculture, 755
— area and population, 752, 755,
1383
— army, 754
— banks, 757
— births, marriages and deaths, 752
— books of reference, 758
— coal, 755
— commerce, 756
— communications, 757
— constitution and government, 750
— copper, 755
— crops, 755
— currency, 757
— debt, 754
— defence, 754
— diplomatic representatives, 757
— districts, 752
— education, 752, 753
— finance, 753
— frontier, 751, 752, 1383
— fruit, 755

BUL

Bulgaria, gold, 755
 — illiteracy, 753
 — imports and exports, 756
 — iron, 755
 — justice, 753
 — King, 750, 751
 — land tenure, 755
 — live stock, 755
 — local government, 751
 — manufactures, 755
 — minerals, 755
 — ministry, 751
 — money and credit, 757
 — navy, 754, 755
 — political parties, 751
 — ports, 752, 757
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 757
 — production and industry, 755
 — railways, 757
 — reigning sovereign, 750
 — religion, 752
 — representation, 751
 — royal family, 750
 — shipping, 757
 — silkworms, 751
 — Sobranýé, 751
 — territory ceded, 752, 1018, 1268, 1383
 — tobacco, 755, 756
 — towns, 752
 — university, 752
 — wheat, 755, 756
 Bulghar Maden (T. in A.) mines, 1388
 Bólfar (Somali.), 220
 Buloburti (It. Somaliland), 1079
 Bumba (Belgian Congo), 729
 Bunbury (W. Aust.), 417
 Bundeikhand (India), 132
 Bundi state (India), 133
 Bunfa (Belgian Congo), wireless station, 729
 Bunyoro (Uganda), 203, 204
 Bur Acaba (It. Somaliland), 1078
 Burao (Somali.), wireless stn., 220
 Burgas (Bulgaria), town, 752
 Burgenland (W. Hungary), area and population, 707; plébiscite, 1044
 Bürgerwiesen (Danzig), 828
 Burgos (Spain), 1330, 1338; tn., 1331
 Burlington (Iowa), 554
 — (Vermont), 640

CAE

Burma, agriculture, 149, 150
 — area and population, 127, 130, 136
 — births and deaths, 136
 — boundaries, 1319
 — canals, 160
 — commerce, 154, 156
 — diarchial system, 127n
 — education, 140
 — finance, 145
 — forests, 149, 150
 — government, 127, 129
 — justice, 141
 — land revenue, 144, 148
 — — tenure, 148
 — newspapers, &c., 141
 — port, 158
 — religion, 138
 — roads, 160
 — tea, 150
 — waterways, 160
 Burnley, population, 16
 Burton-on-Trent, population, 16
 Burutu (Nigeria), 264
 Bury, population, 16
 Bushire (Persia), pt., 1222, 1223, 1225
 Bushman race (S. W. Africa), 282, 283
 Buskerud (Norway), 1159
 Busoga (Uganda), 203
 — railway, 205
 Busra, Basra, or Bassora, 190, 191
 Buta (Belgian Congo), 727; wireless station, 730
 Butanitari Island (Pacific), 453
 Butler (Pa.), 620
 Butte (Montana), 535, 586
 Buzau (Rumania), petroleum, 1271
 Buzeu (Rumania), 1268
 Bydgoszcz (Poland), 1243
 CAAZAPA (Paraguay), 1213
 Cabinda (Port. West Africa), 1257
 Cabo de Palos (Spain), wire. stn., 1342
 Cabo Fini-terre (Spain), wire. stn., 1342
 Cabo Gracias a Dios (Nic.) wire. stn., 1185
 Cáceres (Spain), province, 1330, 1338
 Cachu elá Esperanza (Bolivia), 736
 Cadiz (Spain), 1330; faculty, 1332
 — fort, 1335
 — town, 1331; wire. stn., 1336, 1342
 Caen (France), 897; port, 915; univ., 900

CAG

- Cagliari (Italy), 1055, 1069 ; tn., 1056
- university, 1059
- Caicos Is. (West Indies), 353, 355
- Cairo (Egypt), 859, 860 ; air mail service, 198, 872 ; town, 859, 860 ; univ., 861, 863
- Cairo (Ill.), 548
- Cajamarca (Peru), 1230
- Calabar (Nigeria), 263, 264, 265
- Calabozo (Venezuela), 1403
- Calabria (Italy), 1055, 1068
- illiteracy, 1058
- Calacoto (Bolivia), petroleum, 735
- Calais (France), 897 ; trade, 915
- Calamar (Colombia), 801
- Calamata (Greece), 1019, 1023
- Calchi (Aegean), 1081
- Calcutta, 126, 137
- trade, 158 ; university, 139
- Caldas (Colombia), 801 ; gold, 804
- Calgary (Canada), 293, 317, 319
- Cali (Colombia), 801
- Calicut (India), 137
- California, 474, 525 *sqq*
- agriculture, 493, 494, 527
- area & population, 474, 490, 526
- books of reference, 529
- borax, 528
- Chinese in, 526
- cities, 526
- commerce, 528
- constitution and government, 525
- copper, 528
- cotton, 494
- debt, 527
- defence, 488, 527
- education, 526, 527
- farms, 527
- finance, 527
- fisheries, 528
- forests, 496, 527
- fruit, 528
- Germans in, 526
- gold, 497, 528
- horticulture, 528
- imports and exports, 528
- Indian reservations, 526
- Indians in, 526
- irrigation, 491, 528
- Japanese in, 526
- libraries, 527
- live stock, 528
- local government, 526

CAM

- California, manufactures, 528
- mining, 528
- naval station, 488, 527
- ostrich farming, 528
- petroleum, 528
- port, 508, 528
- precious stones, 528
- production and industry, 493, 494, 496, 527, 528
- public lands, 490
- railways, 528
- religion, 526
- representation, 469, 525
- rice, 493
- savings banks, 528
- schools and colleges, 526, 527
- silver, 528
- timber, 496, 528
- universities, 527
- wheat, 528
- wine, 527
- wool, 528
- Caliph, the (Turkey), 1379
- Callao (Peru), 1230 ; port, 1236
- town, 1231
- Caltafrutta (Italy), 1055 ; town, 1057
- Camaguey (Cuba), 814 ; town, 814
- Cambodia (Fr.), 922, 925, 926, 928, 1319
- area and population, 922, 928
- books of reference, 930
- budget, 928
- fish curing, 928
- government, 925, 928
- imports and exports, 929
- King, 928
- monuments, 929
- products, 928
- rice, 928
- shipping, 929
- Cambridge, pop., 16 ; university, 28, 29
- Cambridge (Mass.), 477, 570, 571
- Camden (N. Jersey), 477, 595
- Camerino (Italy), university, 1059
- Cameroon, 286, 963
- administration, 286, 963
- area and population, 286
- books of reference, 286
- (British), 286, 963
- administration, 286
- (French), 286, 963

CAM

- Cameroon (French), administration, 286, 963
 — — area and population, 923, 963
 Camorta Island (Nicobars), 174
 Campania (Italy), 1055
 Campbell Islands (N. Z.), 447
 Camp Borden (Ontario), 290
 Campeche (Mexico), 1130
 Campobasso (Italy), 1054; town, 1057
 Campos (Brazil), sugar, 745
 Camrose (Canada), 318
 Canada, 290 *sqg*; *see also* separate Provinces
 — aeronautics, 299
 — agriculture, 300
 — air force, 299
 — area and population, 292, 293
 — banks, 314
 — births, marriages, deaths, 294
 — books of reference, 315
 — boundary waters, 312
 — canals, 297, 312
 — Chinese in, 293, 294
 — coal, 305, 309
 — commerce, 307 *sqg*
 — communications, 312
 — constitution, 290
 — copper, 304, 309
 — crops, 300, 301
 — currency, 314
 — customs, 307, 309
 — dairying, 300, 302
 — debt, 297
 — defence, 56, 298, 299
 — Dept. of External Affairs, 291
 — dockyards, 299
 — education, 295
 — Eskimos, 293
 — estimates, 297
 — Federal Parliament, 290, 291
 — finance, 296, 309
 — — provincial, 298
 — fisheries, 303, 304, 309
 — foreign-born population, 293, 294
 — forestry, 303
 — fruit, 300, 303
 — fur trade, 300, 303, 306, 307
 — Germans in, 293, 294
 — gold, 304, 309
 — government, 290
 — — provincial, 292
 — Governor-General, 290, 291

CAN

- Canada, High Commissioner, 292
 — House of Commons, 290, 291
 — immigration, 294
 — import duties, 307, 309
 — imports and exports, 307 *sqg*
 — Indians (native), 293
 — iron, 304, 309
 — justice and crime, 296
 — land-holdings, 300
 — lead, 304
 — live stock, 300, 301
 — manufactures, 303, 304, 305, 306
 — merchant marine, Canadian Government, 311
 — militia, 298
 — mining, 304, 305, 309
 — ministry, 291
 — money and credit, 314
 — money, weights, measures, 314
 — mounted police, 299
 — navy, 56, 293, 298, 299
 — newspapers, &c., 296
 — Parliament, 290, 291
 — petroleum, 305, 309
 — police, 296, 299
 — political parties, 291
 — ports, 310
 — posts, telegraphs, and telephones, 313
 — Privy Council, 290
 — production and industry, 300 *sqg*
 — provinces, 290, 299-307 *passim*, 312, 316 *sqg*
 — provincial finance, 298
 — — government, 290, 292
 — pulp and paper industry, 307
 — railways, 297, 312, 313
 — — national, 312
 — religion, 295
 — representation, 290, 291, 292
 — river and lake navigation, 312
 — savings banks, 314
 — schools, 296
 — sealing, 307
 — Senate, 290, 291
 — shipping and navigation, 311
 — silver, 304, 309
 — sugar refineries, 312
 — timber, 303, 305, 307
 — tobacco, 303, 306
 — towns, 293
 — universities, 295, *and see* provinces
 — War expenditure, 297

CAN

- Canada, War tax revenue, 297
 - water power, 306
 - wheat and oats, 300, 309
 - wireless telegraphy, 313
 - wood pulp, 307, 309, 312
 - wool, 303
- Canal Government (Egypt), 859
- Canal Zone, Panama, 1208 *sqq*
- Cañar (Ecuador) province, 851, 853
- Canary Islands (Spain), 1330, 1344
 - area and population, 1330, 1344
 - camels, 1337
 - defence, 1335
 - education, 1332
 - wireless station, 1342
- Canberra, Fed. cap. (Aust.), 361
- Candia (Crete), 1018; town, 1019
- Canea (Crete), 1018; town, 1019
- Canelones (Uruguay), 1395, 1398
- Canterbury, population, 16
- Canterbury Coll. (N.Z.), 437
 - district (N.Z.), 436
- Canton (China), 771, 781; dockyard, 781; normal school, 775; port, 773
 - Southern Government, 770
 - wireless station, 785
- Canton (Ohio), 47, 611
- Cap Bon (Tunis), 959
- Cape Breton (Can.), wireless stn., 313
- Cape Coast Castle (Gold Coast), 268
- Cape Colony, 247
- Cape of Good Hope, 230, 247 *sqq*
 - Administrator, 231, 247
 - agriculture, 239
 - area and population, 232, 248
 - births, marriages, and deaths, 249
 - books of reference, 251
 - charitable institutions, 249
 - coal, 241, 242
 - commerce, 250
 - communications, 244
 - constitution and govt., 230, 231, 232, 247
 - copper, 241
 - diamonds, 241
 - divisions, 247
 - education, 235, 236, 249
 - finance, 236, 249, 250
 - gold, 241
 - hospitals, 249
 - imports and exports, 250
 - justice, 236

CAR

- Cape of Good Hope, local government, 231, 232, 247
 - maize, 239
 - mining, 241, 242
 - money, weights, measures, 245
 - municipalities, 243
 - native labour, 242, 248
 - occupations of the people, 248
 - pauperism, 249
 - production and industry, 239, 241, 242, 250
 - Provincial Council, 232
 - railways, 244
 - religion, 249
 - representation, 230, 231, 232
 - tin, 241
 - towns, 248
 - university, 234, 235
 - wheat, 239
- Cape Gracias a Dios (Nicaragua), 1184, 1185
- Cape Haiti (Haiti), 1035
- Cape Lopez (French Congo), 941
- Cape Mount (Liberia), 1117
- Cape Palmas (Liberia), 1117
- Cape of Wales (Alas.), tin at, 658
- Cape to Cairo Railway, 729
- Cape Town, 231, 233, 247, 248
 - university, 234, 235
- Cape Verde Is. (Portugal), 1256
 - area and population, 1255, 1256
 - finance, 1256
 - products, 1256
- Capodistria University (Greece), 1019
- Capri, Ziffel (S. W. Africa), 281
- Caquetá (Colombia), 801
- Carabanchel (Sp.), wireless stn., 1335
- Carabobo (Venezuela) state, 1403
- Caracas (Venezuela), 1402, 1403, 1405, 1407
 - university, 1403; wireless station, 1407
- Caraghatay (Paraguay), 1213
- Carapeguá (Paraguay), 1213
- Carbonear (Newfoundland), 346
- Carchi (Ecuador), province, 851
- Cardenas (Cuba), 814
- Cardiff, 18; college, 29; port, 76
- Carreysburg (Liberia), 1117
- Carib race (Dominica), 358
 - (Nicaragua), 1182
- Cariboo (British Columbia), 321
- Carinthia (Austria), 706

CAR

Carinthia (Austria), area and population, 707
 — defence, 710
 Carinzia (Italy), 1053
 Carlisle, college, 29
 — population, 16
 Carnegie Trust, 29
 Car Nicobar (Andaman Is.), 174
 Carniola (Italy), 1053
 Carola Hafen (Solomon Is.), 458
 Carolina, *see* N. and S. Carolina
 Caroline Is. (Pac.), 455
 Carrara (Italy), 1054
 Carriacou Island (West Indies), 360
 Carson City (Nevada), 500
 Cartagena (Col.), 801, 802; port, 805; univ., 802
 Cartagena (Spain), 1331; fort, 1335; naval and wireless stat., 1336
 Cartago (Costa Rica), 808; town, 808
 Casablanca (Morocco), 1141, 1142, 1143, 1145, 1146
 — military area, 1142
 Casale (Italy), fortress, 1064
 Caserta (Italy), 1055; town, 1057
 Cashmere, *see* Kashmir
 Casino (N.S.W.), 382
 Caso (Aegean), 1081
 Casper (Wyoming), 654
 Caspian Ports (Persia), 1223, 1225
 Cassel (Prussia), 973, 1005
 Castel Gandolfo (Papal), 1261
 Castello Branco (Port.), prov., 1250; town, 1250
 Castellon or Catalonia (Spain), 1330, 1333; manufactures, 1333; town, 1331
 Castellarizzo (Aegean Is.), 1018
 Castlemaine (Victoria), 396
 Castletown (Isle of Man), 85
 Castris (S. Lucia), 361
 Catalonia, *see* Castellon
 Catamarca (Argentina), 694, 699; town, 695, 701
 Catania (Sicily), 1055; town, 1056
 — port, 1073; university, 1059
 Catanzaro (Italy), 1055; town, 1057
 — university, 1059
 Cauca (Colombia), 801; gold, 804
 Caucasus (Russia), 1278, 1282
 — books of reference, 1290
 — provinces (Turkey), 1382, 1383
 Cañon (Chile), province, 760

CEU

Cavalla (Crete), 1019
 Cavite (P.I.), naval station, 488
 Cawnpore (India), 137
 Cayenne (French Guiana), 964
 Cayes (Haiti), 1035
 Cayman Brac Island, 354
 Cayman Islands (W.I.), 353, 354
 Ceará (Brazil), 740, 742
 Cebu Is. (Philippines), 666; town, 667, 669
 Cedar Rapids (Iowa), 554
 Ceiba, La (Honduras), 1039
 Celaya (Mexico), 1130
 Celebes Is. (D.E.I.), 1168, 1169
 Celilo Canal (U.S.A.), 547, 618
 Central Africa Protectorate (British), *see* Nyasaland Protectorate
 Central Asia, Russian possessions in, 1278, 1280, 1292 *sqq*
 — books of reference, 1291
 Central Falls (Rhode Island), 624
 Central India Agency, area and population, 132, 133
 — — — government, 132
 — — — opium, 145
 — — — religion, 132, 138
 — — — revenue, 132
 — — — states, 132, 133, 138
 Central Nejd, 691
 Central Provinces & Berar (India)
 — — agriculture, 149, 150
 — — area and pop., 127, 130, 136
 — — births and deaths, 136
 — — education, 140
 — — finance, 145
 — — forests, 149, 150
 — — government, 127, 129
 — — justice, 141
 — — land revenue, 144, 148
 — — — tenure, 148
 — — native states, 131, 134, 138
 — — newspapers, &c., 141
 — — religion, 138
 — — roads, 160
 Cephalonia (Greece), 1018
 Cernauti (Rumania), 1268
 Cerro de Pasco (Peru), 1230
 Cerro Largo (Uruguay), 1395
 Cetatea Alba (Rumania), 1268
 Cette (France), port, 915
 Ceuta (Span. Af.), 1330
 — fort, 1335; military district, 1335
 — wireless stn., 1335

CEY

- Ceylon, aborigines, 113
 — agriculture, 114
 — area and population, 111, 112
 — banks, 116
 — birth, marriage, death rates, 112
 — books of reference, 116
 — cacao, 114, 115
 — Colonial Secretary, 111
 — commerce, 115
 — communications, 115, 116, 162
 — constitution and government, 111
 — customs valuation, 115
 — debt, 114
 — defence, 114
 — dependency (Maldivé Islands), 116
 — education, 113
 — exports and imports, 115
 — finance, 114
 — Governor, 111
 — justice and crime, 113
 — live stock, 114
 — local government, 111
 — military expenditure, 114
 — min. & precious stones, 114, 115
 — money and credit, 116
 — money, weights, and measures, 116
 — occupations of the people, 112
 — pauperism, 113
 — posts and telegraphs, 116
 — production and industry, 114
 — provinces, 112
 — race distribution, 112
 — railways, 116
 — religion, 111, 113
 — rubber, 114, 115
 — shipping, 115
 — tea, 114, 115
 — towns, 112
 Chaco (Argentina), terr., 692; State lands, 699
 Chaco, El (Bolivia and Paraguay), 733, 1213
 — race (Paraguay), 1213
 Chad territory (French Congo), 941, 942
 Chafarina Is. (Spanish Africa), 1330
 Chágai (Baluch), 169, 170, 171
 Chahar (Mongolia), 795
 Chalcis (Greece), 1019
 Chaldean sect (Turkey), 1385
 Chalons (France), tech. school, 902
 Cham race (Cochin China), 926
 Chaman (Baluchistan), 170, 172

CHE

- Chamba (India), state, 134
 Chamberlin Observatory (Colo.), 530.
 Chamorro lang. (Guam), 670
 • Champaign (Ill.), 548
 Champerico (Guatemala), port, 1032
 Chanak (Dardanöles), 1379
 Chanchamayo (Peru), coffee, 1234
 Chandernagar (French India), 924, 925
 Chandrá Shumshere Jung (Nepál), 1148
 Chang-chun (Kirin), 790
 Changer race (Rumania), 1268
 Chango race (Chile), 760
 Ch'angsha (China), 771; port, 773
 Channel Is., agriculture, 86
 — area and pop., 12, 13, 22, 86
 — books of reference, 90
 — fisheries, 62, 86
 — government, 85
 — live stock, 86
 — trade, 86
 • Chaoru (Dahomey), 954
 Ch'ao Yang Univ. (China), 776
 • Chapada Diamantina (Brazil), diamonds, 745
 Chapel Hill (N. Car.), univ. at, 606
 Charjui (Bokhara), 1293
 • Charleroi (Belgium), 717
 Charleston (South Carolina), 478, 626
 — naval station, 488
 Charleston (West Virginia), 648, 649
 Charlestown (Nevis), 357
 Charlotte, Grand-Duchess (Luxemburg), 1125
 Charlotte (North Carolina), 606
 Charlotte Amalie (Virgin Is.), 664
 Charlottetown (P. Ed. Island), 333
 Charters Towers (Queensland), 404
 Chatham, population, 16
 Chatham Islands (N.Z.), 435, 446
 Chattanooga (Ten.), 632
 — university, 632
 Chaux-de-Fonds, La (Switzerland), 1369
 Chefoo (China), port, 773
 Chekiang (China), 771, 772;
 — cotton, 787; tea, 781
 Chelsea (Massachusetts), 570
 Cheltenham, population, 16
 Chemama (Mauritania), 956
 Chemnitz (Saxony), 973, 1010
 • Chempo (Korea), 1104; port, 1104

CHE

- Ch'eng-tu (China), 771; normal school, 775
 Cherbourg (France), fort., 906; port, 909, 915
 Cheren (Eritrea), 1076
 Chernigov (Ukraine), prov., 1297
 Chester, population, 16
 — (Pennsylvania), 620
 Chesterfield, population, 16
 Cheyenne (Wyoming), 654
 Chiaotung Univ. (China), 776
 Chiapas (Mexico), state, 1130
 Chicago (Ill.), 477, 548; univ., 549
 — Federal Bank, 513
 Chiclayo (Peru), 1230
 Chicopee (Massachusetts), 570
 Chiangmai (Siam), 1324
 Chieti (Italy), 1054; town, 1057
 Chihli (China), 771, 772, 774; prod., 781
 Chihuahua (Mexico), 1130; tn., 1130
 Chile, 759 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 763, 764
 — air force, 763
 — area and population, 759, 760
 — army, 762, 763
 — banks, 767
 — births, marriages, deaths, 760
 — books of reference, 768
 — boundary treaties, 741, 760, 1231,
 — Chamber of Deputies, 759
 — coal, 764
 — commerce, 765
 — communications, 766
 — constitution, 759
 — copper, 764
 — Council of State, 759
 — crops, 764
 — currency, 767
 — dairying, 764
 — debt, 762
 — defence, 762, 763
 — diplomatic representatives, 767
 — divisions, 759, 760
 — education, 761
 — farms, 763
 — finance, 762
 — forests, 763
 — fruit, 763
 — gold, 764, 765
 — government, central, 759
 — local, 759
 — guano, 764, 1234

CHI

- Chile, immigration, 761
 — imports and exports, 764, 765, 766
 — iron, 764
 — justice and crime, 761
 — live stock, 764
 — local government, 759
 — manufactures, 764, 765
 — mining, 764, 765
 — ministry, 759
 — money and credit, 767
 — money, weights, measures, 767
 — National Congress, 759
 — navy, 763
 — newspapers, 761
 — nitrates, 764
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 766
 — President, 759
 — production and industry, 763, 764
 — provinces, 759, 760, 1231
 — railways, 766
 — religion, 761
 — river and lake navigation, 766
 — roads, 766
 — savings banks, 767
 — Senate, 759
 — shipping and navigation, 766
 — silver, 764, 765
 — territory, 759, 760
 — towns, 760
 — universities, 761
 — wheat, 764
 — wine, 764
 — wireless stations, 766
 Chillan (Chile), 760
 Chillicothe (Ohio), 611
 Chiloé (Chile), province, 760, 764
 Chilpancingo (Mexico), 1130
 Chimborazo (Ecuador), 851, 853
 China, 769 *sqq*
 — aborigines, 775
 — agriculture, 781
 — antimony, 782
 — area and population, 771 *sqq*
 — army, 780
 — aviation, civil, 786
 — — military, 780
 — banks, 787, 788
 — books of reference, 796 *sqq*
 — Cabinet, 770
 — canals, 785
 — coal, 782, 783
 — commerce, 782, 783
 — communications, 785

CHI

- China, constitution, 769, 770
- copper, 782
- cotton, 781, 783
- currency, 788
- customs, 774, 778, 779
- — maritime, 772, 778, 779, 786, 1108
- debt, 780
- defence, 780
- dependencies, 771, 790 *sqg*
- diplomatic representatives, 789
- dockyards, 781
- dominion, 771, 793
- education, 775 *sqg*
- Emperor, 769
- finance, 778
- flag, 770
- flour mills, 782
- foreign advisers, 770, 779
- foreigners in, 770, 773, 777, 779, 786, 1088
- Germans in, 773
- gold, 782
- government, central, 769, 770
- — local, 770, 771
- horticulture, 781
- House of Representatives, 769
- imports and exports, 782, 783, 784
- inland navigation, 783, 785
- iron and iron works, 782
- Japanese agreement with, 772, 773, 1087, 1088
- Japanese in, 1088
- — troops in, 1093
- Jews in, 775
- justice, 777
- leased and alienated territory, 120, 187, 188, 772, 773, 784, 791, 925, 930, 1081, 1087, 1088
- libraries, 776
- loans, 779, 780
- local government, 770, 771
- manufactures, 782
- maritime customs, 772, 778, 779, 786, 1108
- medical training, 776
- mines and minerals, 782
- ministry, 770
- mints, 788
- missions in, 774, 775, 776
- money and credit, 787
- money, weights, & measures, 788
- navy, 780, 781

CHI

- China, newspapers, &c., 777
- nine-power treaty, 774, 779
- opium, 783
- — Parliament, 769
- petroleum, 782
- phonetic-script system, 777
- pigs, 782
- political advisers, 770
- ports, 783
- post, telegraphs, telephones, 785, 786
- President, 769, 770
- prisons, 778
- production and industry, 781
- provinces, 770, 771, 772
- races, 770, 775
- railways, 785
- religions, 774
- revenue, 778, 779
- rice, 781, 783
- roads, 785
- salt gabelle, 779
- savings banks, 788
- — Senate, 769
- shipping and navigation, 783, 784
- — silk, 781, 782, 783
- silver, 782
- Southern Government, 770
- soya beans, 781, 783
- — students abroad, 776
- tea, 781, 783
- telephones, 786
- tin, 782, 783
- towns, 771, 773
- treaty, nine-power, 774, 779
- treaty on Tibet, 793, 794
- treaty powers, 773, 774
- Tutchuns, 769, 771
- universities, 775, 776
- Washington Conference agree-
ments, 772, 773, 774, 777,
779, 786
- — wheat, 781
- wireless stations, 785, 786
- wireless telephones, 785
- China (Portuguese), 1255, 1256
- Chinandega (Nicaragua), 1182
- Chinde (Mozambique), 215, 1258
- Chinese in—
- Alaska, 656
- Australia, 382,
395, 404, 424
- Borneo, 107, 108
- Cambodia, 928
- Canada, 293, 294
- Caroline Is.,
1108

CHI

Chinese in—

- Cochin China, Mauritius, 212
- &c., 926, 927 Mexico, 1130
- Fiji, 449 Nauru, 461
- Dutch East New Britain, 458
- Indies, 1170, New Guinea, 456
- 1171, 1172 Panama, 1205
- Hawaii, 659 Peru, 1230
- Hong Kong, Philippines, 666
- 121 Porto Rico, 662
- Jamaica, 353 Réunion, 948
- Japan, 776, 1088 Sarawak, 109
- Java, 1170, 1172 Siam, 1322
- Korea, 1103 Trinidad, 358
- Macao, 1256 Tientsin, 1081
- Madagascar, U.S.A., 472, 473,
- 943, 944 476, 526, 530,
- Malaya, 176, 776, & see sep-
- 182, 185, 186 arate States

Chinese Turkestan, 793

— books of reference, 799

Chinkai (Japan), naval station, 1094

Chinkiang (China), port, 773

Chinnampo (Korea), port, 1104

Chintechi (Nyasaland), 214

Chinwangtao (China), port, 773

Chios (Greece), 1018

Chiquimilla Canal (Guat.), 1032

Chiriquí (Panama), province, 1205,

1208

Chishima (Kurile) Islands (Japan),

1087

Chisinau (Rumania), 1263

Chita (Far Eastern Republic), 1277

Chitral, 132, 683

Chitré (Panama), 1205

Chivilcoy (Argentina), 695

Chobanbeg (Syria), 932

Chocó (Colombia), 801

Choiseul Is. (Pacific), 453, 458

Chilo race (Peru), 1230

Cholon (Cochin-China), 926

Choluteca (Honduras), 1039

Chösen, *see* KoreaChota Nagpur (India), *see* Bihar and

Orissa

Choumen (Bulgaria), district, 752 ;

town, 752

Christchurch (N.Z.), 435 ; college,

437

Christian X. (Denmark), 829, 842

Christiania, *see* Kristiania

Christiansted (Virgin Is.), 667

COA

Christmas Is. (Pacific), 453

— — (Strait Settlements), 175, 178,

180

Chua (Uganda), 203

Chubut (Argentina), territory, 694 ;

State lands, 699

Chumbi valley, 793

Chung-Hua Min-Kuo, *see* China

Chung-Hua Univ. (China), 776

Chung-jin (Korea), port, 1104

Chung-king (China), port, 773

Chung-Kuo Univ. (China), 776

Chuquisaca (Bolivia), 733

Chur (Switzerland), 1369

Chuttá race (Baluchistan), 171

Chuvash area (Russia), 1277, 1279

Cicerotown (Ill.), 548

Cienfuegos (Cuba), 814

Cincinnati (Ohio), 477, 611

— univ., 612

Cirencester, agricultural college, 29

Ciudad Bolívar (Venezuela), 1403

— gold, 1405

Ciudad-Real (Spain), 1330, 1338

Ciudad Victoria (Mexico), 1130

Civil Territory (Algeria), 935

Clermont-Ferrand (France), 897

— univ., 900

Cleveland (Ohio), 477, 611

— Federal Bank, 513

Clichy (France), 897

Clifton (N.J.), 595

Clinton (Iowa), 554

Cluj (Rumania), 1268 ; univ., 1269 ;

see Kolozsvár

Cluny (France), tech. school, 902

Clydebank, population, 21

Coahuila (Mex.), st., 1130 ; coal, 1133

Coal-yielding regions:—

Abyssinia, 679	Bulgaria, 755
Argentina, 699	Canada, 305, 309

Australia, 370,	& <i>see</i> Provs.
-----------------	---------------------

371, <i>see</i> States	Chile, 764
------------------------	------------

Austria, 711	China, 782, 783
--------------	-----------------

Baluchistan, 171	Colombia, 804
------------------	---------------

Basutoland, 221	Czechoslovakia,
Belgian Congo,	824

678	Dutch East
-----	------------

Belgium, 720	Indies, 1173
--------------	--------------

Brazil, 745	Ecuador, 853
-------------	--------------

B. Borneo, 107,	France, 912
-----------------	-------------

108, 109	— cols. 926, 928,
----------	-------------------

Brunei, 107, 108	929
------------------	-----

COA

Coal-yielding regions—*cont.*

- Germany, 982, Peru, 1284, 1285
 & *see* States Poland, 1245
 Gt. Britain, 63, Portugal & Colo-
 64, 65 nies, 1253, 1258
 Greece, 1023 Rhodesia, 226,
 Haiti, 1036 227
 Honduras, 1040 Rumania, 1271
 Hungary, 1047 San Domingo,
 India, 152, 153 1307
 Irish Free State, Sarawak, 109
 97 Serb, Croat, and
 Japan and de- Slovene
 pen., 1097, State, 1315
 1104, 1107 Siam, 1322
 Korea, 1104 S. Africa, 226,
 Latvia, 1114 227, 241, 242,
 Madagascar, 945 243
 Malaya, 183 Spain, 1337, 1338
 Mexico, 1133 Spitsbergen,
 Mozambique, 1201
 1258 Sweden, 1357
 Netherlands, Syria, 933
 1162 Tanganyika, 280
 Newfoundland, Tasmania, 427
 347 Turkey, 1388
 New Zealand, U.S.A., 497.
 442, 443 • *See also* States
 Nigeria, 264 Uruguay, 1398
 Persia, 1223 Venezuela, 1405
 Coatbridge, population, 21
 Coban (Guat.), 1029; coffee, 1030
 Cobija (Boliv.), wireless stn., 736
 Coblentz (Germany), 973
 Coburg (Bavaria), 994, 1012; tp., 995
 Cocanada (India), 137
 Cochabamba (Bolivia), 733, 735
 Cochin (Madras), 131, 134
 Cochin-China (F.), 922, 925, 926, 927
 — area and population, 922, 926, 927
 — banks, 927
 — books of reference, 930
 — budget, 927
 — commerce, 927
 — crops, 927
 — education, 927
 — finance, 927
 — fisheries, 927
 — government, 925, 926
 — live stock, 927
 — production and industry, 927
 — representation, 926
 — shipping, 927

COL

- Coclé (Panama), 1205, 1207
 Cocos Islands (Malaya), 175, 180
 Codrington College (Barbados), 352
 Coetivy Island (Seychelles), 218
 Coffeyville (Kansas), 556
 Cohoes (New York), 601
 Coiba Is. (Panama), pearl fishery, 1207
 Coimbatore (India), 137
 Coimbra (Portugal), 1250; town,
 1250; university, 1251
 Cojedes (Venezuela), state, 1403
 Colchagua (Chile), province, 760
 Colchester, population, 16
 Colima (Mexico), 1130
 Colimno (Aegean), 1081
 Collège de France, 901
 Collie (W. Australia), 417
 Colôane Island (Macao), 1256
 Cologne (Germany), 973, 1005
 — university, 975
 Colombia, 800 *sq.*
 — agriculture, 803
 — area and population, 801
 — army, 803
 — bananas, 803, 804
 — books of reference, 806
 — boundary treaties, 801, 851, 1231,
 1402
 — coal, 804
 — coffee, 803, 804
 — commerce, 804
 — communications, 805
 — Congress, 800
 — constitution and government, 800
 — copper, 804
 — cotton, 803, 804
 — currency, 805
 — debt, 802, 803
 — defence, 803
 — departments, &c., 801, 803, 804
 — diplomatic representatives, 806
 — education, 802
 — emeralds, 804
 — finance, 802
 — gold, 804
 — hat industry, 803
 — House of Representatives, 800
 — imports and exports, 804, 805
 — iron, 804
 — manufactures, 803
 — mines and minerals, 804
 — ministries, 800
 — money, weights, measures, 805

COL

- Colombia, navy, 803
- pearl fisheries, 804
- petroleum, 804
- platinum, 804
- posts and telegraphs, 805
- President, 800
- production, 803
- railways, 805
- religion, 802
- river navigation, 805
- rubber, 803
- salt, 804
- Senate, 800
- shipping, 805
- silver, 804
- sugar, 803
- timber, 803
- tobacco, 803
- towns, 801
- treaty with U.S.A., 801
- universities, 802,
- wheat, 803
- Colombo (Ceylon), 110, 111, 112
- Colón (Ecuador), 851
- Colón (Panama), 1205, 1206, 1208,
- 1209
- wireless station, 812
- Colonia (Uruguay), 1395, 1398
- Colonial Territories (Bolivia), 733
- Colonies, British, three classes, 91
- Colorado, 474, 529 *sqq*
- agriculture, 531
- area and pop., 474, 490, 529
- banks, 531
- books of reference, 531
- Chinese in, 529
- coal, 531
- communications, 531
- constitution and government, 529
- copper, 531
- cities, 530, 531
- crime, 530
- debt, 531
- defence, 531
- education, 530
- farms, 531
- finance, 531
- forests, 531
- Germans in, 530
- gold, 497, 531
- Indian reservations, 529
- Indians in, 529
- irrigation, 491, 531

CON

- Colorado, live stock, 531
- manufactures, 531
- mining, 497, 531
- production and industry, 531
- public lands, 490
- railways, 531
- religion, 530
- representation, 469, 529
- savings banks, 531
- timber, 496, 531
- universities, 530
- wheat, 531
- wool, 531
- Colorado (Costa Rica), wirel. stn., 812
- Colorado Springs (Colorado), 530
- Columbia, Dist. of (U.S.A.), 472, 473,
- 537 *sqq*
- area and pop., 472, 473, 490, 537,
- 538
- banks, 539
- books of reference, 539
- debt, 539
- defence, 539
- education, 538
- electric railways, 539
- finance, 539
- government, 472, 537
- justice, 481
- local government, 472, 481, 537
- manufactures, 539
- production and industry, 539
- religion, 538
- universities, 538
- Columbia (Missouri), 583
- (South Carolina), 626
- Columbia University (N.Y.), 602
- Columbus (Georgia), 543
- (Ohio), 477, 610, 611
- Comino Island (Malta), 100
- Commander Is. (Russia), 307
- Commerson Is. (Pacific), 457
- Commonwealth of Aust., *see* Australia
- Como (Italy), 1053, 1058; town, 1057
- Comodoro Rivadavia (Arg.), petro-
- leum at, 699
- Comoe River (F. W. A.), gold, 954
- Compro Islands (French), 944, 947
- area and population, 947
- government, 944, 947
- Comox (British Columbia), 321
- Concepción (Chile), 760; town, 760
- Concepción (Paraguay), dept., 1213;
- town, 1213, 1214

CON

- Concepción (Paraguay), wireless station, 1217
- Concord (New Hampshire), 593
- Concordia (Argentina), 695
- Condamine, La (Monaco), 1138
- Confucianism, 234, 396, 412, 774
- Congo Belge, *see* Belgian Congo
 - French, 286, 941 *sqq*
 - Lower and Middle, 726
 - Portuguese, 1255, 1257
 - River navigation, 729
- Conjeeveram (India), 137
- Connaught, agricultural holdings, 60
 - area and population, 95
- Connecticut, 473, 532 *sqq*
 - agriculture, 494, 533
 - area and population, 473, 490, 532
 - books of reference, 534
 - charity, 533
 - cities, 532, 533
 - communications, 534
 - constitution and government, 532
 - crime, 533
 - debt, 533
 - defence, 488, 533
 - education, 533
 - farms, 533
 - finance, 533
 - Germans in, 532
 - live stock, 534
 - local government, 532
 - manufactures, 534
 - mining, 534
 - naval station, 488
 - pauperism, 533
 - ports, 508
 - production and industry, 533
 - railways, 534
 - religion, 533
 - representation, 469, 532
 - savings banks, 534
 - shipping, 508
 - tobacco, 494, 533
 - universities, 533
- Connecticut Agricultural College, 533
- Constantine (Algeria), 935, 936
- Constantinople (Turkey), 1379, 1382, 1384, 1385, 1387, 1388, 1389
 - cotton-spinning, 1389
 - occupied, 50, 147, 1382, 1387
 - Patriarch of, 1280, 1385
 - silk, 1388

COP

- Constantinople (Turkey), town, 1379, 1382, 1384, 1385, 1387, 1388, 1389
 - university, 1385
- Constantza (Rumania), 1268
- Cooch Behar (India), 134
- Cook Islands (N.Z.), 435, 446
 - administration, 446
 - area, 446
 - justice, 447
 - population, 446
 - produce, 447
- Coolgardie (W. Aust.), 421
- Coomassie, or Kumasi (Ashanti), 269
- Coorg (India), agriculture, 149, 150
 - area and population, 128, 131, 136
 - births and deaths, 136
 - education, 140
 - forests, 149, 150
 - government, 128
 - justice, 141
 - land tenure and revenue, 148
 - religion, 138
 - roads, 160
- Copais, Lake (Greece), 1022
- Copan (Hond.), products, 1040
- Copenhagen (Denmark), 832, 833;
 - finance, 836
 - university, 833
- Copper-yielding regions—

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abyssinia, 679 Afghanistan, 685 Argentina, 699 Australia, 370 — & <i>see</i> States Austria, 711 Basutoland, 221 Belg. Congo, 728 Bolivia, 735 Brazil, 745 Bulgaria, 755 Canada, 304, and — <i>see</i> Provs. Chile, 764 China, 782 Colombia, 804 Cuba, 816 Cyprus, 118 Czechoslov., 824 Ecuador, 853 France & Cols., 912, 928, 938, 942, 945 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Georgia, 1296 Germany, 982 Great Britain, 63 Greece, 1023 Guatemala, 1031 Haiti, 1036 Honduras, 1040 India, 153 Irish Free State, 97 Italy, 1069 Japan, 1097 Kenya, 202 Korea, 1104 Liberia, 1118 Madagascar, 945 Malay Sts., 183 Mexico, 1133 Morocco, 1143 Newfoundland, 347 Nicaragua, 1183 Norway, 1195 Papua, 436
---	---

COP

Copper-yielding regions (*contd.*)—

- Paraguay, 1215, S. Africa, 226,
1216 227, 240, 241
Persia, 1223 S. W. Africa,
Peru, 1235 284
Porto Rico, 663 Spain, 1337
Portugal and Sweden, 1357
poss., 1253, Tanganyika,
1257 280
Rhodesia, 226, Tasmania, 427
227 Turkey, 1388
Rumania, 1271 U.S.A., 496,
Salvador, 1301 501, *see also*
S. Dom'go, 1307 States
Serb, Croat, and Uruguay, 1398
Slovene Venezuela, 1405
State, 1315

Copts, Abyssinia, 679

— Egypt, 861

Coquilhatville (B. Congo), 726

— wireless station, 729

Coquimbo (Chile), 760; mines, 764

— wireless station, 766

Córdoba (Argentina), province, 694

— town, 695; university, 695

— (Mexico), 1130

— (Spain), 1330, 1337, 1338; town,
1331

Cordova (Alaska), 656

Corëa, *see* KoreaCorfu (Greece), 1017, 1018; town,
1019

Corinth canal, 1025

Corinthia (Greece), 1018

Corinto (Nicar.), 1182; port, 1184

Corisco (Span. Africa), 1344, 1345

Cork, 95

— port, 76

— University College, 96

Corn Island, (Nicaragua), 1182

Corn-producing regions, *see* Wheat *do.*

Cornell University (N. Y.), 602

Corning (New York), 601

Cornwall, Duchy of, 4

Coro (Venez.), 1403; coal, 1405

Corrientes (Argentina), 694; tn., 695,
701

Corsica, torpedo station, 909

Coruña (Spain), 1330; town, 1331

— wireless station, 1335

Cos (Aegean), 1081

Coscuez (Colom.), emerald mines, 804

Cosenza (Italy), 1055; town, 1057

COU

Costoledo Is. (Seychelles), 218

Costa Rica, 807 *sqq*

— aborigines, 808

— agriculture, 810

— area and population, 808

— army, 810

— bananas, 810, 811

— banks, 812

— bee-keeping, 810

— births, marriages, deaths, 808

— books of reference, 813

— boundary, 1205

— coffee, 810, 811

— commerce, 810

— communications, 811

— constitution and government, 807,
808

— Constitutional Congress, 808

— currency, 812

— debt, 809, 810

— defence, 810

— diplomatic representatives, 812

— education, 309

— finance, 809

— forests, 810

— gold, 810, 811

— illegitimacy, 808

— immigration and emigration, 808

— imports and exports, 810, 811

— justice, 809

— live stock, 810

— manufactures, 810

— mines, 810

— money, weights and measures, 812

— posts, telegraphs, telephones,
811, 812

— President, 808

— production and industry, 810

— provinces, 808

— public health, 809

— railways, 811

— religion, 809

— shipping, 811

— silver, 810, 811

— time, standard, 812

— tobacco, 810

— towns, 808

— wireless stations, 812

Cotabato prov. (Philippines), 666

Cotchéry (French India), 924

Cöthen (Anhalt), 990

Council Bluffs (Iowa), 554

Courland (Latvia), 1112, 1113

COU

- Courland (Latvia), railways, 1115
- Courland (Lithuania), 1122
- Courtrai (Belgium), 717
- Coventry, population, 16
- Covilhã (Portugal), 1250
- Covington (Kentucky), 559
- Cowra (N S. W.), 382
- Cracow (Poland), 1242; military district, 1245; town, 1242; univ., 1243
- Craiova (Rumania), 1268
- Cranston (Rhode Island), 624
- Cranwell Cadet College, 56
- Crefeld (Prussia), 973
- Cremona (Italy), 1053; town, 1057
- Crete (Greece), 751, 1017, 1018
- Crewe, population, 16
- Crimean Republic, 1277, 1279
- Crimmitschau (Saxony), 1010
- Crisana (Rumania), 1267
- Cristobal (Panama), port, 1208, 1209, 1210
- Croatia (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1311
- oil-boring, 1315
- and Slavonia (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1311
- — area and population, 1312
- — coal, 1315
- — justice, 1313
- Kronstadt (Rus.), *see* Kronstadt
- Crooked Island (Bahamas), 350
- Croydon, population, 17
- Cuatro Vientos (Sp.), air station, 1335
- Cuba, 813 *sqg*
- agriculture, 815
- alcohol, 815
- area and population, 814
- asphalt beds, 816
- bank, 817
- births, marriages, deaths, 814
- books of reference, 818
- Cabinet, 814
- commerce, 816
- commercial companies, 816
- communications, 817
- constitution and government, 813, 814
- copper, 816
- currency, 817
- debt, 815
- defence, 488, 815
- diplomatic representatives, 817

CUR

- Cuba, education, 815
- finance, 815
- forests, 816
- fruit, 815
- honey, 815
- House of Representatives, 814
- immigration, 814
- iron, 816
- live stock, 816
- local government, 814
- minerals, 816
- money, 817
- National Congress, 814
- naval stations, 488, 815
- navy, 815
- oil, 816
- posts and telegraphs, 817
- President, 814
- production and industry, 815
- provinces, 814
- railways, 817
- rice, 815
- roads, 817
- rum, 815
- Senate, 814
- shipping, 817
- sugar, 815, 816, 817
- timber, 816
- tobacco, 815, 816
- towns, 814
- university, 815
- wireless stations, 817
- Cubango (Angola), 1257
- Cúcuta (Colombia), 801
- Cuddalore (India), 137
- Cuenca (Ecuador), 851, 852, 853
- university, 852
- wireless station, 855
- Cuenca (Spain), province, 1330
- Cuicuina (Nicaragua), mines, 1183
- Culebra Cut (Panama Canal), 1210
- Culebra Is. (Porto Rico), 663
- Culiacan (Mexico), 1130
- Cumana (Venez.), 1403; cotton, 1405
- Cumberland (Maryland), 566
- Cundinamarca (Colombia), 801, 803
- Cunco (Italy), 1053; town, 1057
- Curacao (Dutch W. I.), 1175, 1177
- administration, 1177
- islands, 1177
- Cureghem (Belgium), 717
- Curicó (Chile), prov., 760; town, 760
- Curieuse Island (Seychelles), 218

OUR

Curytiba (Brazil), 740, 742
 Cutch (India), state, 133
 Cuttack (India), 137
 Cuttington (Liberia), 1117
 Cuyabá (Brazil), 740
 Cuyo (Argentina), *whiv.*, 695
 Cuzco (Peru), 1230; *univ.*, 1232
 Cyclades (Greece), 1017
 Cyprus, 117 *sqq.*, 1382
 — agriculture, 118
 — area and population, 117
 — banks, 119
 — books of reference, 120
 — commerce, 119
 — copper, 118
 — debt, 118
 — divisions, 117
 — education, 117, 118
 — finance, 118
 — forestry, 118
 — government, 117, 1382
 — High Commissioner, 117
 — imports and exports, 119
 — irrigation, 118
 — justice and crime, 118
 — live stock, 118
 — local government, 117
 — mining, 118
 — posts and telegraphs, 119
 — railway, 119
 — roads, 119
 — shipping, 119
 — sponge fisheries, 118
 — towns, 117
 — troops in, 866
 — wheat, 118, 119
 Cyrenaica (Italian Libya), 1079
 — defence, 1080
 — Governor, 1079
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1081
 — produce, 1080
 — railway, 1081
 Czar (Bulgaria), 750
 Czechoslovakia, Rep. of, 818 *sqq.*
 — agriculture, 823
 — area and population, 820, 821
 — army, 823
 — banking and currency, 825
 — books of reference, 826
 — boundaries, 820
 — breweries, 824
 — Chamber of Deputies, 819, 820
 — coal, 824

DAG

Czechoslovakia, commerce, 824
 — communications, 825
 — constitution and government, 819, 820
 — cotton manufactures, 824
 — crops, 823
 — debt, 823
 — defence, 823
 — diplomatic representatives, 826
 — districts, 820
 — education, 821
 — electoral areas, 819
 — ethnic elements, 820
 — finance, 822, 823
 — forests, 824
 — fruit, 824
 — gold, 824
 — hops, 824
 — imports and exports, 824, 825
 — justice, 822
 — live stock, 824
 — manufactures, 824
 — minerals, 824
 — ministry, 820
 — National Assembly, 819
 — National Church, 821
 — political parties, 819, 820
 — ports, 825
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 825
 — President, 819, 820
 — production and industry, 823, 824
 — provinces, 820, 821
 — railways, 825
 — religion, 821
 — representation, 819
 — Senate, 819, 820
 — sugar, beetroot, 823, 824
 — territory gained, 971
 — timber, 824
 — towns, 821
 — universities, 822
 — waterways, 825
 — wheat, 824
 Czestochowa (Poland), 1242, 1245
 DABOSSA (Uganda), 203
 Dabrowa (Poland), 1242, 1245
 Dacca (India), 137; *univ.*, 139
 Dádhār (Baluchistan), 170
 Daghestan (Republic), 1277
 — area and population, 1279
 Dago Is. (Estonia), 876
 Dagomba language, Togoland, 962

DAH

- Dahlak Is. (Eritrea), pearl fishery, 1077
 Dahomey (F. Af.), 923, 950, 954
 — agriculture, 954
 — area & population, 923, 950, 954
 — books of reference, 956
 — budget, 954
 — cotton, 954
 — education, 954
 — imports and exports, 951, 954
 — palm kernels and oil, 954
 — post offices, 951
 — products, 954
 — railways, 954
 — roads, 954
 — shipping, 954
 — telegraphs and telephones, 954
 Daira Sania debt (Egypt), 866
 Dairen or Dalny, 773, 783, 1087, 1107, 1108; shipping, 791
 Dakar (Senegal), 952
 Dakota, *see* N. and S. Dakota
 Dalai Lama (Tibet), 771, 792
 Dalhousie Univ. (Canada), 295
 Dallas (Texas), 477, 634
 — Federated Bank, 513
 Dalles & Celilo Canal (U.S.A.), 618
 Dalmatia (Serb., Croat, Slovene State), 889, 1311
 — area and population, 1312
 — government, 1311
 — justice, 1313
 — olive trees, 1315
 Dalny, *see* Dairen
 Damanhūr (Egypt), 859, 860
 Damão (Portuguese India), 1255
 — salt, 1256
 Damascus (Syria), 932, 933; tobacco, 933; town, 932, 933
 Dambovitz (Rumania), petroleum, 1271
 Damer, El (A.-E. Sudan), 274
 — Egypt, 859, 860; tn., 860
 — mosque, 861
 Damot (Abyssinia), 677
 Dampier I. (New Guinea), 456
 Danakil race (Abyssinia), 678
 — (Fr. Somaliland), 649
 Danbury (Connecticut), 533
 Danger Island (Cook Is.), 446
 Danube Commission, 1272, 1273
 — prov. (Württemberg), 1014
 — river defences, 710, 754, 755

DEB

- Danube, river, navigation and ports, 754, 755, 273
 Danville (Illinois), 548
 — (Virginia), 643
 Danzig, 827 *sqq.*, 971, 1247
 — area and population, 828, 971
 — bathing resorts, 828
 — books of reference, 829
 — cities, 828
 — commerce, 828
 — communications, 829
 — Constituent Assembly, 827
 — constitution, 828
 — education, 828
 — finance, 828
 — High Commissioner, 827
 — political parties, 827
 — port, 829, 1247
 — railways, 829
 — Senate, 828
 — shipping, 828
 — State Council, 827
 — *Volkstag*, 828
 Daqahlia (Egypt), 859, 860
 Daras (Trans-Jordan), 198
 Dar el Baida, *see* Casablanca
 Darbhanga (India), 137
 Dardanelles, The (Turkey), 1379, 1382, 1383
 Dar-es-Salaam (Tanganyika), 279, 280, 281
 Darlington, population, 17
 Darmstadt (Hesse), 973, 999
 Dartmouth, port, 76
 — (Nova Scotia), 323
 Daru (Papua), 431
 — (Sierra Leone), 270
 Darwen, population, 17
 Darwin (N. Australia), 429
 — (Falkland Islands), 340
 Darzādah face (Baluchistan), 171
 Daudi Chwa, Kabaka (Uganda), 204
 Davigavpils (Dvinsk), 1113
 Davao prov. (Philippines), 666
 Davenport (Iowa), 554
 David (Panama), 1265
 Dawson (Yukon), 338
 Dayton (Ohio), 477, 611
 Dead Sea (Palestine), 196, 198
 Debar (Serbia), 1312
 Deblin (Poland), fort, 1245
 Deb Rājā (Bhutan), 731
 Debra Tabor (Abyssinia), 678

DEB

Debreczen (Hungary), 1044 ; military
 dist., 1046 ; univ. 1045
 Decatur (Illinois), 548
 Decin (Teschen), 825
 Dédougou (Fr. W. Africa), 956
 Deep Bay (Hong Kong), 121
 Degema (Nigeria), 264
 Dehwar race (Baluchistan), 171
 Deirût (Egypt), irrigation, 867
 Delagoa Bay Railway, 1259
 Delaware, 473, 534 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 536
 — area and pop. 473, 490, 535
 — books of reference, 536
 — cities, 535
 — communications, 536
 — constitution & government, 534
 — debt, 536
 — defence, 536
 — education, 535
 — farms, 536
 — finance, 536
 — fisheries, 536
 — Germans in, 535
 — Indians in, 535
 — leather trade, 536
 — live stock, 536
 — manufactures, 536
 — minerals, 536
 — production and industry, 536
 — railways, 536
 — religion, 535
 — representation, 469, 535
 — savings banks, 536
 — shipping, 536
 — tomatoes, 536
 — wheat, 536
 — wool, 536
 Delft (Netherlands), 1155
 Delhi (India), city, 126, 137
 Delhi (India), province, 126, 123
 — agriculture, 150
 — area & population, 128, 136, 137
 — births and deaths, 136
 — education, 140
 — forests, 150
 — government, 128
 — justice, 141
 — land revenue, 148
 — — tenure, 148
 — newspapers, &c., 141
 Delta-Amacuro (Venez.), ter., 1403
 Demerara (B. Guiana), 136, 341, 1176

DEN

Denis Is. (Uruguay), 1395
 Denison (Texas), 634
 Denmark, 829 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 837
 — area and population, 832
 — army, 836
 — banks, 840
 — births, marriages, deaths, 832
 — books of reference, 841
 — budget, 835
 — colony, 841
 — commerce, 837, 838
 — communications, 839
 — constitution and government, 830,
 831
 — counties, 832
 — crops, 837
 — currency, 840
 — customs valuation, 839
 — debt, 835
 — defence, 836
 — dependencies, 841, 842
 — diplomatic representatives, 840
 — distilleries, 837
 — divisions, 832
 — divorce, 833
 — education, 833
 — emigration, 833
 — finance, 834
 — — local, 836
 — fisheries, 837
 — flying corps, 826
 — Folketing, 830, 831
 — forests, 837
 — Germans in, 832
 — government, central, 830, 831
 — — local, 832
 — illegitimacy, 833
 — imports and exports, 837, 838, 839
 — justice and crime, 834
 — King of, 829, 830, 842
 — kings since 1448, 830
 — Landsting, 830, 831
 — live stock, and exports of, 837, 838
 — local finance, 836
 — — government, 832
 — manufactures, 837
 — ministry, 831
 — money and credit, 840
 — money, weights, & measures, 840
 — navy, 836
 — old-age pensions, &c., 833
 — pauperism, 833

DEN

Denmark, political parties, 831
 — posts and telegraphs, 839
 — production and industry, 837
 — railways, 839
 — reigning king, 829, 842
 — religion, 833
 — representation, 830, 831
 — reserve fund, 835
 — Rigsdag, 830, 831
 — roads, 839
 — royal family, 829
 — savings banks, 840
 — shipping and navigation, 839
 — Slesvig territories added, 831, 971
 — Statsraadet, 831
 — sugar, 837
 — telephones, 839
 — towns, 832
 — university, 833
 — wheat, 837
 D'Entrecasteaux Is. (Pacific), 430
 Denver (Colo.), 477, 529, 530
 — live stock trade, 531
 — university, 530
 Derby, population, 17
 Derna (Italian Africa), 1080
 Désirade I. (Guadeloupe), 963
 Des Moines (Iowa), 477, 553, 554
 Dessau (Anhalt), 973, 990
 Dessûqi (Egypt), mosque, 861
 Destrellan (Guadeloupe) • wireless station, 963
 Detmold (Lippe), 1001
 Detroit (Mich.), 477, 575
 Deventer (Netherlands), 1155
 Dewsbury, population, 17
 Dharma Râjâ (Bhutan), 731
 Dholpur state (India), 133
 Diamantina (Brazil), diamonds, 745
 Diarbekr (Turkey), 1384; tn., 1384
 Didougou (Upper Volta), 956
 Diégo Garcia Is. (Mauritius), 211, 214
 Diégo-Suarez (Madagascar), 944, 945, 947
 Diekirch (Luxemburg), 1127
 Dieppe (France), port, 915
 Differdanga (Luxemburg), 1127
 Digue, La, Is. (Seychelles), 219, 219
 Dijon (France), 897; univ., 900
 Dillingen (Germany), faculties, 975
 Dilly (Timor), port, 1256
 Dimbokro (French W. Africa), 954
 Dindings (Perak), 175, 176

DOR

Dingri (Tibet), 792
 Dinguiray (French Guinea), 953
 Dir (India), 132, 158
 • Diré-Dawa (Abyssinia), 678, 680
 Diriamba (Nicaragua), 1182
 District of Columbia (U.S.A.), 472, 473, 537 *sqg*
 — area and pop., 472, 473, 490, 537, 538
 — banks, 539
 — books of reference, 539
 — debt, 539
 — defence, 539
 — education, 538
 — finance, 539
 — government, 472, 537
 — local government, 472, 481, 537
 — production and industry, 539
 — religion, 538
 — universities, 538
 Distrito Federal (Mexico), 1130
 Diu (Portuguese India), 1255, 1256
 — salt, 1256
 • Diwanayah (Iraq), 190
 • Diyalah (Iraq), 190
 • Djambi Is. (Sumatra), 1169
 Djenné (French W. Africa), 955
 Djibouti (F. Somaliland), 680, 949, 950
 Dobrudja (Rumania), 1267, 1268
 Dodecanèse (Aegean), 1081
 Dombki race (Baluchistan), 170
 Dominica (B. W. Indies), 355, 356, 357, 358
 — area and population, 356, 358
 — Caribs in, 358
 — lime-juice, 356, 358
 — products, 356, 358
 Dominion of Canada, *see* Canada
 Dominions, British, 55, 91
 Domnarve (Sweden), iron, 1357
 Don, prov. (Russia), 1279
 Don Univ. (Russia), 1231
 Donau, *see* Danube
 Doncaster, population, 17
 Donetz (Ukraine), prov., 1297
 Dongola (A.-E. Sudan), 275
 Dorada, La (Colombia), 805
 Dordrecht (Netherlands), 1155
 Dori (Fr. W. Africa), 956
 Dorpat (Estonia), 877; • univ., 877, 1113
 Dortmund (Prussia), 973, 1005

DOU

Douglas (Alaska), 656
 — (Isle of Man), 85
 Dover, population, 17; port, 76
 — (Delaware), 535
 — (N. H.), 593
 Down, 81, 82
 Drama (Greece), 1018; town, 1019
 Drammen (Norway), 1190
 Drenthe (Netherlands), 1153, 1154, 1156
 Dresden (Sax.), 1009; technical high school, 975; town, 973, 1010
 Dubbo (N.S.W.), 352
 Dublin, 96
 — population, 96
 — port, 76
 — university & colleges, 96
 Dubuque (Iowa), 554
 Duchy of Cornwall, 4
 — — Lancaster, 4
 Ducie Island (Pacific), 452
 Dudelange (Luxemburg), 1127
 Dudley, population, 17
 Duein, El (A.-E. Sudan), 274
 Duff Islands (Pacific), 453
 Duisburg (Prussia), 973, 1005
 Duke of Clarence Islds. (Pacific), 453
 Duke of York Islds. (New Guinea), 457
 — ific, 453
 Duki district (Baluchistan), 169
 Dulaim (Iraq), 190
 Duluth (Minnesota), 477, 578
 — port, 579
 Dundee, 21, 76
 Dunedin (New Zealand), 436
 — university, 437
 Dunfermline, 21
 Dunkerque (France), port, 915
 — torpedo station, 909
 Dunkirk (New York), 601
 Dunroon (Australia), Royal Military College, 367
 Duran (Ecuador), aviation school, 353
 Durango (Mexico), 1130; town, 1130
 Durazno (Uruguay), 1395
 Durazzo (Albania), 688, 689
 Durban (Natal), 233, 252
 — whaling at, 253
 Durham (North Carolina), 606
 Durham University, 28, 29, 271, 352
 Durlach (Baden), 992
 Durrani race (Afgh.), 684
 Düsseldorf (Prussia), 973, 1005

DUT

Dusun race (Borneo), 107
 Dutch Borneo, 1168, 1169
 Dutch Curaçao, 1175, 1177
 Dutch East Indies, 1168 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 1172, 1173
 — area and population, 1169
 — army, 1172
 — banks, 1175
 — births, marriages, deaths, 1170
 — books of reference, 1179, 1180
 — cacao, 1173
 — Chinese in, 1169, 1170, 1172
 — cinchona, 1171, 1173, 1174
 — coal, 1173
 — coffee, 1173, 1174
 — commerce, 1173, 1174
 — communications, 1174, 1175
 — constitution & government, 1168, 1169
 — consular representatives, 1175
 — Council, 1169
 — debt, 1172
 — defence, 1172
 — divisions, 1168, 1169
 — education, 1170
 — finance, 1171
 — foreigners, 1176, 1171, 1172, 1173
 — flying corps, 1172
 — Governor-General, 1169
 — imports and exports, 1174
 — islands, 1168, 1169
 — justice and crime, 1171
 — land tenure, 1173
 — mining, 1173
 — money and credit, 1175
 — money, weights, measures, 1175
 — navy, 1161, 1172
 — oil, 1173
 — opium, 1171
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1174, 1175
 — production and industry, 1172, 1173
 — railways, 1174
 — religion, 1170
 — rice, 1173
 — rubber, 1173
 — savings banks, 1175
 — shipping, 1174
 — sugar, 1173, 1174
 — tea, 1173, 1174
 — tin, 1173, 1174

DUT

Dutch East Indies, tobacco, 1173, 1174
 — Volksraad, 1169
 Dutch Guiana (*see* Surinam), 1175
sqg
 Dutch New Guinea, 1168, 1169
 Dutch West Indies, 1175 *sqg. See*
 Surinam and Curaçao
 Dvinsk (Latvia), 1113
 Dyak race (Sarawak), 109

EALING, population, 17
 East Africa, British, 199 *sqg*
 — — Italian, 206, 220, 274, 1077
sqg
 — — Portuguese, 1251, 1255, 1258
 East African Protectorate. *See*
 Kenya
 Eastbourne, population, 17
 East Chicago (Indiana), 551
 East Griqualand (South Africa), 248
 East Ham, population, 17
 East Indies, British. *See* India, British
 — — Dutch. *See* Dutch East Indies
 — — French. *See* India, French.
 — — Portuguese. *See* India, Portu.
 East Liverpool (Ohio), 611
 East London (Cape Col.), 233, 248
 East Orange (N.J.), 595
 East Providence (R.I.), 624
 East Prussia, 971, 1004
 East St. Louis (Illinois), 478, 548
 Eastern Carolines, 1108
 Eastern District (Poland), 1243
 Eastern Mongolia, mines, 1088
 Eastern Province (Belg. Cong.), 726
 Eastern Province (Uganda), 203
 Eastern Rumelia, 750
 Eastern Silesia, 971
 Easton (Pa.), 620
 Eau Claire (Wis.), 651
 Ebert, Friedrich (President German Republic), 969
 Ebingen (Württemberg), 1024
 Eccles, population, 17
 Echegheh (Coptic dignitary), 679
 Echmiadzin, Catholics of, 1385
 Ecuador, 850 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 853
 — area and population, 851
 — army, 852
 — aviation, 853
 — banks, 855

ECU

Ecuador, births, marriages, deaths, 851
 — books of reference, 856
 — boundary questions, 801, 851, 1231
 — Chamber of Deputies, 850
 — coal, 853
 — cocoa, 853
 — coffee, 853
 — commerce, 854
 — communications, 854
 — Congress, 850
 — constitution and government, 850
 — copper, 853
 — Council of State, 850
 — currency, 855
 — debt, 852
 — defence, 852
 — diplomatic representatives, 855
 — education, 852
 — finance, 852
 — forests, 853
 — gold, 853
 — hat industry, 853
 — imports and exports, 854
 — Indians, 851
 — Italian Mission in, 853
 — justice and crime, 852
 — local government, 850
 — manufactures, 853
 — minerals, 853
 — money and credit, 855
 — money, weights and measures, 855
 — navy, 853
 — petroleum, 853
 — port, 854
 — post offices, 855
 — President, 850
 — production and industry, 853
 — provinces, 850, 851
 — railways, 854
 — religion, 851
 — river navigation, 854
 — roads, 854
 — rubber, 853
 — Senate, 850
 — shipping, 854
 — silver, 853
 — sulphur, 853
 — telegraphs and telephones, 855
 — timber, 853
 — time, official, 855
 — tobacco, 853
 — towns, 851

ECU

- Ecuador, universities, 852
 — wireless stations, 855
 Edge Is. (Spitsbergen), 1200
 Edina (Liberia), 1117
 Edinburgh, 21; university, 29
 Edirneh. *See* Adrianople
 Edmonton (Canada), 293, 317, 319
 Efate Island (Pacific), 454
 Egeo (Aegean), 1081
 Egham, Royal Holloway College, 29
 Egypt, 856 *sqq.* 1382
 — agriculture, 867
 — air mail service, 198, 872
 — — squadrons in, 866
 — area and population, 859, 860
 — army, native, 866
 — — of occupation, 50, 147, 866
 — banks, 872
 — books of reference, 874
 — British representatives, 874
 — cantonal courts, 864
 — capitulations, 867
 — commerce, 868
 — communications, 871
 — constitution and government, 357,
 — cotton, 867, 868
 — Councils, Provincial, 859
 — currency, 872
 — debt, 865, 866
 — defence, 866
 — divisions, 859, 860
 — education, 861 *sqq.*
 — finance, 865
 — — municipal, 859
 — flag, 857
 — foreigners in, 859, 864, 867
 — General Assembly, 858, 859
 — gold, 868
 — governorships, 859, 860
 — High Commissioner, 874
 — illiteracy, 861
 — imports and exports, 868, 869
 — irrigation, 867
 — justice and crime, 864
 — King, 857
 — land holdings, 867
 — Legislative Assembly, 858
 — local government, 859
 — Maktabas, 861, 863
 — military expenditure, 865
 — minerals, 868
 — ministry, 858

ELH

- Egypt, money and credit, 872
 — money, weights, measures, 872
 — mosques, 861
 — mudirias, 859
 — municipal finance, 859
 — navy, 867
 — petroleum, 868
 — ports, 870
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 872
 — previous rulers, 857
 — production and industry, 867
 — Provincial Councils, 859
 — railways, 871
 — religion, 861
 — reservoirs, 867
 — savings banks, 872
 — shipping and navigation, 870, 871
 — Suez Canal, 41, 46, 857, 859, 860,
 870, 871
 — sugar, 868
 — towns, 859, 860
 — troops in, British, 50, 866
 — — native, 147, 866
 — university, 861, 863
 — Wakf lands, 864, 958
 — — Maktabas, 861, 863
 — wheat, 868
 — wireless stations, 872
 Eichstadt (Germany), faculties, 975
 Eisenach (Thuringia), 1012
 Eitape (N. Guinea), 456, 457
 Ekaterinburg (Russia), univ., 1282
 Ekaterinodar (Russia), univ., 1282
 Ekaterinoslav (Ukraine), prov., 1297
 El Ahmadi, Mosque (Tanta), 861
 El Azhar, Mosque (Cairo), 861
 Elba, Island of, 1064
 Elbasan (Albania), 688
 El Beni (Bolivia), 733, 735
 Elberfeld (Prussia), 973, 1005
 Elbing (Prussia), 973
 El Chaco (Bolivia and Paraguay),
 733, 1213
 El Damer (A.-E. Sudan), 274
 El Dueim (A.-E. Sudan), 274
 Elduma Ravine (Kenya), 200
 Elephant Butte dam (U.S.A.), 492
 Eleuthera Island (Bahamas), 350
 El Fasher (A.-E. Sudan), 274
 El Gharb (Morocco), 1138
 Elgin (Illinois), 546
 Elgon, Mt. (Kenya), forest, 201
 El Hassa (Arabia), 691

ELI

- Elima (Ivory Coast), 954
- Elis (Greece), 1018
- Elisabethville (Belg. Congo), 726
 - wireless station, 729
- Elizabeth (New Jersey), 477, 595
- Elizavetpol, *see* Yelizavetpol
- Elkhart (Indiana), 551
- El Kasseir (Egypt), port, 870
- Ellice Islands (Pacific), 453
- Elmira (New York), 601
- El Obeid (A.-E. Sudan), 274
- Elobey, Great and Little (Spanish Africa), 1344, 1345
- El Palomar (Argentine), 697
- El Paraiso (Honduras), tobacco, 1040
- El Paso (Texas), 478, 634
- El Said (Egypt), 860
- Elvas (Portugal), 1250
- Ely, Isle of, 19
- Elyria (Ohio), 611
- Emaus (Danzig), 828
- Emba (Russia) petroleum, 1286
- Emilia (Italy), province, 1054
- Emmien (Netherlands), 1155
- Encarnacion (Para.), 702, 213
 - wireless station, 1217
- Enderbury Island (Pacific), 453
- England and Wales—
 - agricultural holdings, 59
 - agriculture, 57 *sqq*
 - area, 12, 57
 - Bank of England, 80, 81
 - banks, chartered, 80
 - — savings, post-office, 80
 - — trustee, 81
 - births, marriages, and deaths, 23
 - books of reference, 86 *sqq*
 - canals, 78
 - cities, 16-18
 - commerce, 66 *sqq*
 - Councils, County, 10, 11, 12, 29, 30, 31
 - — District, &c., 11
 - Counties, Administrative, 10, 15, 16
 - County Boroughs, 11, 16-18
 - — Councils, 10, 11, 12, 29, 30, 31
 - crime and criminals, 33, 34, 35
 - crops, 58, 59
 - customs, 40, 43, 66
 - debt, 45, 46
 - education, agricultural, 29, 61

EPI

- England and Wales, education
 - authorities, 29, 30, 31
 - — elementary, 31
 - — finance of, 30, 31
 - — military, 49
 - — secondary, 30
 - — technical, 30
 - — university, 28, 29
- electorate, 6
- emigration and immigration, 23
- excise, 40, 43
- fisheries, 62
- flax, 57
- forestry, 61
- hops, 57
- illegitimacy, 23
- imports and exports, 64, 65, 66 *sqq*
- inhabited houses, 18, 45
- justice and crime, 33, 34, 35
- King, 3, 25
- land distribution, 57
- local government, 10-12
 - — taxation, 45, 47
- metropolis (*see also* London), 19
- mining and metals, 63 *sqq*
- militia, 79, 80
- national insurance, 36
- occupations of the people, 19
- old-age pensions, 36, 37
- parliamentary representation, 6
- pauperism, 37
- police, 34
- population, 12 *sqq*
- property assessed, 41, 44, 45
- railways, 77
- religion, 25, 26
- revenue & expenditure, 39 *sqq*
- towns, 16-18
- universities, 28, 29
- wheat, 58
- Enid (Oklahoma), 614
- Enkeldoorn (Rhodesia), 225
- Encæ (Ægean shores), 751
- Enschede (Netherlands), 1155
- Entebbe (Uganda), 203, 204, 205
- Entre Minho e Douro (Port.), 1249
- Entre Rios (Argentina), 694, 699
- Enugu (Nigeria) coal, 264, 265
- Enzeli (Persia), port, 1222, 1223
- Ephraim (Utah), 638
- Epi Island (Pacific), 454
- Epinal (France), fortress, 906
- Epirus (Greece), 1018

EQU

Equator (Belgian Congo), 726
 Equatorial Africa (Fr.), 923, 941 *sqq*
 — Provinces (Abyssinia), 677
 Erfurt (Prussia), 973
 Erie (Pennsylvania), 477, 620
 — Canal (N. Y.), 674
 Erima Haven (New Guinea), 457
 Eritrea (Italian E. Africa), 220, 274,
 1076, 1077
 — area and population, 1076
 — commissariats, 1076
 — currency, 1077
 — defence, 1065, 1076
 — finance, 1077
 — frontier, 220, 274, 949
 — gold mines, 1077
 — government, 1077
 — Governor, 1077
 — imports and exports, 1077
 — irrigation, 1077
 — palm nuts, 1077
 — pearl fishing, 1077
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones,
 1077
 — railway, 1077
 — religion, 1076
 — wireless stations, 1077
 Erivan (Armenia), 1294; town, 1294
 Erlangen (Bav.), 995; univ., 975, 995
 Erromanga Island (Pacific), 454
 Ertonan Island (Pacific), 454
 Erythrea, *see* Eritrea
 Erzerum (Armenia), 1384
 — salt, 1388
 Erzsébetfalva (Hungary), 1044
 Escanaba (Mich.), 575
 Escant, *see* Schelde
 Esch a Alz (Luxemburg), 1126
 Eskilstuna (Sweden), 1351
 Eskimo race, Alaska, 656
 — Canada, 293
 Esmeraldas (Ecuador), 851
 — rubber, 853
 — wireless station, 855
 Esna Barrage (Egypt), 867
 Espaillet (S. Domingo), prov., 1305;
 town, 1305
 España, *see* Spain
 Esperanza, La (Honduras), 1039
 Espirito Santo (Brazil), 740
 coffee, 744; colonies, 745
 Espiritu Santo Island (Pacific), 454
 Esquimalt (Canada), 299

EVE

Essen (Prussia), 973, 1005
 Essequibo (L. Guiana), 341, 1176
 Esslingen (Württemberg), 1014
 Esteli (Nicaragua), 1182
 Estonia, 876 *sqg*, 1277
 — agriculture, 878
 — area and population, 877
 — army, 878
 — books of reference, 879
 — boundaries, 877
 — commerce, 878
 — communications, 879
 — constitution and government, 876
 — crops, 878
 — currency, 879
 — defence, 878
 — diplomatic representatives, 879
 — districts, 877
 — education, 877
 — flag, 876
 — forests, 878
 — finance, 878
 — imports and exports, 878, 879
 — justice, 877
 — live stock, 878
 — ministry, 877
 — navy, 878
 — political parties, 876
 — ports, 877, 879
 — production, 878
 — railways, 879
 — religion, 877
 — representation, 876
 — shipping, 879
 — State Assembly, 876
 — State Head, 876, 877
 — timber, 878
 — towns, 877
 — university, 876, 877
 — wheat, 878
 Estrada Cabrera (Guatemala), mines,
 1031
 Estremadura (Port.), prov., 1250, 1252
 Ethiopia, 677, 678
 Euboea (Greece), 1018; mines, 1023
 Eugene (Oregon), 617
 Evpen (Belgium), 716, 971
 Europe, British possessions in, 98 *sqg*
 Euros (Thrace), 1018
 Evanston (Illinois), 548
 Evansville (Indiana), 477, 551
 Everett (Massachusetts), 570
 — (Washington), 646

EVO

- Evora (Portugal), 1250; town, 1250
 Ewe race (West Africa), 14; language (Togo), 962
 Exeter, population, 17; college, 39
 Exuma Island (Bahamas), 350
- FADA N'GOURMA (F. W. Africa), 956
 Faeroe Islands, *see* Faroe Is.
 Fagersta (Sweden), iron, 1357
 Fairbanks (Alaska), 656
 Faisal, *see* Faisal, Emir
 Faiyûm (Egypt), 859, 860; town, 860
 Fakaofa Island (Pacific), 453
 Fakumen (Manchuria), 790
 Falasha race (Abyssinia), 678
 Falcón (Venez.), state, 1403, 1405
 Falkirk, population, 21
 Falkland Islands, 340
 — area and population, 340
 — books of reference, 341
 — communications, 340
 — currency, 341
 — Governor, 340
 — posts, 340
 — production and industry, 340
 — whaling, 340
 — wireless telegraphy, 340
 Fall River (Mass.), 477, 570
 Falmouth, port, 76
 — (Jamaica), 353, 354
 Falun (Sweden), 1351
 Famagusta (Cyprus), 117, 119
 Fanning Island (Pacific), 453
 Far Eastern Region (R.S.F.A.R.), 1248, 1277
 Faranak (French Guinea), 953
 Fargo (North Dakota), 609
 Farmûli (Afghanistan), 685
 Faro (Portugal), 1250; town, 1250
 Faroe Is. (Denmark), 832
 — area and population, 832
 — representation, 830
 Farquhar Is. (Seychelles), 218
 Farukhabâd (India), 137
 Fasher, El (A.-E. Sudan), 274
 Faya (French Congo), 242
 Fead Islands (Pacific), 457
 Federal Capital (Brazil), 741
 — District (Brazil), 740, 741
 — — (Mexico), 1130
 — — (Venezuela), 1403

FIJ

- Federal Territory (Australia), 364, 365
 — area and population, 364
 — births, marriages, deaths, 365
 — inhabited houses, 365
 — railways, 375
 Fed. Malay States, 175, 181 *sqq*, 1320
 (*see* Malay States, Federated)
 Faisal, Emir, King of 'Iraq, 189, 1388
 Félicité Island (Seychelles), 218
 Fellahin (Egypt), 867
 Fellin (Estonia), 877
 Feng-hwang-cheng (Manchuria), 790
 Fengtien (Manchuria), 771, 790
 Ferdinand, King (Rumania), 1265
 Fermanagh, 81, 82
 Fernando Po (Span. Af.), 1344, 1345
 — aborigines, 1345
 Ferozepore (India), 137
 Ferrara (Italy), 1054; town, 1059;
 univ., 1059
 Ferrol (Spain), dockyard, 1336
 — fort, 1335; wireless sta., 1335
 Ferryville (Tunis), 958
 Feuerbach (Württemberg), 1014
 Fez (Morocco), 1139, 1140, 1141
 — military area, 1142
 — vineyards, 1143
 Fianarantsoa (Madagascar), 914
 Fife (Northern Rhodesia), 227
 Fiji, 362, 448 *sqq*
 — area and population, 448, 449
 — births and deaths, 449
 — banks, 450, 451
 — books of reference, 451
 — Chinese in, 449
 — commerce, 450
 — communications, 450
 — constitution and government, 448
 — customs, 450
 — debt, 449
 — defence, 448
 — education, 449
 — finance, 449
 — Governor, 448
 — Indians in, 136, 449
 — immigration, 136
 — imports and exports, 450
 — justice, 448
 — live stock, 449
 — manufactures, 449
 — posts and telegraphs, 450

FIJ

- Fiji, production and industry, 449
- religion, 449
- rubber, 449, 450
- savings bank, 450
- shipping, 450
- sugar, 449, 450
- telephone, 450
- wireless stations, 450
- Findlay (Ohio), 611
- Fingo race (South Africa), 248
- Finland, 879 *sqg*, 1277
- agriculture, 885
- area and population, 881
- army, 884
- banks, 887, 888
- births, marriages, deaths, 881
- books of reference, 888
- Cabinet, 880
- canals, 887
- Civic Protective Guards, 885
- commerce, 886
- communications, 887
- constitution and government, 879.
- crops, 885
- currency, 888
- dairying, 885
- debt, 884
- defence, 884
- diplomatic representatives, 888
- education, 882
- emigration, 881, 882
- farms, 885
- finance, 883
- forests, 885
- House of Representatives, 879, 880
- imports and exports, 886, 887
- independence, 879, 1277
- iron, 886
- justice and crime, 882
- lakes, 887
- live stock, 885
- local government, 880, 881
- loans, 884
- manufactures, 886
- mercantile marine, 887
- money, weights, measures, 888
- navy, 885
- newspapers, 882
- pauperism, 883
- political parties, 880
- posts, telegraphs, telephones, 887
- President, 880, 884
- production and industry, 885

FLO

- Finland, railways, 887
- religion, 882
- representation, 880
- roads, 887
- savings banks, 888
- shipping and navigation, 887
- timber, 885, 886
- towns, 882
- — finance of, 884
- universities, 882
- Finmark (Norway), 1189
- Finseh Haven (New Guinea), 457
- Fiote language (Belgian Congo), 726
- Firenze, *see* Florence.
- Fitchburg (Massachusetts), 570
- Fiume, 889
- area and population, 889
- Flamenco Island (Panama), 1209
- Flanders (Belgium), 716
- Flat Island (Seychelles), 218
- Flensburg (Prussia), 973
- Flint (Michigan), 477, 975
- Florence (Italy), 1054; *tn.*, 1056
- Florencia (Colombia), 801
- Flores (Uruguay), 1395
- Florianopolis (Brazil), 741
- Florida (U.S.A.), 473, 540 *sqg*
- agriculture, 493, 494, 541
- area and pop., 473, 490, 540
- books of reference, 542
- cities, 540
- communications, 542
- constitution and government, 540
- cotton, 494, 541, 542
- crime, 541
- debt, 541
- defence, 541
- education, 541
- farms, 541
- finance, 541
- fisheries, 541
- forests, 541
- fruit culture, 541
- Germans in, 540
- Indian reservations, 540
- Indians in, 540
- live stock, 541
- manufactures, 542
- minerals, 541
- naval stations, 487, 488, 542
- pauperism, 541
- ports, 508, 542

FLO

- Florida, production and industry,
493, 494, 541
— public lands, 490
— railways, 542
— religion, 540
— representation, 469, 540
— rice, 493, 541
— savings banks, 542
— shipping, 508, 542
— timber, 496, 541
— tobacco, 541, 542
— universities, 541
— wool, 541
Florida (Uruguay), 1395, 1398
Florida Island (Pacific), 453
Florina (Greece), 1018; town, 1019
Flushing (Netherlands), 1155; forts,
1160
— port, 1165
Focsani (Rumania), 1268
Foggia (Italy), 1055; town, 1056
Folkestone, port, 76
Fon race (French W. Africa), 954
Fond du Lac (Wisconsin), 651
Fonsecas Bay (Nicaragua), U.S. naval
base, 1182
Foochow (China), 771, 773; dock-
yard, 731; wireless stn., 785
Forbes (N.S.W.), 382
Forcados (Nigeria), 264
Forécariah (French Guinea), 953
Foreign Legion (French), 937
Forest (Brussels), 716
Forlì (Italy), 1054; town, 1057
Formosa (Argentina), territory, 694;
State lands, 699
Formosa Is. (Japan), 772, 1086, 1087,
1106, 1107
— area and population, 1087, 1088,
1106
— defence, 1093
— education, 1090, 1106
— finance, 1106
— Governor-General, 1106
— imports and exports, 1107
— postal statistics, 1107
— products, 1106
— roads, 1107
— savings bank, 1107
— shipping, 1107
— towns, 1106
Fortaleza (Brazil), 740, 741
Fort Dauphin (Madagascar), 944

FRA

- Fort-de-France (Martinique), 965
Fort Dodge (Iowa), 554
Fort Jameson (Rhodesia), 216, 227
• Fort Johnston (Nyasaland), 214, 215
Fort Lamy (French Congo), 962
Fort Rosebery (Rhodesia), 227
Fort Sandeman (Baluchistan), 170
Fort Smith (Arkansas), 524
Fort Wayne (Indiana), 477, 551
Fort Worth (Texas), 477, 634
Fourah Bay Coll. (W. Africa), 271
France, 890 *sqg*
— agriculture, 911
— alcohol, 913
— area and population, 893 *sqg*, 912
— army, 907 *sqg*
— — active, 907
— — administration, 908
— — air force, 907
— — colonial forces, 925, 937, 945
959, 1142
— — distribution, 907
— — Foreign Legion, 937
— — Garde Républicaine, 908
• — — Gendarmerie, 908
• — — metropolitan, 907, 908
— — native troops, 907, 908
— — of occupation, 907
— — reserve, 907, 908
• — — territorial, 907, 908
— — uniform, 908, 909
— — arrondissements, 891, 893
— — maritime, 909
— associations culturelles, 897
— aviation, 916
— banks, 916
— births, marriages, deaths, 896, 897
— books of reference, 919
— — on colonies, 924, 930, 940, 942,
948, 956, 961, 965, 968
— budget, 904
— bureaux de bienfaisance, 903
— canals, 915
— cantons, 893
— Chamber of Deputies, 890, 891, 892
— charity, 903
— cider, 911
— coal, 912
— — Saar Basin, 896, 912
— colonial troops, 925, 937, 945,
959, 1142
— colonies & dependencies, 286, 287,
922 *sqg*, 931, 1319, 1382

FRA

France, colonies, trade of, 923, & *see*
 each Colony
 — commerce, 913, 914
 — communes, 893, 897
 — communications, 915, 916
 — Conseil d'État, 892
 — — Supérieur des Colonies, 922
 — constitution, 890 *sqq*
 — copper, 912
 — crops, 911
 — currency, 917
 — Customs Corps, 908
 — debt, 905, 906
 — defence, 906 *sqq*
 — departments, 892, 893, 894, 895
 — — finance, 906
 — — new, 895
 — — silk-producing, 912
 — diplomatic representatives, 918
 — divorcees, 897
 — écoles libres, 899
 — education, 898 *sqq*
 — — faculties, 900, 901
 — — higher, 900, 901, 902
 — — military, 902
 — — primary, 898, 899
 — — professional, 901, 902
 — — secondary, 899, 900
 — — technical, 901, 902
 — — universities, 900, 901
 — electoral methods, 891, 897
 — faculties, 900, 901
 — finance, local, 906
 — — state, 904 *sqq*
 — fisheries, 913
 — Foreign Legion, 937
 — foreigners residing in, 896
 — forests, 911
 — forts, 906
 — frontier and fortresses, 906
 — fruits, 911
 — Germans in (1911), 896
 — government, central, 890 *sqq*
 — — local, 892, 893, 897
 — imports and exports, 913, 914
 — inland navigation, 915
 — internal communications, 915, 916
 — iron, 912
 — justice and crime, 902
 — Latin Monetary Union, 917, 918
 — leased territory, 722, 930
 — live stock, 911
 — loans, 906

FRA

France, local finance, 906
 — — government, 892, 893, 897
 — — lycées, 893, 900
 — — mandates, 922, 931, 962, 963
 — — manufactures, 912
 — — mercantile navy, 915
 — — mining and metals, 912
 — — ministry, 890
 — — money and credit, 916
 — — money, weights, & measures, 917
 — — National Assembly, 890
 — — navigable rivers, 915
 — — navy, 909 *sqq*
 — — — mercantile, 915
 — — — ports, 909
 — — — ships allotted, 909, 910, 911
 — — — torpedo stations, 909
 — — — Washington Treaty and, 909
 — — observatories, 901
 — — occupations of people, 912
 — — old-age pensions, 903
 — — pauperism, 903
 — — penal settlements, 964, 966
 — — political parties, 891, 892
 — — population, 893 *sqq*
 — — — communes, 897
 — — — departments, 895, 894, 895
 — — — foreign, 896
 — — — increase and decrease, 896
 — — — maritime, 909
 — — — movement of, 896, 897
 — — — occupations, 912
 — — — towns, 897
 — — ports, 915
 — — — naval, 909
 — — posts and telegraphs, 916
 — — — air mails, 916
 — — President, 890, 892
 — — production and industry, 911 *sqq*
 — — protectorates, 922, 925 *sqq*, 1138
 sqq
 — — public fortune, 906
 — — quarries, 912
 — — railways, 915
 — — religion, 897, 898
 — — representation, 891, 892, 893
 — — — colonial, 922, 925, 926, 935,
 948, 952, 963, 964
 — — rivers, navigable, 915
 — — roads, 915
 — — savings banks, 916
 — — schools, 898 *sqq*
 — — Senate, 890, 891, 892

FRA

- France, shipping and navigation, 915
- silk, 911, 912
- sovereigns & govts. fin. 1589, 891
- sugar, 911, 912
- telephones, 916
- territory acquired, 895, 896
- textile products, 913, 914
- torpedo stations, 909
- towns, 897
- trade, 913 *sqg*
- Turkish agreement with, 1382, 1383
- universities, 900, 901
- wheat, 911
- wine, 911, 913, 914
- women workers, 912
- Francistown (Bechuanaland), 223
- Franconia (Bavaria), 994
- Frankfort (Kentucky), 558, 559
- Frankfort-on-Main (Prussia), 973, 1005; univ., 976
- Frankfort-on-Oder (Prussia), 973
- Franklin (N. W. Terr. dist.), 339
- Fray Bentos (Uruguay), 1395
- Fredericton (New Brunswick), 325
- Frederick (Maryland), 566
- Frederick Wilhelm's Haven (New Guinea), 456, 457
- Frederiksted (Virgin Is.), 665
- Fredrikshald (Norway), 1190
- Fredrikstad (Nor.), 1190; port, 1198
- Freeport (Illinois), 548
- Freetown (Sierra Leone), 270, 271, 272
- Freiburg (Baden), 991; archbishop, 992, 1015; town, 973, 991
- university, 975, 992
- Freiburg (Saxony), 1010
- Freiburg (Switz.), *see* Fribourg
- Freising (Germany), faculties, 975
- Freital (Saxony), 1010
- Fremantle (W. Aust.), port, 374, 417
- French America, 922, 923, 963
- Asia, 922, 923, 924 *sqg*, 1319
- Australasia, 923, 966 *sqg*
- Cambodia, 922, 925, 926, 928, 1319
- Cameroon, 286, 963, *see* Cameroon
- Congo, 286, 923, 941, 942 *see* French Equat. Africa
- Equatorial Africa (F. Congo), 941
- — area and population, 923, 941, 942

J FRE

- French Equat. Africa (F. Congo), books of reference, 942
- — coffee, 942
- — divisions, 941
- — education, 942
- — finance, 942
- — forests, 942
- — government, 942
- — Governor-General, 942
- — imports and exports, 923, 942
- — live stock, 942
- — products, 942
- — railway, 942
- — shipping, 942
- — telegraphs, 942
- — wireless stations, 942
- Guiana, 903, 922, 923, 964
- Guinea, 923, 950, 951, 953
- — area and population, 923, 950, 953
- — books of reference, 956
- — budget, 953
- — education, 953
- — gold, 953
- — imports and exports, 951, 953
- — live stock, 953
- — post offices, 951
- — products, 953
- — railway, 953
- — roads, 953
- — shipping, 953
- — telegraphs and telephones, 953
- — wireless station, 953, 955
- India, 922, 923, 924, 925
- Indo-China, 922, 923, 925 *sqg*, 1319
- Morocco, 922, 923, 1138 *sqg*
- North Africa, 922, 923, 934 *sqg*, 957 *sqg*
- Oceania, 923, 967
- — administration, 967
- — area and population, 923, 968
- — books of reference, 963
- — imports and exports, 923, 968
- — islands, 967, 968
- Pacific Islands, 923, 967, 968
- Somali Coast, 923, 949
- Sâdan, 923, 950, 951, 955
- — administration, 955
- — area and population, 950, 955
- — books of reference, 953
- — boundaries, 955
- — budget, 955

FRE

- French Sudan, education, 955
 — imports and exports, 951, 955
 — post offices, 951
 — production and industry, 955
 — railway, 955
 — steamboats, 955
 — telegraphs, 955
 — towns, 955
 — wireless stations, 955
 — Togoland, 286, 287, 923, 962, *see*
 Togoland
 — West Africa, 286, 287, 923,
 950 *sqg*
 — area and population, 923, 950
 — books of reference, 956
 — boundaries, 950
 — budget, 951
 — colonies, 923, 950, 951, 952 *sqg*
 — communications, 951
 — defence, 951
 — education, 951
 — government, 951
 — Governor-General, 951, 952
 — imports and exports, 923, 951
 — leased territory, 950
 — money, weights and measures,
 952
 — posts and telegraphs, 951
 — production, 951
 — railways, 951
 — West Indies, 923, 963 *sqg*
 French Isles (Pacific), 457
 Fresno (California), 526
 Fribourg (Switz.), 1366, 1368; *ti*, 1369
 — university, 1370
 Friendly Islands, *see* Tonga, 451
 Friesland (Netherlands), 1154
 Fuad I. (King of Egypt), 857
 Fuegian race (Chile), 760
 Fukien (China), prov. 771, 772; tea,
 781
 Fukui (Japan), 1089
 Fukuoka (Japan), 1088
 Fuladu district (Gambia), 266
 Fulani tribes (Nigeria), 262
 Funafuti Island (Pacific), 453
 Funchal (Madeira), 1250
 Fürth (Bavaria), 973, 995
 Fusan (Korea), port, 791, 1104
 Futa Jallon (French Guinea), 953
 Futuna Is. (Pacific), 454, 967
 Fuzan-fu (Korea), 1103
 Fyzābād or Faizabad (India), 137

GAR

- GABAIT gold mine (A.-E. Sudan) 276
 Gabrs (Pers.), 1220
 Gabun or Gabon (Fr. Congo), 941,
 942
 Gaeta (It.), fort, 1064
 Gaillard Cut (Panama Canal), 1210
 Galapagos Is. (Ecuador), 850, 851;
 wireless station, 855
 Galatz (Rumania), 1268; naval school,
 1270
 Galesburg (Illinois), 548
 Galicia (Poland), 1241
 — justice, 1243
 — pauperism, 1244
 Galilee (Palestine) dist., 193, 195,
 196
 Gallaland, 677
 Galla tribes, 200, 678
 Galle (Ceylon), 112
 Gallegos (Argentina), 694
 Gallipoli (Dardanelles) occupied, 1387
 Galveston (Tex.), port, 508, 636
 — town, 634
 Galway University College, 96
 Gambaga (Gold Coast), 270
 Gambela (Abyssinia), 278, 678
 — Enclave (A.-E. Sudan), 274, 678
 Gambia Col. & Prof., 261, 266, 267,
 950
 — administration, 266
 — banks, 267
 — books of reference, 272
 — commerce, 267
 — communications, 267
 — currency, 267
 — education, 266
 — finance, 267
 — Governor, 266
 — imports and exports, 267
 — police, 267
 — post offices, 267
 — shipping, 267
 — wireless station, 267
 Gambier Islands (Fr. Oceania), 968
 Gand, *see* Ghent
 Gandāwā (Baluchistan), 170
 Ganges navigation, 160
 Gangtok (Sikkim), 173
 Gaoua (Fr. W. Africa), 956
 Gardes Is. (N.S.W.), naval base, 388
 Gardinas (Lithuania), 1122
 Gardner Island (Pacific), 453
 — Islands (New Guinea), 457

GAR

- Garhwál (Tehri) (India), state, 134
- Gartok (Tibet), 792, 793
- Garua Haven (New Britain), 458
- Gasc (Eritrea), 1076
- Gasmatta (New Guinea), 456, 457
- Gateshead, population, 17
- Gatooma (Rhodesia), 225
- Gatun dam (Panama Canal), 1209 ; lake, 1209
- Gävle (Sweden), 1349, 1351
- Gävleborg (Sweden), province, 1350
- Gayá (India), 137
- Gaza (Palestine), 193, 195 ; port, 197 ; town, 193, 197
- Gaza (Portuguese E. Africa), 1258
- railway, 1259
- Gazelle Peninsula (New Britain), 457
- Gdovsskii (Estonia) dist., 877
- Geelong (Victoria), 396
- Geislingen (Württemberg), 1014
- Gelsenkirchen (Prussia), 973, 1005
- Gembloux (Belgium), 717
- Geneva (N.Y.), 601
- Geneva (Switzerland), 1366, 1368 ; town, 1369 ; university, 1370
- Genoa (Italy), ft., 1064 ; pt., 1073 ; prov., 1053 ; town, 1056 ; university, 1059
- George V., King and Emperor, 3, 25, 125, 230, 362
- title, 3, 125
- George Town (Penang), 175
- Georgetown (Ascension Island), 217
- (British Guiana), 341
- (Cayman Islands), 354
- Georgetown University (U.S.A.), 538
- Georgia, Socialist Soviet Republic, 1277, 1280, 1294, 1295, 1296
- agriculture, 1296
- area and population, 1280, 1296
- books of reference, 1297
- communications, 1296
- Constituent Assembly, 1296
- constitution & government, 1277, 1296
- land distribution, 1296
- live stock, 1296
- minerals, 1296
- port, 1296
- production and industry, 1296
- railways, 1296, 1297
- Turkish treaty with, 1382
- wheat, 1296

GER

- Georgia, wine, 1296
- Georgia (U.S.A.), 473, 542 *sqg*
- agriculture, 493, 494, 544
- area & population, 473, 490, 542
- books of reference, 545
- cities, 543
- coal, 544
- communications, 544
- constitution and government, 542
- cotton, 493, 544
- debt, 543
- defence, 544
- education, 543
- farms, 544
- finance, 543
- fisheries, 544
- forests, 544
- Germans in, 543
- gold, 544
- imports and exports, 544
- Indians in, 543
- live stock, 544
- manufactures, 544
- minerals, 544
- ports, 508, 544
- production and industry, 493, 494, 544
- railways, 544
- religion, 543
- representation, 469, 542
- rice, 493, 544
- savings banks, 544
- shipping, 508, 544
- sugar, 544
- timber, 496, 544
- tobacco, 494
- university, 543
- wheat, 544
- wool, 544
- Georgia, South (Falkland Is.), whaling, 340
- Georgios II., King (Greece), 1016
- Gera (Reuss), 973, 1012
- Geraldton (W. Aust.), 417
- German Austria, *see* Austria
- German Republic, 969 *sqg*.
- accident insurance, 977
- agriculture, 980, 981
- alcohol, 983
- area and population, 970 *sqg*, 981
- army, 979
- defence force, 979, 980
- banks, 986

GER (

German Republic, beer brewed, 983
 — beet and beet-sugar, 981, 983
 — births, marriages, deaths, 972
 — books of reference, 988
 — budget, 978
 — Cabinet, 969
 — Civic Guards, 979
 — coal, 896, 912, 982
 — colonies in Brazil, 745
 — commerce, 984
 — communications, 985
 — compulsory insurance, 977
 — constitution and government, 969, 970
 — copper, 982
 — Council of People's Commissioners, 969
 — crops, 981
 — currency, 986
 — debt, 978, 979
 — defence, 979 *sqq*
 — diplomatic representatives, 987
 — disarmament, 979, 980
 — distilleries, 983
 — divorce, 972
 — education, 974 *sqq*
 — — elementary, 974
 — — private, 974
 — — secondary, 974, 975
 — — technical, 975
 — — university, 975, 976
 — electors, 969, 970
 — emigration, 972
 — estimates, 978
 — finance, 978
 — fisheries, 982
 — forests and forestry, 980, 982
 — forts, 979
 — fruit trees, 981
 — illegitimacy, 972
 — Imperial Bank, 986, 987
 — Imperial Council, 970
 — insurance, sickness, old age, & q, 977
 — iron, 982
 — justice and crime, 976
 — juvenile workers, 982, 984
 — live stock, 981
 — loans, 978
 — manufactures, 983
 — military associations, 979, 980
 — mining and minerals, 982
 — ministry, 969

GER

German Republic, money and credit, 986
 — money, weights, and measures, 987
 — National Assembly, 969
 — navy, 980
 — — surrendered, 909, 911
 — occupied territory, 485, 907, 971
 — old age insurance, 977
 — pauperism, 977
 — plébiscite results, 971
 — political parties, 969, 970
 — population, 970 *sqq*
 — — in other lands, *see each country*
 — — movement of, 972
 — — of States, 970, 971
 — — of towns, 973
 — ports, 984
 — postal statistics, 985
 — potash, 983
 — President, 969, 970
 — production and industry, 980 *sqq*
 — Public Safety Police, &c., 979, 980
 — railways, 985
 — Reichsrät, 970
 — Reichstag, 970
 — Reichswehr, 979
 — religion and religious censuses, 974
 — representation, 969, 970
 — Saar Basin, 896, 912, 971
 — schools, 974, 975
 — shipping, 985
 — sickness insurance, 977
 — silk, 983
 — silver, 982
 — States, 970, 971, 990 *sqq*
 — steel, 982
 — sugar, 983
 — telephones, 985
 — territory ceded, 895, 896, 971,
 — — occupied, 485, 907, 971
 — towns, 973
 — tramways, 985
 — Treaty of Versailles, 895, 896, 971, 979, 980, 1005
 — universities, 975, 976
 — wheat, 981
 — wine, 981
 — woman suffrage, 969, 970
 — Zollgebiet, 983
 German former possns. in Africa, 91, 206, 279, 282, 283, 284, 286, 287

GER

- German New Guinea, 455 *sqg*, 1108
 — Pacific Islands, 455 *sqg*, 459, 1108
 — Solomon Islands, 455, 456, 458
 — S.-W. Africa, 281 *sqg*
 — West Africa, *see* Cameroon, &c.
 German Volga Commune (Russia),
 1277, 1279
 Germiston (South Africa), 233
 Gerona (Spain), 1330; fort, 1335
 Gezirah, the, cotton growing, 276
 Ghadames (Ital. N. Africa) 1079, 1080
 Gharb, El (Morocco), 1138
 Gharbiya (Egypt), 859, 860
 Ghardaia (Algeria), 935
 Ghat (Italian North Africa), 1080
 Gheg race (Albania), 687
 Gheledi (It. Somaliland), 1078
 Ghent (Belgium), 717; shipping,
 722; univ., 717
 Ghilzai race (Afghanistan), 684
 Ghulám race (Baluchistan), 171
 Gibraltar, 98; troops at, 98
 Giessen (Hesse), 999; univ., 975,
 1000
 Gifu (Japan), 1089
 Gijón (Spain), 1331
 Gilbert & Ellice Is. Colony (Pacific),
 453, 454
 Gillingham, population, 17
 Gipsies: Persia, 1220; Spain, 1330
 Girga (Egypt), 859, 860
 Girgenti (Sicily), 1055; town, 1057
 Girton College, Cambridge, 29
 Gisborne (New Zealand), 436
 Gissi tribe (Liberia), 1117
 Giza (Egypt), 859, 860; town, 860
 Gizo Island (Pacific), 453
 Glace Bay (N.S.), 328; wireless stn.,
 313
 Glarus (Swiss canton), 1366, 1368
 Glasgow, agricultural college, 29
 — population, 21
 — port, 70
 — university, 29
 Glatz (Germany) fort, 979
 Glauchau (Saxony), 1710
 Gleiwitz (Prussia), 973
 Glen Innes (N.S.W.), 382
 Glens Falls (New York), 601
 Glettkau (Danzig), 828
 Glogau (Germany) fort, 979
 Gloucester, population, 17
 — (Massachusetts), 570

GOL

- Gloucester Is. (French Oceania), 968
 Gloversville (New York), 601
 Gmünd (Württemberg), 1014
 Goa (Portuguese India), 1251, 1255,
 1256
 Goajira (Colombia), province, 801, 1402
 Gobabis (S.-W. Afr.), 285
 Gobi desert (Mongolia), 794
 Goebilt (Sarawak), 109
 Gojam (Abyssinia), 677, 678
 Gola tribe (Liberia), 1117
 Gold Coast, 261, 268 *sqg*
 — administration, 268
 — area and population, 268
 — books of reference, 272
 — communications, 269
 — debt, 268
 — education, 268
 — finance, 268
 — gold, 268, 270
 — Governor, 268, 270
 — imports and exports, 268
 — police, 268
 — posts and telegraphs, 269
 — production, 268
 — railways, 269
 — roads, 269
 — savings bank, 269
 — shipping, 268
 — telephones, 269
 — wireless station, 269
 Gold Coast Territories, 268, 270
 Gold-yielding regions—
 Abyssinia, 679
 Afghanistan, 685
 A.-E. Sudan, 276
 Angola, 1257
 Argentina, 699
 Australia, 370,
 and *see* States
 Belgian Congo,
 728
 Bokhara, 1293
 Bolivia, 735
 Borneo, 107, 109
 Brazil, 745
 British Guiana,
 342
 Bulgaria, 755
 Cameroon, 286
 Canada, 304,
 & *see* Provs.
 Ceylon, 114
 Chile, 764
 China, 782
 Colombia, 804
 Costa Rica, 810
 Czechoslovakia,
 824
 Dutch West
 Indies, 1177
 Ecuador, 853
 Eritrea, 1077
 France & cols.,
 912, 928, 930,
 945, 953, 954,
 964
 Gold Coast, 268,
 269
 Guatemala,
 1031
 Haiti, 1036

GOL I

Gold-yielding regions—*contd.*

Honduras, 1040 poss., 1253,
 India, 152 1257, 1258
 Japan, 1097 Rhodesia, 225,
 Kenya Colony, 226, 227
 201 " Russia, 1286
 Korea, 1104 Salvador, 1301
 Liberia, 1118 Santo Domingo,
 Madag'car, 945 1307
 Malay Straits, Sarawak, 109
 183, 186 Serb, Croat, &
 Mexico, 1133 Slovene State,
 Mongolia, 1315
 Outer, 794 Sin-Kiang, 793
 Morocco, 1143 S. & S.W. Afr.,
 Mozambique, 225, 226, 227,
 1258 229, 240, 241,
 Natal, 240 284
 Newfoundland, Swaziland, 229
 347 Sweden, 1357
 N.Z., 442 Tibet, 792
 Nicaragua, 1183 " Turkey, 1388
 Papua, 432 U.S.A., 496, 497,
 Peru, 1235 & *see* States
 Philippines, 668 Uruguay, 1398
 Porto Rico, 663 Venezuela, 1405
 Portugal and W. Af., 268, 269
 Gonaïves (Haiti), 1035
 Gondar (Abyssinia), 677; town, 678
 Gooding (Idaho), 546
 Goole, port, 76
 Göppingen (Württemberg), 1014
 Gorakhpur (India), 137
 Gordon College (Khartoum), 274
 Gore (Abyssinia), 677; town, 678
 Gorée (Senegal), 952
 Gorgol (French W. Africa), 956
 Gorizia (Italy), 1053
 Görlitz (Prussia), 973
 Gosha (Italian Somaliland), 1078
 Göeöorg (Sweden), provl., 1350
 — faculty, 1351
 — shipping, 1360; town, 1349, 1351
 Gotha (Thuringia), 1012; town, 1012
 Göttingen Univ. (Germany), 975
 Gottland (Sweden), province, 1350
 Gouda (Netherlands), 1155
 Gough's Island (Atlantic), 218
 Goulburn (New South Wales), 382
 Goundam (French W. Africa), 955
 Goyaz (Brazil.), 740; diamonds, 745
 Gozo Island (Malta), 100
 Graaf Reinet (Cape Colony), 243

GRE

Gradisca (Italy), 1053
 Grafton (New South Wales), 382
 Graham's Land (Falkland Is.), 340
 Graham's Town (S.A.), 235, 248
 Granada (Spain), 1330; town, 1331;
 university, 1332
 Granada (Nicar.), 1182; university,
 1183
 — wireless station, 1185
 Grand Bahama Island (W.I.), 350
 Grand Bassa (Liberia), 1117
 Grand Bassam (Ivory Coast), 953
 — gold near, 954
 Grand Caïcos Island (W.I.), 355
 Grand Canyon (Arizona), 522
 Grand Cayman Is. (W.I.), 354, 355
 Grand Cess (Liberia), 1117
 Grand Falls (Nfld.), paper mills,
 347
 Grand Forks (North Dakota), 609
 Grand Lahou (Ivory Coast), 953
 Grand Rapids (Michigan), 477, 575
 Grand Turk Is. (W. Ind. Is.), 355
 Grand Wallachia (Rumania), 1267
 Grande Aïdée (French India), 924
 Grande Comore Island (French), 947
 Grande-Terre (Guadeloupe), 963
 Grangemouth, port, 76
 Granville (New South Wales), 382
 Grão-Mogol (Brazil), diamonds, 745
 Graubünden (Switz.), 1366, 1368
 Graz (Austria), 707; univ., 708
 Great Admiralty Is. (Pac.), 458
 Great Britain, 5 *sqq*
 — administrations, since 1846, 9, 10
 — agricultural education, 20, 61
 — holdings, 59
 — agriculture, 57 *sqq*
 — Air Council, 56
 — Force, 42, 56
 — commands, 56, 866
 — educational establishments, 56
 — Ministry, 9, 56
 — routes, 57
 — allotments, 59
 — area, 12, 57; cultivated, 57
 — army, 48, and *see* parts of the
 Empire
 — administration, 48, 49
 — Air Force, 42, 56, 866
 — commands, 45
 — estimates, 42, 50
 — expenditure, 48, 50

GRE.

Great Britain, army, garrisons abroad,
50
— in Constantinople, 50, 147, 1387
— in Egypt, 50, 866
— in Germany, 55
— in Mesopotamia, 50, 147, 1387
— in Palestine, 50, 147, 192
— in India, 48, 50, 146, 147
— military education, 49
— native troops, 48, 50
— organisation, 48, 49
— regular, 48, 49
— reserve, 48, 49
— territorial, 48, 49
— Army Council, 49
— aviation, civil, 56, 57
— Bank of England, 80, 81
— banks, chartered, 80
— post-office, 80
— trustee, 81
— barley produce, 58
— battleships, 52 *sqg*
— births, marriages, deaths, 23
— blast furnaces, 65
— Board of Admiralty, 51
— Bd. of Education, 9, 29, 30, 31, 32
— books of reference, 86 *sqg*
— boroughs, 11
— budgets, 39, 40 *sqg*
— Cabinet, 7, 8, 9
— War, 8, 47, 48
— canals, 78
— census of 1921, 12
— cities, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21
— Civil List, 4, 42
— Civil Services, 42, 43; estimates, 43
— coal exports, 64
— coal raised, 63, 64
— coalings stns., 122, 217, 270, 361, 388
— colonial expenditure, 91
— colonies and dominions, 91 *sqg*
— commerce, 60 *sqg*
— Commons, House of, 5, 6, 10
— consolidated fund services, 4, 42
— constitution and government, 5 *sqg*
— copper, 63
— imports, 65, 72.
— corn and green crops, 58, 69
— cotton, consumption, 66
— exports & imports, 66, 71, 72, 73.

GRE

Great Britain, Councils, County, 10,
11, 12, 29, 30, 31
— District, 11, 12
— Parish, 11
— Counties, Administrative, Eng-
land and Wales, 10, 11; list,
15-16
— County Associations, 10, 49
— county boroughs, 11, 12, 29, 30,
31; list, 16-18, 21
— County Councils, 10, 11, 12, 29,
30, 31
— credit, 79, 80
— criminal statistics, 34, 35
— crops, 58, 59
— Crown Colonies, 91
— Crown lands revenue, 41
— cruisers, 52, 53-55
— customs, 40, 42, 43
— valuation, 67
— debt, 42, 45, 46
— local, 47
— National, 42, 45, 46
— War, 42, 46
— defence (*see also* Army, & Navy),
47 *sqg*
— Imperial, 47
— destroyers, 52, 55
— District Councils, 10, 11
— dockyards, 288, 388
— Dominions, &c., *see under* Names
— Dominion navies, 55, 56
— education, 28 *sqg*
— agricultural, 29, 61
— Board of, 9, 29, 30, 31, 32
— elementary, 31
— finance of, 30, 31, 32
— secondary and technical, &c.,
29, 30, 31
— university, 28, 29
— Education Acts (1918-19), 29, 30,
31, 32
— expenditure under, 32
— electors, 6
— emigration and immigration, 24,
25
— estate duties, 41, 43
— estimates, 46
— excess profits tax, 41, 43, 44
— excise, 40, 42, 43
— executive government, 7 *sqg*
— expenditure, 42 *sqg*
— exports, 62, 64, 65, 66 *sqg*.

GRE

Great Britain, exports, coal, 64
 — — cotton, 66, 71, 73
 — — fish, 62
 — — foreign and colonial, 66 *sqg*
 — — gold and silver, 70
 — — iron and steel, 65, 71, 73
 — — principal articles, 72, 73
 — — textiles, 66, 71, 73
 — — wool, 66, 71, 73
 — farm holdings, 59, 60
 — finance (*see also* Banks), 39 *sqg*
 — — excess profits tax, 41, 43, 44
 — — National Debt, 42, 45, 46 *sqg*
 — — revenue & expenditure, 39 *sqg*
 — — taxation, 40, 41, 44, 45
 — — — local, 42, 45, 47
 — — War expenditure, 42, 46
 — fish imports and exports, 62
 — fisheries, 61, 62
 — flax, 57, 72
 — food imports, 71, 72, 73, 74
 — forests and forestry, 61
 — franchise revision, 6
 — gold bullion imports & exports, 70
 — goods transhipped, 74
 — government, imperial & central,
 5 *sqg*
 — — executive, 7-10
 — — local, 10 *sqg*
 — gunboats, 52
 — hay produce, 58, 59
 — health insurance, national, 36
 — Health, Ministry of, 9, 36, 43
 — heir-apparent, 3; income of, 4
 — hops, 57
 — House of Commons, 5, 6, 10
 — House of Lords, 5, 6
 — house-duty revenue, 41, 44
 — illegitimacy, 23
 — Imperial Defence Committee, 57
 — imports, 62, 65, 63 *sqg*^c
 — — cotton 71, 72
 — — fish, 62
 — — flax, 72
 — — flour, 71, 72, 73, 74
 — — food, 71, 72, 73, 74
 — — foreign and colonial, 67 *sqg*
 — — gold and silver, 70
 — — iron, 65, 71, 72
 — — meat, 72, 73, 74
 — — metals and minerals, 65, 71, 72
 — — principal articles, 71, 72, 73, 74
 — — sugar, 72, 74

GRE

Great Britain, imports, tea, 72, 73, 74
 — — wheat, 71, 72, 73, 74
 — — wool, 71, 72, 73
 — income tax and super-tax, 41, 43,
 45
 — inhabited houses, 18, 20, 22, 41,
 43
 — instruction, *see* education
 — insurance, national, 36, 43
 — — health, 36, 43
 — — unemployment, 36
 — iron imports, 65, 71, 72
 — iron works, 65
 — justice and crime, 33 *sqg*
 — King and Emperor, 3, 25, 125, 362
 — — title, 3, 125
 — Labour, Ministry of, 9, 43
 — land distribution, 57
 — — holdings, 59
 — — revenue, 41, 43, 44
 — — tax, 41, 43, 44
 — — value duties, 41, 43, 44
 — languages, 13
 — leased territories, &c., 120, 187, 773,
 950, 1320
 — linen, 66
 — live stock, 58
 — local debt, 47
 — — expenditure, 47
 — — government, 10 *sqg*
 — — revenue, 47
 — — taxation, 42, 45, 47
 — Lords, House of, 5, 6
 — maternity benefit, 36
 — members of Parliament, 5
 — — payment of, 6
 — metal imports, 65, 71, 72
 — metropolis, *see* London
 — military expenditure, 46, 48, 50
 — minerals, 63 *sqg*
 — Mines Department, 9
 — ministry, 8, 9, 47, 51
 — — of Labour, 9, 43
 — — War Cabinet, 1, 8, 47
 — money and credit, 79 *sqg*
 — money, weights, and measures, 81
 — monitors, 52
 — motor vehicle duties, 40, 41
 — municipal Corporations, 11, 12
 — National Debt, 42, 45 *sqg*
 — national insurance, 36, 43
 — navigation, 75 *sqg*
 — — inland, 78

GRE.

Great Britain, navy, 50 *sqg*
 — — auxiliaries, 55
 — — base, 98, 122, 188, 288, 361, 368, 388
 — — battleships, 52 *sqg*
 — — Board of Admiralty, 51
 — — coal. sts., 122, 217, 270, 361, 388
 — — cruisers, 52, 53-55
 — — destroyers, 52, 55
 — — dockyards, 288, 388
 — — Dominion navies, 55, 56
 — — estimates, expen., 42, 51
 — — future policy, 50, 55
 — — gunboats, 52
 — — monitors, 52
 — — number, all ranks, 51
 — — organisation, 51
 — — river gunboats, 52
 — — submarines, 52, 55
 — — summary of fleet, 52 *sqg*
 — — torpedo boats, 52
 — — Washington Treaty and, 50, 51, 52, 1094
 — — oats produce, 58, 59
 — — occupations of people, 19, 21, 22
 — — old age pensions, 36, 37, 43
 — — out-of-work donation, 36
 — — Parish Councils, 11
 — — Meetings, 11
 — — parishes, civil & ecclesiastical, 25
 — — Parliament, 5, 6; duration of, 7
 — — pauperism, 37
 — — Pensions, Ministry of, 9, 43
 — — pensions, old age, 36, 43
 — — war, 37
 — — petroleum import, 72
 — — police force, 11, 12, 34
 — — political parties, 10
 — — population, 12 *sqg*
 — — age distribution, 14
 — — civil, 14
 — — counties, 15, 16, 20
 — — county boroughs, 11, 12, 16-18, 20
 — — divisions, 12, 13
 — — islands, in British seas, 12, 13, 20, 84, 85, 86
 — — movement of, 23
 — — occupations, 19, 21, 22
 — — towns, 16-18, 21, 22
 — — urban and rural, 18, 20
 — — ports, 76, 77
 — — postal statistics, 41, 42, 43, 78, 79

GRE

Great Britain, potato produce, 58
 — Prime Ministers, list of, 9
 — — meeting of, 7
 — — Privy Council, 5
 — — production and industry, 57 *sqg*
 — — property and income tax, 41, 43, 44
 — — railways, 77
 — — new grouping, 77
 — — Regency Act, 4
 — — reigning sovereign, 3
 — — religion, 25 *sqg*
 — — representation, 5, 6
 — — Representation of the People Act, 6
 — — Reserve Forces, 48
 — — revenue and expenditure, 39 *sqg*
 — — Royal Air Force, 42, 56
 — — Royal Family, 3, 829, 1186, 1326, 1347
 — — grants, 4
 — — surname, 4
 — — titles, restriction of, 4
 — — Royal Mint, 79, 80
 — — Rural District Councils, 11, 12
 — — salt, 75
 — — savings banks, 80, 81
 — — schools, elementary, 31
 — — secondary, 29, 30
 — — self-governing colonies, 91, 230, 290, 345, 362, 433
 — — shipping, 75 *sqg*
 — — silver bullion imports and exp., 70
 — — small holdings, 59, 60
 — — sovereigns, list of, 4
 — — stamps (revenue), 41, 43
 — — Standing Com. of Home Affairs, 7
 — — submarines, 52, 55
 — — Suez Canal shares (rev.), 41, 66, 871
 — — super-tax, 41, 43, 44
 — — taxation, 40, 41, 43 *sqg*
 — — local, 42, 45, 47
 — — technical education, 30
 — — telegraphs, 41, 43, 46, 79
 — — wireless, 79
 — — — stations, 79
 — — telephones, 41, 46, 79
 — — territorial army, 48, 49, 50
 — — textile industry, 56, 66
 — — tin, 63, 65
 — — torpedo boats, 52
 — — — destroyers, 52, 55
 — — towns, 16-18, 21
 — — trade, 66 *sqg*

GRE

- Great Britain, tramways, 47, 78
 — Transport, Ministry of, 9
 — unemployment insurance, 36
 — universities, 28, 29, 271, 352
 — Urban District Councils, 11, 12
 — vessels built, 75
 — War Cabinet, 7, 47
 — war expenditure, 43, 46
 — — pensions, 37
 — water power resources, 66
 — wheat imports, 71, 72, 73, 74
 — — produce, 58, 59
 — wireless stations, 79
 — woman suffrage, 6, 10, 12
 — wool, home-grown, 66
 — — imported & exported, 66, 71, 72, 73
 Great Elobey (Sp. Af.), 1344, 1345
 Great Falls (Montana), 585
 Great Inagua Island (W. Indies), 350
 Great Lake (Cambodia), 928
 Great Lebanon (Syria), 932
 — — mines, 933
 Great Nicobar Island (Andamans), 174
 Great Russians, 1279
 Great Yarmouth, population, 17
 Grebo race (Liberia), 1117
 Greece, 1016 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 1022
 — Antiquities, Service of, 1020
 — archæology, 1020
 — area and population, 1017, 1018, 1022, 1383
 — army, 1021, 1382
 — banks, 1026
 — books of reference, 1027
 — Bulé, 1017
 — canal, 1025
 — Chamber of Deputies, 1017
 — cheese, 1023
 — coal, 1023
 — commerce, 1023
 — communications, 1025
 — constitution and government, 1017
 — copper, 1023
 — cotton mills, 1023
 — Council of State, 1017
 — crops, 1022
 — currants, 1022, 1024
 — currency, 1026
 — customs duties, 1021
 — debt, 1020, 1021
 — defence, 1021

GRE

- Greece, deforestation, 1022
 — departments, 1018
 — diplomatic representatives, 1027
 — education, 1019
 — emigration, 1019
 — figs, 1023
 — finance, 1020, 1021
 — Financial Commission, 1020, 1021
 — fruit, 1023
 — imports and exports, 1023-1025
 — iron, 1023, 1025
 — irrigation, 1022
 — King, 1016
 — live stock, 1023
 — manufactures, 1023
 — mercantile marine, 1025
 — mining, 1023
 — ministry, 1017
 — monasteries, 1018, 1019
 — money and credit, 1026
 — money, weights, measures, 1026
 — National Assembly, 1017
 — Naval Mission, 1021, 1022
 — navy, 1021
 — — merchant, 1025
 — new territories, 752, 1018, 1379, 1382, 1383
 — olives, 1018
 — olives, 1023
 — political parties, 1017
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1025, 1026
 — production and industry, 1022
 — railways, 1025
 — religion, 1019
 — representation, 1017
 — rice, 1023
 — roads, 1025
 — royal family, 1016
 — shipping, 1025
 — territory acquired, 752, 1018, 1379, 1382, 1383
 — tobacco, 1022, 1025
 — towns, 1019
 — universities, 1019
 — war renewed, 1021, 1382
 — wheat, 1022
 — wine, 1022
 Green Bay (Wisconsin), 651
 Greenland, 841
 Greenock, population, 21 ; port, 76
 Greensboro (North Carolina), 606
 Greenville (Liberia), 1117

GRE

- Greenville (South Carolina), 626
 Greenwich (Con.), 538
 Greifswald (Germany), univ., 975
 Greiz (Thuringia), 1012
 Grenada (West Indies), 360
 — area and population, 360
 — dependency, 360
 — products, 360
 Grenadines, the (West Indies), 360
 Grenoble (France), 897; univ., 900
 Grey Univ. Coll. (S. Africa), 235
 Grey Valley (N. Zealand), 436
 Greytown (Nicaragua), 1184
 Griffith, Chief (Basutoland), 221
 Gripsby, population, 17; port, 76
 Griqualand (S. Africa), 248
 Grisons (Swiss canton), 1366, 1368
 Grodno (Lithuania), 1122; tn. 1122
 Grodno (Poland), 1242; fort, 1245;
 military dist., 1245
 Groningen (Netherlands), 1154, 1162;
 town, 1155; univ., 1156
 Grootfontein area (S. W. Afr.), 282
 Grosseto (Italy), 1054; town, 1057
 Ground nuts and oil seeds —
 A. E. Sudan, 276 Nigeria, 263
 Coc. Ching, 927 Paraguay, 1215
 Frch. India, 925 Portuguese cols.,
 F. W. Africa, 1256, 1257
 951, 952, 953, Senegal, 952
 954, 955, 962 Swaziland, 229
 Gold Coast, 269, Tanganyika, 280
 270 Togo, 962
 Iraq, 191 Weihaiwei, 188
 Grozny (Russia), petroleum, 1286
 Guadalajara (Mexico), 1130
 — (Spain), 1330, 1338
 Guadalcánar Island (Pacific), 453
 Guadalupe (Uruguay), 1395
 Guadeloupe Is. (Fr. Antilles), 922,
 923, 963
 — area and population, 923, 963
 — banks, 963, 964
 — books of reference, 965
 — currency, 964
 — imports and exports, 923, 963
 — products, 963
 — representations, 923, 963
 — wireless station, 963
 Guahan, *see* Guam
 Guaira, La (Venez.), wireless stn.,
 1407
 Gualeguaychu (Argentina), 695

GUA

- Guam (Marianne Is.), U.S.A. depend-
 ency, 455, 474, 670, 671, 1108.
 — area and population, 474, 670
 — communications, 671
 — education, 671
 — government, 670
 — Governor, 670
 — imports and exports, 671
 — justice, 670
 — live stock, 671
 — naval station, 477, 670, 671
 — products, 671
 — wireless station, 671
 Guanacaste (Co. Rica), 808; mines, 810
 Guanajuato (Mexico), 1130; tn., 1130
 Guanare (Venez.), 1403
 Guantánamo (Cuba), naval stn., 488,
 814; town, 814
 Guarani race (Paraguay), 1213
 Guarda (Portugal), 1250
 Guarico (Venez.), state, 1403
 Guatemala, 1029 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 1030
 — area and population, 1029
 — army, 1030
 — banks, 1032
 — books of reference, 1033
 — boundary convention, 1029
 — canal, 1032
 — coffee, 1030
 — commerce, 1031
 — communications, 1032
 — constitution and government, 1029
 — copper, 1031
 — cotton, 1031
 — Council of State, 1029
 — crops, 1030
 — currency, 1033
 — debt, 1030
 — defence, 1030
 — diplomatic representatives, 1035
 — education, 1029
 — finance, 1030
 — forests, 1030
 — Germans in, 1030
 — gold, 1031
 — imports and exports, 1031
 — Indians, 1029
 — justice and crime, 1030
 — land allotment, 1030
 — live stock, 1031
 — minerals, 1031
 — money, weights, & measures, 1032

GUA

- Guatemala, National Assembly, 1029
 — ports, 1032
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1032
 — President, 1029
 — production and industry, 1030
 — railways, 1032
 — religion, 1029
 — roads, 1032
 — rubber, 1031
 — shipping, 1032
 — sugar, 1030, 1031
 — timber, 1030, 1031
 — towns, 1029
 — university, 1029
 — wheat, 1030
 Guatemala (town), 1029
 Guayaquil (Ecu.), 851, 852; port, 854; university, 852
 Guayas (Ecuador), province, 851
 Guebres, *see* Parsis
 Gueckédou (French Guinea), 953
 Guelders (Netherlands), 1154, 1162
 Guernavaca (Mexico), 1130
 Guernsey, agriculture, 86
 — area and pop., 22, 86
 — government, 85, 86
 — Herm, and Jethou, pop., 22
 Guerrero (Mexico), state, 1130
 Guiana, British, 341 *sqq.*
 — administration, 341
 — agriculture, 342
 — area and population, 341
 — books of reference, 343
 — commerce, 342, 343
 — communications, 343
 — currency, 343
 — customs valuation, 343
 — debt, 342
 — diamonds, 342
 — education, 341
 — finance, 342
 — gold, 342
 — Governor, 341
 — immigration, 341
 — imports and exports, 342, 343
 — Indians, in, 341
 — justice, 341
 — live stock, 342
 — mining, 342
 — pauperism, 342
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 343
 — production and industry, 342

HAA

- Guiana, British, railways, 343
 — — rubber, 342
 — — savings banks, 343
 — — shipping, 343
 — — sugar, 342
 — — survey, 343
 — — water power, 342
 Guiana, Dutch, 1175, *see* Surinam
 — French, 922, 923, 964
 — — agriculture, 964
 — — area & population, 923, 964
 — — bank, 964
 — — books of reference, 965
 — — crops, 964
 — — education, 964
 — — gold, 964
 — — imports and exports, 923, 964
 — — mining, 964
 — — penal settlement, 903, 964
 — — ports, 964
 — — representation, 922, 964
 — — waterplane service, 964
 Guidimaka (Mauritania), 956
 Guilan or Enzeli (Persia), 1222, 1223
 Guimaraes (Portugal), 1253
 Guinea, French, 923, 950, 951, 953
 — Portuguese, 1255, 1256, 1257
 — — area and population, 1255, 1257
 — — finance, 1257
 — — port, 1257
 — — products, 1257
 — Spanish, 1344, 1345
 — — area and population, 1344, 1345
 — — islands, 1344, 1345
 Guipúzcoa (Spain), prov., 1330, 1338
 Gulu (Uganda), 203
 Gumultchina (Greece), 1019
 Gurang race (Nepal), 1149
 Gurkha race (Nepal), 1149
 Gustaf V (Sweden), 1347
 Gustavsherg (Swed.), porcelain, 1358
 Güstrow (Mecklenburg-Schw.), 1002
 Guthrie (Okla.), 614
 Gwadar (Oman), 1204
 Gwalior (India), state, 133
 Gwanda (Rhodesia), 225
 Gwelo (Rhodesia), 225
 Gyatze (Tibet), 792, 793, 1149
 Gympie (Queensland), 404
 Győr (Hungary), 1044
 HAAD YAI (Fed. Malay States), 184
 Haakon VII (Norway), 3, 829, 1186

· HAA

- Haapai Island (Tonga), 451
- Haarlem (Netherlands), 1155
- Habana, *see* Havana
- Habus lands (Tunis), 958
- Hachi-ji (Japan), 1089
- Hadd (Bahrein), 105
- Hafnarfjörður (Iceland), 844
- Hagen (Prussia), 973
- Hagerstown (Maryland), 566
- Hague, The (Netherlands), 1155
- Haifa (Palestine), 193, 196; port, 197; town, 193, 194
- Hail (Arabia), 691
- Hainan Island (China), 773
- Hainaut (Belgium), 716
- Hainisch, Dr. (Austrian Pres.), 706
- Haiphong (Tonking), 926, 929
- Haiti, 1034 *sqq.*, 1305
 - agriculture, 1036
 - area and population, 1034, 1035
 - banks, 1037
 - books of reference, 1038
 - Chamber of Deputies, 1034
 - coal, 1036
 - cocoa, 1036
 - coffee, 1036
 - commerce, 1036
 - communications, 1037
 - constitution and govt., 1034
 - copper, 1036
 - cotton, 1036
 - currency, 1037
 - debt, 1035
 - defence, 1036
 - diplomatic representatives, 1037
 - education, 1035
 - finance, 1035
 - gold, 1036
 - imports and exports, 1036
 - justice, 1035
 - minerals, 1036
 - money, weights & measures, 1037
 - posts and telegraphs, 1037
 - President, 1034
 - production, 1036
 - railways, 1037
 - religion, 1035
 - Senate, 1034
 - shipping, 1037
 - sugar, 1036
 - timber, 1036
 - tobacco, 1036
 - towns, 1035

HAN

- Haiti, treaty with U.S.A., 1034
- university, 1035
- Hakodate (Japan), 1088
- Haleb, *see* Aleppo
- Half Cavalla (Liberia), 1117
- Halfa (A.-E. Sudan), 274
- Halifax, population, 17
- (N.S.), 293, 328; air station, 299; dockyard, 299; port, 310; sugar refining, 312
- Halland (Sweden), province, 1350
- Halle-on-Saale (Prussia), 973, 1005; university, 976
- Halmstad (Sweden), 1351
- Halsingborg (Sweden), 1351
- Hama (Syria), 932
- Hamad (Arabia), 690
- Hamadân (Persia), 1220, 1222, 1223
- Hamamatsu (Japan), 1089
- Hamassen (Eritrea), 1076
- Hamborn (Prussia), 973
- Hamburg, 971, 998
 - area and population, 971, 998
 - births, marriages, and deaths, 998
 - books of reference, 998
 - brewing, 983
 - commerce, 984, 998
 - constitution, 997
 - Czechoslovak rights, 825
 - debt, 998
 - education, 998
 - finance, 998
 - justice, 998
 - railways, 998
 - religion, 998
 - shipping, 984, 998
 - town, 973, 984, 998
 - university, 976, 998
- Häme (Finland), 881
- Hamilton (Bermuda), 288
- (New Zealand), 435
- (Ohio), 611
- (Ontario), 293, 331
- (Scotland), population, 21
- (Victoria), 396
- Hammond (Indiana), 551
- Hangchow (China), 771; port, 773
- Hankow (China), iron near, 782
- port, 773
- wireless station, 785, 786
- Hannibal (Missouri), 586
- Hannover, province, 1004; town, 973, 1005

HAN

Hanoi (Tonking), 925, 929
 Hanse Towns (Ger.), 996, 997, 1001
 Hanyang (China), iron works, 782
 Hapsal (Estonia), 877
 Haraoti (India), 182
 Harar or Harrar (Abyssinia), 677, 678; school, 679
 Haraz (Peru), 1230
 Harbin (China), port, 773, 791; wireless station, 786
 Harbour Grace (Newfoundland), 346
 Harbour Island (Bahamas), 350
 Harburg (Prussia), 973
 Harding, Warren Gamaliel (Pres. U.S.A.), 465, 466
 Hariq (Nejd and Hasa), 691
 Harju (Estonia), 877
 Harnai valley (Baluchistan), 171
 Härnösand (Sweden), 1351
 Harper (Liberia), 1117
 Harrisburg (Pa.), 478, 619, 620
 Hartford (Connecticut), 477, 532, 533
 Hartlepool, port, 76
 Hartley (Rhodesia), 225
 Harvard University (Mass.), 571
 Harwich, port, 76
 Harz dist. (Germany), mines, 982
 Hasa (Arabia), 691
 Hascovo (Bulgaria), 752
 Hassa, El, *see* Hasa
 Hastings, population, 17
 — (New Zealand), 436
 Hatesburg (Mississippi), 581
 Hatzfeldt Harbour (New Guinea), 456
 Hangesund (Norway), 1190
 Hauran, the (Syria), 932
 Hausa tribes (Nigeria), 262
 Hauta (Nejd and Hasa), 691
 Haut-Rhin (France), 895
 Havana (Cuba), 814; pt., 817; tn., 814; university, 815
 Haverhill (Massachusetts), 570
 Havre, Le (France), 897; trade, 115
 Hawaii, 471, 658 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 660
 — area and population, 474, 659
 — books of reference, 661
 — Chinese in, 659
 — commerce, &c., 660
 — communications, 660
 — debt, 630
 — defence, 485, 660
 — education, 659

HER

Hawaii, farms, 660
 — finance, 660
 — forests, 660
 — Germans in, 659
 — government, 471, 658
 — Governor, 659
 — imports and exports, 660
 — irrigation, 660
 — Japanese in, 659
 — justice, 659
 — naval station, 488, 660
 — ports, 508, 660
 — production, 660
 — railways, 661
 — religion, 659
 — representation, 659
 — rubber, 660
 — shipping, 508, 661
 — sugar, 660
 — telephones, 661
 — wireless stations, 661
 Hawke's Bay district (N.Z.), 436
 Hay-Paunczote Treaty, 1210
 Hazar Asp (Khiva), 1294
 Hazara race (Afghanistan), 684
 Hazleton (Pa.), 620
 Hebron (Palestine), 593
 Hedmark (Norway), 1169
 Heidelberg (Baden), 973, 991; university, 976
 Heidenheim (Württemberg), 1014
 Heijo-fu (Korea), 1103
 Heilbronn (Württemberg), 1014
 Heilung-chiang (Manch.), 771, 790
 Heilung Hsien (Manchuria), 771, 790
 Hejaz (Arabia), 690
 — King, 690, 691
 — port, 691
 — products, 691
 — railway, 198, 690
 — towns, 691
 Helder (Netherlands), 1155; forts, 1160
 Helena (Montana), 585
 Heligoland, 206, 979
 Hellas, *see* Greece
 Helsinki (Finland), 882; univ., 882
 Henderson Ky., 556
 Hengelo (Netherlands), 1155
 Henry Reid Bay (Pacific), 457
 Heraclion (Crete), 1018
 Herat (Afghanistan), 683; town, 684
 Heredia (Costa Rica), 808; town, 808

HER

Herero race (S. W. Africa), 282, 283, 284
 Herm, Island, 22
 Hermit Islands (Pacific), 457
 Hermosillo (Mexico), 1130
 Hermoupolis (Greece), 1019
 Herne (Prussia), 973
 Herrera (Panama), province, 1206
 Hertogenbosch, 's (Neth.), 1155
 Hervey Islands (New Zealand), 446
 Herzegovina, *see* Bosnia & Herzegov.
 Hesse, 971, 999 *sqq*
 — area and population, 971, 999
 — books of reference, 1000
 — Cabinet, 999
 — coal, 1000
 — constitution, 999
 — debt, 1000
 — education, 1000
 — finance, 1000
 — forests, 1000
 — live stock, 1000
 — manufactures, 1000
 — political parties, 999
 — production and industry, 1000
 — religion, 974, 999
 — towns, 999
 — university, 975, 1000
 — wine, 1000
 Hesse, Rhenish, 999
 — Upper, 999
 Hesse-Nassau (Prussia), area, &c., 1004
 Heubude (Danzig), 828
 Hibbing (Minn.), 578
 Hidalgo (Mexico), state, 1130
 Highland Park (Mich.), 575
 High River (Alberta), 299
 Hiiumaa (Estonia), 876
 Hildesheim (Prussia), 973
 Hillah (Nejd and Hasa), 691
 — (Iraq), 190
 Hilo Bay (Hawaii), 660
 Hilversum (Netherlands), 1155
 Himeji (Japan), 1089
 Hinduism in Ceylon, 111, 113
 — in Nepal, 1149
 Hindus in Batuchistan, 171
 — in Madagascar, 934, 944
 — in South Africa, 234, 255
 — in Surinam, 1178
 Hiroshima (Japan), 1088
 Hissar (Bokhara), 1293

HON

Hiswa (Aden), 103
 Hit (Mesopotamia), 191
 Hivaoa Island (French Oceania), 963
 Hjälmåren, Lake (Sweden), 1350
 Hlatikulu (Swaziland), 230
 Hobart (Tasmania), port, 374, 425
 Hoboken (N. Jersey), 478, 595
 Hodeida (Arabia), coffee, 1388 ; port, 692
 Hódmezővásárhely (Hungary), 1044
 Hof (Bavaria), 995
 Hohenzollern (Pruss.), area, &c., 1004
 Hokkaido (Japan), 1086, 1087 ; univ., 1090
 Hōkotō Is. (Japan), 1086, 1087, 1107
 Holeida (Asir), 691
 Holland, *see* Netherlands
 Holland (Indes.), parts of, 19
 Holland (Netherlands), provs., 1154, 1162
 Holland Fortres, 1159
 Hollandsch Diep forts, 1160
 Holloway College, Egham, 29
 Holyoke (Massachusetts), 478, 570
 Home (Italian North Africa), 1080
 — (Syria), 932
 Honan (China), province, 771, 772
 Honduras, 1038 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 1040
 — area and population, 1038
 — army, 1040
 — bananas, 1040
 — banks, 1041
 — births and deaths, 1039
 — books of reference, 1042
 — boundary, 1029
 — cattle industry, 1040
 — coal, 1040
 — coconuts, 1040
 — coffee, 1040
 — commerce, 1040
 — communications, 1041
 — Congress of Deputies, 1038
 — constitution and government, 1038
 — copper, 1040
 — crops, 1040
 — debt, 1039
 — defence, 1040
 — departments of State, 1038
 — diplomatic representatives, 1042
 — education, 1039
 — factories, 1040

HON

- Honduras, farms, 1040
 — finance, 1039
 — gold, 1040
 — hat-making, 1040
 — imports and exports, 1040, 1041
 — Indians, 1038
 — indigo, 1040
 — justice, 1039
 — live stock, 1040
 — manufactures, 1040
 — minerals, 1040
 — money, weights, measures, 1041
 — ports, 1039, 1040, 1041
 — President, 1038
 — production and industry, 1040
 — railways, 1041
 — religion, 1039
 — roads, 1041
 — rubber, 1040
 — silver, 1040
 — sugar, 1040
 — telegraphs and telephones, 1041
 — tobacco, 1040
 — towns, 1039
 — university, 1039
 Honduras, British, 344 *sqq*
 — — area and population, 344
 — — banks, 345
 — — books of reference, 345
 — — commerce, 344, 345
 — — communications, 345
 — — crime, 344
 — — currency, 345
 — — debt, 344
 — — education, 344
 — — finance, 344
 — — Governor, 344
 — — imports and exports, 344, 345
 — — mahogany and logwood, 344, 345
 — — police, 344
 — — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 345
 — — railways, 345
 — — savings banks, 345
 — — shipping, 345
 — — wireless stations, 345
 Hong Kong, 120 *sqq*, 773, 783
 — area and population, 120
 — banks, 124
 — births and deaths, 121
 — books of reference, 124
 — commerce, 122, 783, 929

HWA

- Hong Kong, constitution and government, 120
 — debt, 122
 — defence, 122
 — education, 121
 — emigration and immigration, 121
 — exports and imports, 122, 123, 783, 929
 — faculties, 121
 — finance, 122
 — fisheries, 123, 124
 — foreigners in, 121
 — Governor, 120
 — industry, 122
 — justice and crime, 122
 — lease of territory, 120, 773, 783
 — military expenditure, 122
 — money and credit, 124
 — money, weights, and measures, 124
 — naval base, 120, 122
 — posts and telegraphs, 124
 — railway, 124
 — shipping, 123, 124
 — university, 121, 776
 — war loan, 122
 — wireless stations, 124
 Honolulu (Hawaii), 659, 660, 661
 Honshu Is. (Japan), 1087; tunnel, 1100
 Hope Island (Spitsbergen), 1200
 Hoquiam (Washington), 646
 Hordaland (Norway), 1189
 Hornell (New York), 601
 Hornsey, population, 17
 Horsers (Denmark), 832
 Horten (Norway), 1190
 Herthy, Admiral von, Regent of Hungary, 1043
 Hot Springs (Arkansas), 524
 Hottentots (Africa), 248, 282
 Houston (Texas), 477, 634
 Hova race (Madagascar), 944
 Hove, population, 17
 Hsi-Kan (Tibet), province, 792
 Hsin-min-fu (China), 790
 Huacho (Peru), 1230
 Huahine Island (Fr. Oceania), 968
 Huancavelica (Peru), dept., 1230; town, 1230
 Huanillos (Chile), guano, 1234
 Huanuco (Peru), 1230; coffee, 1234
 Huaráz (Peru), 1230

HUB

- Hubli (India), 137
- Huddersfield, population, 17
- Hudson Bay Company, 290
- Hudson Island (Pacific), 453
- Hué (Annam), 927
- Huehuetenango (Guat.), mines, 1031
- Huelva (Spain), 1330; mines, 1337
- town, 1331
- Huesca (Spain), province, 1330
- Huguenot Univ. Coll. (S. Af.), 235
- Huila (Angola), 1257
- (Colombia), province, 801
- Hull, population, 17; port, 76
- (Quebec), 335
- Hull Island (Pacific), 453
- Hunan (China), 771, 772; antimony, 782; tea, 781
- Hunchun (China), 773
- Hungary, 1043 *sqq*
- agriculture, 1046
- area and population, 1044
- army, 1046
- banks, 1048
- births, marriages, deaths, 1044
- books of reference, 1048
- boundaries, 1044
- Burgenland province, 1044
- coal, 1047
- commerce, 1047
- constitution, 1043
- crops, 1046
- debt, 1046
- defence, 1046
- diplomatic representatives, 1048
- education, 1044, 1045
- finance, 1045
- fisheries, 1047
- forests and forestry, 1047
- gendarmerie, 1046
- government, central, 1043
- — local, 1043, 1044
- justice and crime, 1045
- live stock, 1047
- local government, 1043, 1044
- manufactures, 1047
- mining and minerals, 1047
- ministry, 1043
- money and credit, 1048
- pauperism, 1045
- police, 1046
- political parties, 1043
- post-offices, 1047
- production and industry, 1046

ICE

- Hungary, Provisional National Assembly, 1043
- railways, 1047
- Regent, 1043
- religion, 1044
- representation, 1043, 1044
- steel, 1047
- sugar (beet), 1046
- tobacco, 1046
- towns, 1044
- universities, 1045
- wheat, 1046
- wine, 1047
- Hungary, Western, 707, 1044
- Huntington (West Virginia), 649
- Huon Islands (French Pacific), 967
- Huoh (China), 771, 772; tea, 78
- Huron (South Dakota), 629
- Husein Ibn Ali, King (Hejaz), 691
- Hutchinson (Kansas), 556
- Hutukhtu, ruler (Mongolia), 794, 795
- Hyderabad, area, &c., 129, 131
- government, 132
- religion, 132, 138
- revenue, 132
- town, 137
- Hyderabad (Bombay), 137
- Iasi (Rumania), 1268; univ., 1269
- Ibadhi sect (Zanzibar), 206
- Ibagué (Colombia), 801
- Ibarra (Ecuador), 851, 852
- Ibicuí (Paraguay), mines, 1216
- Ibo (Portuguese East Africa), 1258, 1259
- Ibrahim, Sultan of Johore, 185
- Ica (Peru), dept., 1230; town, 1230
- Iceland, 842 *sqq*
- agriculture, 846
- Althing, 843
- area and population, 844
- banks, 848
- births, marriages, and deaths, 845
- books of reference, 849
- commerce, 847
- communications, 848
- constitution & government, 842, 843
- currency, 848
- debt, 846
- defence, 846
- diplomatic representatives, 848
- education, 845

ICE

Iceland, emigration, 845
 — finance, 846
 — fisheries, 847
 — illegitimacy, 845
 — imports and exports, 847
 — justice and crime, 845
 — King, 842, 843
 — live stock, 846
 — ministry, 843
 — money and credit, 848
 — money, weights & measures, 848
 — occupations of the people, 844
 — old-age pensions, 845
 — pauperism, 845
 — posts, 843
 — production, 846
 — reigning king, 842
 — religion, 845
 — reserve fund, 846
 — roads, 848
 — savings banks, 848
 — shipping and navigation, 848
 — telegraphs and telephones, 848
 — towns, 844
 — university, 845
 Ichang (China), port, 773
 Idaho, 474, 545 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 493, 546
 — area and population, 474, 490, 545
 — books of reference, 547
 — cities, 545
 — coal, 546
 — communications, 547
 — constitution and government, 545
 — debt, 546
 — defence, 542
 — education, 546
 — farms, 546
 — finance, 546
 — forests, 546
 — Germans in, 545
 — gold, 546
 — Indian reservations, 545
 — Indians in, 545
 — irrigation, 491, 546
 — live stock, 546
 — manufactures, 546, 547
 — mining, 546
 — port, 547
 — production and industry, 493, 546
 — public lands, 490
 — railways, 547
 — religion, 546

IND

Idaho, representation, 469, 545
 — silver, 493, 546
 — timber, 496, 547
 — university, 546
 — wheat, 493, 546
 — wool, 546
 Ifni (Spanish Africa), 1140, 1344, 1345
 — area and population, 1140, 1344
 Iki Islands (Japan), 1087
 Îles de Los (W. Africa), 270, 951
 Îles sous le Vent (Fr. Oceania), 968
 Ili (Sin-Kiang), 771, 793
 Illinois, 473, 547 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 493, 549
 — area and pop., 473, 490, 548
 — books of reference, 550
 — cities, 548
 — coal, 550
 — communications, 550
 — constitution and government, 547
 — debt, 549
 — defence, 549
 — education, 548
 — farms, 549
 — finance, 549
 — Germans in, 548
 — Indians in, 548
 — lake transport, 550
 — live stock, 549
 — manufactures, 549
 — mining, 550
 — natural gas and petroleum, 550
 — production and industry, 493, 549
 — railways, 550
 — religion, 548
 — representation, 469, 547
 — shipping, 550
 — tobacco, 549
 — universities, 548, 549
 — wheat, 493, 549
 — wool, 549
 Iloilo (Philippines), 667, 669
 Ilorin (Nigeria), 261
 Imad (Adeu), 103
 Imâm i-Jama (Persia), 1221
 Inababura (Ecuador), prov., 851
 Imbros Is. (Aegean), 1318, 1383
 Immingham, port, 76
 Imphal (India), 137
 Inaccessible Island (Atlantic), 218
 Independence (Kansas), 556
 — (Missouri), 583

IND.

India (British), 91, 126 *sqq*
 — administrations, 126, 128
 — agriculture, 147 *sqq*
 — Air Force in, 56, 146, 147
 — area, 130 *sqq*
 — army, European, 50, 146, 147
 — — auxiliary force, 146, 147
 — — commands, 146
 — — expeditionary forces, 50, 147, 866, 1387
 — — finance, 48, 143, 145
 — — native, 50, 146, 147, 866
 — — native officers, 147
 — — of feudatory states, 146, 147
 — — organisation, 146
 — banks, 158
 — — joint-stock, 152, 164
 — — savings, 165
 — births and deaths, 136
 — books of reference, 165 *sqq*
 — British provinces, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131
 — canals, 160
 — coal output, 152, 153
 — commerce, 153 *sqq*
 — companies, jnt.-stk., 152, 164
 — constitution, 125 *sqq*
 — copper, 153
 — cotton, 149, 151, 152, 156
 — — mills, 152
 — Councils, 125, 126, 127
 — — of Governors, 128, 129
 — — of Governor-General, 127, 129
 — — of Princes, 129
 — — of State, 121
 — — legislative & provincial, 128, 129
 — criminal cases, 142
 — crops, 149
 — currency, 162-4, 165
 — customs revenue, 143, 144
 — debt, 145
 — defence, 48, 50, 146
 — district government, 129
 — education, 130 *sqq*
 — — expenditure, 141
 — — medical colleges, 140
 — — normal schools, 140
 — — scholars, 141
 — — special schools, 140
 — — universities, 139
 — emigration, 136
 — European troops, 50, 146, 147
 — excise revenue, 142, 143, 144

IND

India (British), executive authority, 126, 127
 — — Council, 127, 129
 — — expenditure, 142, 143, 144
 — — exports and imports, 151, 153 *sqq*
 — — — treasure, 153, 154, 155
 — — factories, 151
 — — famine relief, 143
 — — finance, 142 *sqq*
 — — — central, 142, 143 *sqq*
 — — — local, 145
 — — — municipal, 146
 — — — provincial, 142, 143, 145
 — — — separate governments, 145
 — — — war contribution, 145
 — — forest ground, 149, 160
 — — revenue, 143, 151
 — — gold, exports and imports, 153, 154, 155
 — — — production, 152, 153
 — — government, 125 *sqq*
 — — — departments, 127
 — — — district, 129
 — — — local, 129, 130
 — — — — finance of, 145
 — — — municipal, 129, 130, 145
 — — — native states, 129, 131
 — — — provincial, 128, 129, 142, 143
 — — Governor-General, 126, 128, 129
 — — Governors-General, list of, 126
 — — Governors of provinces, 127, 128
 — — ground nuts, 149
 — — High Commissioner, 126, 128
 — — illiteracy, 139
 — — Imperial Bank, 164
 — — — service troops, 146, 147
 — — import duties, 154
 — — imports and exports, 151, 153 *sqq*
 — — income tax revenue, 143, 144
 — — indigo, 149, 156, 157
 — — Indo-Ceylon ferry, 162
 — — industries, 151 *sqq*
 — — internal communications, 160
 — — irrigation, 143, 144, 149, 150, 160
 — — iron output, 153
 — — joint-stock companies, 152, 164
 — — justice and crime, 141
 — — — Jute, 149, 151, 152, 156
 — — King-Emperor, 3, 125
 — — land cultivated and uncultivated, 149, 150
 — — — revenue, 142, 143, 144, 148
 — — — tenure, 148

IND

India (British), languages, 135, 141
 — Legislative Assembly, 126, 127
 — — Councils, 128, 129
 — live stock, 149
 — local finance, 145, 146
 — — self-government, 129, 129
 — mills, factories, &c., 151, 152
 — mineral production, 152, 153
 — mints, 163
 — money and credit, 162-165
 — money, weights, and measures, 162-164, 165
 — municipal finance, 146
 — municipalitics, 129, 130
 — native army, 50, 146, 147, 866
 — — states, 129, 131 *sqg*
 — newspapers, 141
 — occupations of the people, 135, 147, 148, 151, 153
 — opium, cultivation, 145
 — — exports, 145, 156
 — — revenue, 143, 144
 — petroleum, 144, 151, 152
 — police, 142
 — population, 130 *sqg*
 — — according to language, 135
 — — according to religion, 138
 — — British territory, 130
 — — British-born, 135
 — — civil condition, 134
 — — in Abyssinia, 678
 — — in Baluchistan, 171
 — — in Borneo, 107
 — — in British East Africa, 200, 206
 — — in British Guiana, 136, 341
 — — in Ceylon, 112, 113
 — — in Cochin China, 926
 — — in Demerara, 136, 341
 — — in Fiji, 136, 448
 — — in French Somaliland, 949
 — — in Jamaica, 183, 335
 — — in Kenya Col., 200
 — — in Madagascar, 943
 — — in Malay States, 176, 182, 185
 — — in Mauritius, 212
 — — in Natal, 252
 — — in Native States, 131 *sqg*
 — — in New Caledonia, 966
 — — in prisons, 142
 — — in Réunion, 948
 — — in Straits Settlements, 176
 — — in Surinam, 136, 1178
 — — in Transvaal, 255

IND

India (British), population, in Trinidad, 136, 358
 — — in U.S.A., 472, 473
 — — in Zanzibar, 206
 — — movement of, 136
 — — occupations of, 135, 147, 148, 151, 153
 — — presidencies and provinces, 127, 128, 130, 131
 — — towns, 136, 137
 — ports, 158
 — posts and telegraphs, 143, 162
 — precious metals, 152, 153, 154, 155
 — — stones, 152, 153
 — prisoners, 142
 — provinces, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 156
 — provincial governments, 128, 129
 — — finance, 142, 143, 145
 — railways, 144, 161
 — religions, 138, 139
 — revenue, 142 *sqg*, 154
 — rice, 149, 151, 156, 157
 — river traffic, 160
 — roads, 160
 — rubber, 156
 — salt, 152
 — — revenue, 143, 144, 154
 — Secretary of State, 8, 125, 126
 — shipping and navigation, 159, 160
 — silk, 151, 152, 156
 — silver, 153, 154
 — stamp revenue, 143, 144
 — sugar, 149, 151, 152, 154, 156
 — tea, 149, 152, 156, 157
 — telephones, 162
 — textile industries, 151, 152, 156
 — towns, 136, 137
 — trade, coasting, 158
 — — sea-borne external, 153 *sqg*
 — — trans-frontier, land, 158
 — universities, 139
 — Viceroy, 128
 — war contribution, 145
 — wheat, 149, 156, 157
 — wireless stations, 162
 India (French), 922, 923, 924
 — area and population, 922, 924
 — books of reference, 930
 — colonies, 924
 — divisions, 924, 925
 — education, 925

IND

- India (French), government, 924
- imports and exports, 923, 925
- products, 925
- railways, 925
- representation, 922, 925*
- shipping, 925
- India (Portuguese), 1251, 1255, 1256
- Indian Reservations, 475; *see* separate States of U.S.A.
- Schools, U.S.A., 480
- Staff College, Quetta, 171
- Territory (U.S.A.), 474, 613
- Indiana, 473, 550 *sqg*
- agriculture, 493, 494, 552
- area and population, 473, 490, 551
- books of reference, 553
- cities, 551
- coal, 552
- communications, 552, 553
- constitution and government, 550
- crime, 552
- crops, 552
- debt, 552
- defence, 552
- education, 551
- farms, 552*
- finance, 552
- fruit, 552
- Germans in, 551
- live stock, 552
- manufactures, 552
- mining, 552
- natural gas, 552
- pauperism, 552
- petroleum, 552
- production and industry, 493, 494, 552
- railways, 552, 553
- religion, 551
- representation, 469, 550
- river transport, 552
- savings banks, 553
- tobacco, 494, 552
- universities, 551
- wheat, 493, 552
- wool, 552
- Indianapolis (Ind.), 477, 550, 551, 552
- Indians (Canadian), 293, 331
- Indians (U.S.A.), 474, 475, and *see* States
- Indo-China (French), 922, 923, 925 *sqg*, 1319

INV

- Indo-China (French), agriculture, 926
- area and population, 922, 925
- army, 925
- bank, 926
- books of reference, 930
- budgets, 925
- coal, 926
- commerce, 923, 926
- currency, 926
- Customs Union, 926
- debt, 925
- defence, 925
- divisions, 925, 926 *sqg*
- finance, 925
- fisheries, 926
- imports and exports, 923, 926
- justice, 925
- mining, 926
- navy, 925
- posts, 926
- production, 926
- railways, 926
- rice, 926
- roads, 926
- shipping, 926
- States and Protectorates, 925, 926 *sqg*
- tin, 926
- university, 929
- Indore (India), state, 133
- Ingolstadt (Bavaria), 995
- Inhambane (Port. E. A.), 1258, 1259
- Inner Mongolia, 795
- Innsbruck (Austria), 707; univ., 708
- Insurance, National, *see* Invalidity, and Old Age Pensions
- Social, Germany, 977
- — Netherlands, 1157
- — Poland, 1244
- — Spain, 1333
- — Switzerland, 1371
- Invalidity, Accident, Unemployment, etc., Pensions and Insurance
- Australia, 366
- — New South Wales, 385
- — Queensland, 405
- — South Australia, 412
- — Tasmania, 426
- — Victoria, 397
- — Western Australia, 419
- Austria, 708
- Denmark, 833
- France, 903

INV

Invalidity, etc., Pensions & Insurance

- Germany, 977
- Great Britain, 36
- Iceland, 845
- Netherlands, 1157
- Nova Scotia, 328
- Poland, 1244
- Spain, 1333
- Switzerland, 1371
- Invercargill (New Zealand), 436
- Inverell (N.S.W.), 382
- Ionian Islands (Greece), 1017, 1018
- Iowa, 473, 553 *sqq*
 - agriculture, 554, 555
 - area and population, 473, 490, 553
 - books of reference, 555
 - cities, 554
 - coal, 555
 - communications, 555
 - constitution and government, 553
 - dairying, 555
 - defence, 554
 - education, 554
 - farms, 554, 555
 - finance, 554
 - Indians in, 553
 - live stock, 555
 - manufactures, 555
 - mining, 555
 - production and industry, 554, 555
 - railways, 555
 - religion, 554
 - representation, 469, 553
 - savings banks, 555
 - universities, 554
 - wheat, 555
 - wool, 555
- Ipswich, population, 17
- (Queensland), 404
- Iquique (Chile), 760
- Iquitos (Peru), 1230; wireless st., 1237
- Iran, *see* Persia
- Iraq (Mesopotamia), 189 *sqq*, 1330, 1383, 1388
 - agriculture, 191
 - air mail service, 198, 872
 - area and population, 190
 - books of reference, 192
 - British troops in, 50, 191, 1388
 - Cabinet, 189
 - commerce, 191
 - communications, 191, 872
 - Council of State, 189

IRE

- Iraq (Mesopotamia), defence, 50, 191, 1388
 - education, 190
 - finance, 191
 - frontiers, 190, 1383
 - government, 189, 190, 1388
 - High Commissioner, 189, 190, 192, 1388
 - irrigation, 191
 - justice, 190
 - King, 189, 1388
 - League of Nations, 190
 - mandate, 91, 189, 190, 1388
 - occupation, 50, 191, 1388
 - petroleum, 191
 - port, 191
 - production, 191
 - railways, 191
 - religion, 190
 - telegraphs and telephones, 192
 - university, 190
- Ireland, *see* Irish Free State and Northern Ireland
 - agricultural holdings, 60
 - agriculture, 57
 - area, 12, 21, 57
 - banks, 80
 - — post-office, 80
 - births, marriages, and deaths, 23
 - books of reference, 89
 - canals, 78
 - commerce, 67
 - Council of Ireland, 7, 82
 - crime, 35
 - debt, 47
 - education, agricultural, 61
 - emigration, 25
 - expenditure, 45, 47
 - fisheries, 62
 - forests, 61
 - Free State, *see* Irish Free State
 - Health, Minister of, 9
 - holdings, 60
 - illegitimacy, 23
 - imports and exports, 67
 - inhabited houses, 22
 - justice and crime, 35
 - King, 3
 - Land Acts, 60
 - language, 18
 - local taxation, 45, 47
 - national insurance, 36
 - Northern, *see*, 81 *sqq*, 92, 93

IRE

- Ireland, Northern, agriculture, 84
 — — area and population, 82
 — — constitution, 3*n*, 41
 — — crops, 84
 — — education, 83
 — — electorate, 6
 — — finance, 83
 — — Governor, 82
 — — justice, 83
 — — live stock, 84
 — — mining, 84
 — — ministry, 82
 — — Parliament, 6, 81, 82, 92
 — — police, 83
 — — production, 84
 — — religion, 83
 — — university, 83
 — — occupations of the people, 22
 — — parliamentary representation, 7
 — — pauperism, 38, 39
 — — population, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 25
 — — railways, 77
 — — religion, 28
 — — revenue and exp., 45, 47
 — — trade, 67
 Irish Free State, 3*n*, 82, 92 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 97
 — area and population, 95
 — books of reference, 97
 — constitution, 3*n*, 93
 — counties and county boroughs, 95
 — crops, 97
 — Dáil Eireann, 93, 94
 — education, 96
 — Executive Council, 94
 — finance, 96
 — Governor-General, 94
 — justice, 96
 — live stock, 97
 — mining, 97
 — Oireachtas, 93
 — political parties, 94
 — President, 94
 — production, 97
 — religion, 96
 — representation, 93, 94
 — Senate, 93, 94
 — Treaty provisions, 92, 93
 — universities, 96
 — wheat, 97
 Ironwood (Mich.), 575
 Isā bin Ali, Sheikh (Bahrein), 105

ITA

- Isabel Island (Pacific), 453, 458
 Isafjörður (Iceland), 844
 Isfahân (Persia), 1220, 1221
 Iskandar Shah (Perak), 181
 Isle of Ely, 15
 Isle of Man, 22, 84, 85
 — agriculture, 57, 85
 — area and population, 12, 13, 22, 57
 — books of reference, 90
 — education, 85
 — finance, 40, 85
 — fisheries, 62, 85
 — government, 84
 — live stock, 85
 Isle of Pines (French Pacific), 967
 Ismail, H. H. Sultan (Kelantan), 186
 Ismail (Rumania), 1268
 Ismailia (Egypt), 859, 860
 Ismid (T.-in-A.), 1383
 Ismir, *see* Smyrna
 Isthmian Canal Zone, *see* Panama
 Istria (Italy), 1053
 Italian Africa, 206, 220, 274, 1065, 1076 *sqg*
 Italian Somaliland, 1077
 — area and population, 1077, 1078
 — boundaries, 220, 274, 1073
 — budget, 1079
 — currency, 1078
 — defence, 1065, 1078
 — post offices, 1079
 — products, 1078
 — railway, 1079
 — shipping, 1078, 1079
 — wireless stations, 1079
 Italy, 1050 *sqg*
 — administrative divisions, 1052
 — agriculture, 1068
 — area and population, 1052, 1053 *sqg*
 — army, 1064, 1065
 — — African, 1065, 1076, 1078, 1080
 — banks, 1074
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 1056
 — books of reference, 1082
 — Carabinieri, 1065
 — Chamber of Deputies, 1051
 — chemicals, 1068, 1070
 — circondari, 1052
 — civil list, 1051
 — colonies, &c., 206, 220, 274, 1065, 1076 *sqg*
 — commerce, 1070 *sqg*

ITA

- Italy, communications, 1073
 — communes, 1052, 1056
 — constitution & government, 1051
 — copper, 1069
 — crops, 1068
 — customs, 1071
 — debt, 1063
 — defence, 1064 *sqq*
 — diplomatic representatives, 1075
 — districts, 1052
 — education, 1058
 — electoral reform, 1051
 — electorate, 1051, 1052
 — emigration, 1056
 — estimates, 1062
 — finance, 1061
 — fisheries, 1069
 — foreign possessions, 206, 220, 274, 1065, 1076 *sqq*
 — forestry, 1069
 — fortresses, 1064
 — frontier, 1064
 — government, central, 1051
 — — local, 1052
 — illiteracy, 1058, 1060
 — import duties, 1071
 — insurance, 1075
 — iron, 1069
 — justice and crime, 1060
 — King, 1050, 1051, 1077
 — landed proprietors, 1068
 — live stock, 1068
 — local government, 1052
 — manufactures, 1070
 — mercantile marine, 1072
 — mines and minerals, 1069, 1070
 — ministry, 1052
 — money and credit, 1073
 — money, weights, and measures, 1075
 — navy, 1066, 1067
 — — administration, 1066
 — — fleet, 1066, 1067
 — — personnel, 1067
 — — Washington Treaty and, 1066
 — Parliament, 1051
 — pauperism, 1061
 — petroleum, 1069
 — political parties, 1051
 — ports, 1073
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1073
 — production and industry, 1068 *sqq*
 — provinces, 1052, 1053 *sqq*

JAF

- Italy, quarries, 1069
 — railways, 1073
 — religion, 1057
 — representation, 1051; local, 1052
 — royal family, 1050
 — savings banks, 1074
 — schools, colleges, etc., 1058, 1059, 1060
 — Senate, 1051
 — shipping, 1072, 1073
 — silk, 1068, 1071, 1072
 — sugar, 1068
 — territory acquired, 1053
 — textiles, 1070
 — towns, 1056, 1057
 — universities, 1059
 — wheat, 1068
 — wine, 1068, 1071
 — wireless stations, 1077, 1079
 Ithaca (New York), 601
 Ituri (Belgian Congo), 726
 Ivory Coast (French), 923, 950, 951, 953
 — area and population, 923, 950, 953
 — books of reference, 956
 — budget, 954
 — coffee, 954
 — communications, 953, 954
 — education, 953
 — gold, 954
 — imports and exports, 951, 954
 — palm kernels and oil, 954
 — ports, 953, 954
 — post offices, 951
 — production, 954
 — railways, 954
 — shipping, 954
 — telegraphs and telephones, 954
 Izabal, Lake, dist. (Guatemala), 1030
 JACA (Spain), fort, 1335
 Jacinto Is. (Uruguay), 1395
 Jackson (Michigan), 575
 — (Mississippi), 580
 — (Tennessee), 632
 Jacksonville (Florida), 477, 540, 542
 — (Illinois), 548
 Jacmel (Haiti), 1035
 Jacobite sect (Syria), 1385
 Jacquinot Bay (Pacific), 458
 Jaén (Spain), 1330, 1338; town, 1331
 Jaffa (Palestine), 193, 195, 196; port, 197; town, 193, 194, 195, 197

JAF

- Jaffna (Ceylon), 112
 Jagst (Württemberg), 1014
 Jains (India), sect, 138
 Jaipur (India), 132, 133
 — area and population, 123
 — revenue, 133
 — town, 137
 Jaisalmer (India), state, 133
 Jalapa (Guatemala) mines, 1031
 Jalisco (Mexico) state, 1130
 Jaluit Island (Pacific), 1108
 Jām of Las Relā (ruler), 170
 Jamaica, 350, 353 *sqq*
 — administration, 353
 — agriculture, 354
 — area and population, 353
 — births, marriages, deaths, 353
 — books of reference, 361
 — commerce, 354
 — communications, 354
 — currency, 354
 — debt, 354
 — defence, 354
 — dependencies, 350, 353, 354, 355
 — education, 353
 — finance, 354
 — Governor, 354
 — immigration, 136, 353
 — imports and exports, 354
 — Indians in, 136, 353
 — justice, 353
 — live stock, 354
 — police, 353
 — posts and telegraphs, 354
 — production, 354
 — railways, 354
 — religion, 353
 — savings bank, 354
 — shipping, 354
 — sugar, 354
 Jambol (Bulgaria), 752
 Jamestown (St. Helena), 216
 — (New York), 601
 Jammu and Kashmir, 132, 133
 Jamnagar (India), 137
 Janesville (Wis.), 652
 Janina, *see* Yanina
 Japan, 1084 *sqq*
 — agreements with China, 772, 773, 786, 791, 1087, 1088
 — — Washington Conference and, 772, 786
 — agriculture, 1096, 1097

JAP

- Japan, air service, 1096
 — area and population, 1087 *sqq*
 — army, 1092 *sqq*
 — banks, 1101
 — births, marriages, deaths, 1088
 — books of reference, 1109
 — Chinese in, 776, 1088
 — coal, 1097; exported, 1098
 — commerce, 1097, 1098
 — communications, 1099, 1100
 — constitution and government, 1085
 — copper, 1097, 1098
 — cotton spinning, 1097
 — crops, 1097
 — debt, 1092
 — defence, 1092 *sqq*
 — dependencies, 456, 1102 *sqq*
 — diplomatic representatives, 1102
 — education, 1089
 — emigration, 1088
 — Emperor, 1084, 1085
 — factories, 1097
 — finance, imperial, 1091
 — — local, 1092
 — foreign possessions, 456, 772, 1087, 1088, 1102 *sqq*
 — foreigners, 1088
 — forests, 1096
 — Germans in (1920), 1088
 — gold, 1097
 — government, central, 1085
 — — local, 1086
 — House of Peers, 1085
 — — Representatives, 1085
 — Imperial Diet, 1085, 1086
 — import duties, 1098
 — iron, 1097
 — islands, 1087
 — — defence, 1093
 — justice and crime, 1090
 — leased territory, 1087, 1088, 1107
 — libraries, 1090
 — live stock, 1097
 — local finance, 1092
 — local government, 1086
 — mandate, 456, 1108
 — manufactures, 1097
 — marine products, 1097
 — Mikado, 1084
 — minerals, 1097
 — ministry, 1086
 — money and credit, 1101
 — money, weights, measure, 1101

JAP

- Japan, navy, 1094, 877
 — Washington Treaty and, 1094, 1096
 — pauperism, 1090
 — petroleum, 1097
 — political parties, 1086
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1100
 — prefectures, 1086, 1087, 1092
 — production and industry, 1096
 — railways, 1099, 1100
 — — electrification, 1100
 — — tunnel, 1100
 — Regent, 1084
 — reigning sovereign, 1084
 — religion, 1089
 — representation, 1085, 1086
 — rice, 1096, 1097
 — royal family, 1084
 — savings banks, 1101
 — shipbuilding yards, 1094
 — shipping and navigation, 1099
 — silk, 1097, 1098
 — sugar, 1098
 — tea, 1097, 1098
 — textiles, 1097, 1098
 — tobacco, 1097
 — towns, 1088, 1089
 — tramways, 1100
 — troops in China, 1093
 — universities, 1089, 1090
 — Washington Conference, Chinese questions, 772, 786
 — — naval limitation, 1094, 1096
 — wheat, 1097
 Japanese in Australia, 404, 1088
 — in Brazil, 1088
 — in China, 772, 773, 1088, 1093, 1107
 — in Europe, 1088
 — in Hawaii, 659
 — in Korea, 1103
 — in Mexico, 1130
 — in Pacific, 456, 1088
 — in U.S.A., 472, 473, 476, 526, 656, 659, 662, 666, 1088
 Jarabaib (Italian Africa), 1079
 Jaroslav (Russia), univ., 1281
 Jarva (Estonia), 877
 Jarvis Island (Pacific), 454
 Jask (Persia), port, 1204
 Jassy (Rumania), town, 1268
 — university, 1269
 Jästerbotten (Sweden), 1350

JID

- Jat race (Baluchistan), 171
 Java (D.E.I.) administration, 1168
 — agriculture, 1172, 1173
 — area and population, 1169
 — bank, 1175
 — books of reference, 1179, 1180
 — cinchona, 1173
 — coal, 1173
 — courts of justice, 1171
 — imports and exports, 1174
 — land tenure, 1173
 — mining, 1173
 — posts and telegraphs, 1174
 — railways, 1174
 — tea, 1173
 — tobacco, 1173
 Jebel Druze (Syria), territory, 932
 Jebel Shammarr, Emirate (Arabia), 691
 Jefferson City (Missouri), 583
 Jehol (Mongolia), 795
 Jelebu state (Malaya), 181
 Jena (Germany), 1012; university, 976
 Jenin (Palestine), 193
 Jerez (Spain), 1331
 Jersey, agriculture, 86
 — area and population, 13, 22
 — finance, 86
 — government, 85
 Jersey City (New Jersey), 477, 595
 Jerusalem (Palestine), 193, 195; city, 193, 194, 195
 — Patriarch of, 1280
 Jervis Bay, Naval Col. (Australia), 364
 Jesselton (Borneo), 107, 108
 Jethou Island, 22
 Jette (Brussels), 716
 Jewish colonies (Argentina), 690
 — — (Palestine), 193, 194, 195
 — National Home, 193, 194
 Jews in China, 775
 — in Lithuania, 1121, 1122
 — in Russia, 1230
 — in Turkey, 1384
 Jezeyra Island (Persian Gulf), 105
 Jeziret-ibn-Omar (Turkey), 932
 Jhalaṅgar (India), 132
 Jhānsi (India), 137
 Jibuti or Djibouti (Fr. Somaliland), 650, 949, 950
 Jidda (Hejaz), 691
 Jidi Island (Persian Gulf), 105

JIM

- Jimma (Abyssinia), 677
 Jind (India), state, 134
 Jinja (Uganda), 205
 Jinotega (Nicaragua), 1182
 Jinotepe (Nicaragua), 1182
 Jipijapa (Ecuador), hats, 853
 Jodhpur (India), 133; town, 137
 Johannesburg (Transvaal), 233, 255;
 univ., 234, 235, 255
 John II. (Liechtenstein), 1120
 Johns Hopkins Univ. (Md.), 567
 Johnson City (Tenn.), 632
 Johnstown (Pennsylvania), 478, 620
 Joloh State (Malay), 181
 Johore State (Malay), 184, 185
 Joliet (Illinois), 548
 Jönköping (Sweden), 1350; town, 1351
 Joplin (Missouri), 583
 Jost-Van-Dykes Is. (W.I.), 357
 Juan Fernandez Is., wireless stn., 766
 Juaso (Gold Coast), 269
 Jubaland (Kenya), 200
 Jubbulpore (India), 137
 Jugo-Slavia, *see* Serb, Croat, and
 Slovene State, 1310-*sq*
 Jujuy (Argentina), province, 694;
 sugar, 698; town, 695
 Jullundur (India), 137
 Jumbo (It. Somaliland), 1079
 Jumet (Belgium), 717
 Junagarh (India), state, 133
 Juneau (Alaska), 656
 Junin (Argentina), 695
 — (Peru), dept., 1230
 Junk (Liberia), 1117
 Junk Ceylon Is. (Siam), tin, 1322
 Jutland (Denmark), 832

- KABAKA OF UGANDA, 204
 Kabinda (Belgian Congo), 727
 Kablaki (Liberia), 1117
 Kábul (Afghanistan), 683, 684, 685, 686
 Kachhi, district (Baluch.), 170, 171
 Kaduna (Nigeria), 262
 Kaewieng (New Guinea) district,
 456; town, 456
 Kaffa (Abyssinia), 677
 Kaffirs (Cape Colony), 248
 Káfiristán (Afghanistan), 683
 Kafr el Zayât (Egypt), 859
 Kagi (Formosa), 1106
 Kagoshima (Japan), 1088
 Kaheri (Baluchistan), 170

KAN

- Kahoolawe Island (Hawaii), 659
 Kahului (Hawaii), 660
 K'ai-fêng (China), 771; Jews at, 775
 Kaisariéh (Turkey), 1384
 Kaiseraugst (Switz.), salt mine, 1374
 Kaiserslautern (Prussia), 973, 995
 Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, 455, 456,
 457
 Kakár Khurásán (Baluchistan), 169
 Kalahari Desert (S. W. Af.), 281
 Kalamata, *see* Calamata
 Kalamazoo (Michigan), 575
 Kalát, 168, 169, 170
 — Khans, 168, 169, 170
 — town, 170, 172
 — trade, 158, 171
 Kalgan (China), wireless stn., 785
 Kalgoorlie (W. Aust.), 417, 421
 Kalisz (Poland), 1242
 Kallipoli (Thrace), 1018
 Kalmar (Sweden), 1350; town, 1351
 Kalmuk area (Russia), 1279
 — race, 793
 Kambove (B. Congo), copper, 728
 Kamerun, *see* Cameroon
 Kamlán (A.-E. Sudan), 275
 Kampala (Uganda), 204, 205
 Kampot (Cambodia), 928
 Kanazawa (Japan), 1088
 Kandahár (Afghan.), 684, 685, 686
 Kandy (Ceylon), 110, 112
 Kanem (French Equat. Africa), 942
 Kankakee (Ill.), 548
 Kankan (French Guinea), 953
 Kanc (Nigeria), 262, 264
 Kanre Lahun (S. Leone), terr., 1117
 Kansas, 473, 555 *sq*
 — agriculture, 493, 557
 — area and population, 473, 490, 556
 — books of reference, 558
 — cities, 557
 — coal, 557
 — constitution and government, 555
 — defence, 557
 — education, 556, 557
 — farms, 557
 — finance, 557
 — Germans in, 556
 — Indians in, 556
 — live stock, 557
 — manufactures, 557
 — mining, 557
 — natural gas, 557

KAN

Kansas, production and industry,
493, 557
— public lands, 490
— railways, 557, 558
— religion, 556
— representation, 439, 555
— savings bank, 558
— universities, 557
— wheat, 493, 557
— wool, 557
Kansas City (Ka.), 477, 556
— — Federal Reserve Bank, 513
Kansas (Missouri), 477, 583
Kansu (China), province, 771, 772,
774
Kao Is. (Pacific), 452
Kaokoveld (S. W. Africa), 281 ;
Bushmen in, 282, 283
Kapúrthala (India), state, 134
Kara Agatch (Thrace), 1383
Karáchi (India), 137 ; trade, 158
Karafuto (Japan), 1086, 1087, 1088,
1107
Karakul (Bokhara), 1293
Karamoja (Uganda), 203
Karauli (India), state, 133
Karelian Commune, 1277, 1279
Karen race (Siam), 1322
Karenni, trade, 158
Karibib (S. W. Africa), 285
Karikal (French India), 924, 925
Karkar Island (New Guinea), 456
Karljohansvaern (Norway), fort, 1193
Karlskrona (Sweden), 1351
Karlsruhe (Baden), 973, 991
Karlstad (Sweden), 1351
Karnaba (Turkey), 932
Karonga (Nyasaland), 214, 215
Karshi (Bokhara), 1293
Karun Valley (Persia), 1223
Kásal (Belgian Congo), 726
Kasanga (Tanganyika), 279
Kashân (Persia), 1220
Kashgar (Chinese Turkestan), 793
— wireless station, 785
Kashgaria (Chinese Turkestan), 793
Kashmir, area, &c., 132, 133
— finance, 133
— government, 132
— religion, 132, 138
Kasim (Nejd and Hasa), 691
Kassa (Abyssinia), 677
Kassala (A.-E. Sudan), 274

KEN

Kastamuni (Asia Minor), 1383
Kastave Is. (Serb, Croat, Slovene),
1312^b
Katanga (Belgian Congo), 726, 728
Katif (Nejd and Hasa), 691
Katmandu (Nepal), 1149
Katoomba (New South Wales),
382
Katowice, *see* Kattowitz
Kattowitz (Poland), 1242, 1245
Kauai Island (Hawaii), 659
Kaulun, *see* Kowloon
Kaunas, *see* Kovno
Kavalla, *see* Cavalla
Kawasaki yard (Japan), 1094
Kayan race (Sarawak), 109
Kayes (Fr. W. Africa), 952, 955
Kazan (Russia), 1280 ; univ., 1281
Kazvin (Persia), 1220
Keara (Cam-roon), 286
Keeskemét (Hungary), 1044
Kedah (Malaya), 184, 185, 1320
Keeling Islands (Malay), 180
Keene (N. H.), 593
Keetmanshoop (S. W. Africa), 285
Keewatin district (N.-W. Territory)
292, 339
Keighley, population, 47
Keijo (Korea), 1103
Keijo-fu (Korea), 1103
Kelantan (Malay), 184, 186, 1320
Kenitra (Morocco), port, 1140, 1145,
1146
Kenosha (Wisconsin), 651
Kentucky, 473, 558 *sqq*
— agriculture, 494, 559, 560
— area and pop., 473, 490, 558
— books of reference, 560
— cities, 559
— coal, 560
— communications, 560
— constitution and government, 558
— crime, 559
— debt, 559
— education, 559
— farms, 559
— finance, 559
— Germans in, 558
— Indians in, 558
— live stock, 560
— manufactures, 560
— mining, 560
— petroleum, 560

KEN

- Kentucky, production and industry, 494; 560
 — railways, 560
 — religion, 559
 — representation, 469, 559
 — river transport, 560
 — tobacco, 494, 560
 — universities, 559
 — wheat, 560
 — wool, 560
 Kenya Colony and Protectorate (British East Africa), 199 *sqq.*, 206
 — agriculture, 201
 — area and population, 200
 — books of reference, 210
 — commerce, 202
 — cotton, 201
 — currency, 203
 — dairying, 201
 — debt, 201
 — education, 200
 — finance, 201
 — forests, 201
 — government, 199, 200
 — Governor, 203
 — imports and exports, 202
 — justice, 200, 201
 — minerals, 201, 202
 — missions, 200
 — money, 203
 — posts and telegraphs, 203
 — production, 201
 — provinces, 200
 — railways, 202
 — religion, 200
 — shipping, 202
 Kenyah race (Sarawak), 109
 Keokuk (Iowa), 554
 Kerak, Emirate, *see* Transjordan
 Kerbela (Iraq), 1219, 1221
 Kerguelen Island (French), 949
 Kerkyra, *see* Corfu
 Kermadec Islands (N. Z.), 447
 Kermân (Persia), 1220, 1223
 Kermânshah (Persia), port, 1220, 1222, 1224
 Kermino (Bokhara), 1293
 Kerrong (Tibet), 1149
 Kesteven (Lincolnshire), 15
 Keta (W. Africa), *see* Quittah
 Ketchikan (Alaska), 656
 Kewanee (Ill.), 548

KIL

- Key West (Florida), 540, 542
 — naval station, 488
 Khâibar boundary (Afghanistan), 683
 — road (pass), 683, 686
 Khai Dinh, King (Annam), 927
 Khairpur (Sind), 133
 Khama, Chief (Bechuanaland), 223
 Khamu race (Siam), 1322
 Kharkov (Russia), 1280
 Kharkov (Ukraine) prov., 1297
 Khartum, 274, 275, 861; college, 274
 Khattan (Baluchistan), oil at, 171
 Khelât, *see* Kalât
 Khetran, *see* Bârkhan tahsil
 Khiakta (Mongolia), 794, 795
 Khirgiz race, 794
 Khiva, 1280, 1293
 — area and population, 1280, 1294
 — army, 1294
 — Russian agreement with, 1277, 1280, 1294
 — town, 1294
 — towns, 1294
 Khorab (S.-W. Afr.), 282
 Khost (Baluchistan), coal at, 171
 Khotan (Sin-Kiang), 793
 Khsach-Kandal (Cambod.), mills, 928
 Khurasan (Persia), 1222, 1223
 Khurdistan, *see* Kurdistan
 Khushdil (Baluchistan), 169
 Khuzar (Bokhara), 1293
 Khuzdâr (Baluchistan), minerals, 171
 Khyber (India), 132
 — pass, *see* Khâibar
 Kiaipeda (Lithuania), 1122
 Kiakhta (Mongolia), 794, 795
 Kiangnan dockyard (China), 781
 Kiangsi (China), 771, 772; tea, 781
 Kiangsu (China), province, 771, 772; cotton, 781
 Kiau-Chau (China), 772
 Kidal (French Sudan), wireless station, 955
 Kiel (Prussia), 973, 1005; univ., 976
 Kielce (Poland), 1242
 Kieta (New Guinea), 456, 458
 Kiev (Ukraine) prov., 1297
 Kigezi (Uganda), 203
 Kikondja (B. Congo), wireless st., 729
 Kikuyu (Kenya), 200
 Kilindini (Kenya), 200
 Killis (Turkey), 932
 Kilmarnock, population, 21

KIL

Kilwa (Tanganyika), 280
 Kimberley (S. Africa), 233, 248
 Kinchow (China), 783, 1108
 Kindia (French Guinea), 953
 Kindu (B. C'go), wireless station, 729
 King George's I. (French Oceania), 968
 King Karl's Land (Spitsbergen), 1200
 Kingston (Canada), Royal Military College, 298, 331; university, 331
 — (Jamaica), 353, 354
 — (New York), 601
 Kingston-on-Soar, college, 29
 Kingston-upon-Hull, 17
 Kingstown (St. Vincent), 360
 King's Univ. (Nova Scotia), 295
 King William's Town (Cape Col.), 248
 Kinshasa (British Congo), 726; wireless station, 729
 Kintampo (Gold Coast), 270
 Kionga Triangle (Port. E. Af.), 1258
 Kyoto (Japan) 1088; univ., 1090
 Kipini (Kenya), 200
 Kirghiz Republic, 1277, 1279
 Kirin (Manchuria), 771, 790
 Kirkealdy, population, 21
 Kirkkilisse (Greece), dept., 1018; town, 1019
 Kirkūk (Mesopotamia), 190
 Kishm Island (Persian Gulf), 1204, 1223
 Kismayu (Kenya), 200, 1678
 Kispest (Hungary), 1044
 Kissidugo (French Guinea), 953
 Kisumu (Kenya), 200, 201, 205
 Kiswahili, *see* Swahili
 Kittery (Maine), navy yard, 594
 Kiukiang (China), port, 773
 Kiungchow (China), port, 773
 Kinshu Island (Japan), 1087; tunnel, 1109
 Kivu (Belgian Congo), 726, 728
 Kjöbenhavn, *see* Copenhagen
 Kladno (Czechoslovakia), 821
 Klagenfurt (Austria), 707
 Klipkaffirs (S.-W. Afr.), 282
 Knossos, 1020
 Knoxville (Tennessee), 478, 632
 Kobdo (Mongolia), 795
 Kobé (Japan), 1088; shipyard, 1094
 Kochannes, Patriarch of, 1385
 Kochi (Japan), 1089

KOR

Kockelberg (Brussels), 716
 Kofu (Japan), 1089
 Koil (India), 137
 Kokomo (Indiana), 551
 Kokopo (Pacific), 458
 Kolhapur (India), 133; town, 137
 Köln, *see* Cologne
 Kolomyja (Poland), 1342
 Kolozsvár (Rumania) univ., 1269
 Konakry (French Guinea), 953
 — wireless st., 953, 955
 Kongmoon (China), port, 773
 Kongolo (B. Congo), wireless st., 729
 Konia (Asia Minor), 1383
 — town, 1384; mines, 1388
 Königsberg (Pruss.), 973, 1005
 — university, 976
 Königshütte (Prussia), 973
 Konstantine Harb'r (New Guinea), 456
 Konstanz (Baden), 991; town, 991
 Kootenays (British Columbia), 321
 Kopparberg (Sweden), prov., 1350
 Korat (Siam), 1324
 Kordofan, gum forests, 276
 Korea (Chōsen), 1056, 1087, 1088, 1102 *sqq.*
 — agriculture, 1104
 — area and population, 1087, 1088, 1103
 — banks, 1105
 — books of reference, 1111
 — cattle, 1104
 — Chinese in, 1103
 — coal, 1104
 — commerce, 1104, 1105
 — consular representatives, 1106
 — copper, 1104
 — cotton, 1104
 — currency, 1105
 — debt, 1104
 — education, 1103
 — factories, 1104
 — finance, 1104
 — Germans in, 1103
 — gold, 1104, 1105
 — government, 1086, 1102
 — Governor-General, 1103
 — Japanese in, 1103
 — language, 1103
 — live stock, 1104
 — mining, 1104
 — money, 1105
 — newspapers, 1103

KOR

- Korea (Chösen), ports, 791, 1104
 — postal statistics, 1105
 — production, 1104
 — railways, 791, 1105
 — religion, 1103
 — rice, 1104, 1105
 — shipping, 1105
 — tobacco, 1104
 — towns, 1103
 — treaties, 1088, 1102
 — whaling, 1104
 — wheat, 1104
 Korhogo (Ivory Coast), 954
 Korytza (Albania), 688
 Kôšice (Czechoslovakia), 821
 Kosseir, El (Egypt), port, 870
 Kosta (Sweden), glass, 1358
 Kosti (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), 274
 Kostroma (Russia), univ., 1282
 Kota Bharu (Kelantan), 186
 Kotah (India), 132
 — area and population, 133
 — revenue, 133
 Kota-Kota (Nyasaland), 214
 Kotei (Emperor) of Japan, 1084
 Kotka (Finland), 882
 Kotonu (Nahomey), 954
 Koulikoro (F. W. Africa), 955
 Koubia (French Guinea), 953
 Kouroussa (French Guinea), 953
 Kovno (Lithuania), 1122
 — town, 1122; univ., 1123
 Koweit, Sultanate (Arabia), 692
 Kowloon (China), 120, 121, 773
 Kozani (Greece), 1018; town, 1019
 Kpwezi race (Liberia), 1117
 Kragujevatch (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1312
 Krakow or Cracow (Poland), 1242, 1243, 1245; fort, 1245; military district, 1245; town, 1242; university, 1243
 Krat (Siam), port, 1319
 Kremenchug (Ukraine), prov., 1297
 Krian irrigation (Perak), 183
 Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur (Mysore), ruler, 132
 Kristiania (Norway), prov., 1189; fort, 1193
 — port, 1197, 1198; town, 1190; univ., 1190
 Kristiansand (Norway), 1190
 — fort, 1193

KWA

- Kristianstad (Sweden), 1350; town, 1351
 Kristiansund (Norway), 1190
 Kristinehamn (Sweden), 1351
 Krk Is (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1812
 Kronoberg (Sweden), province, 1350
 Kronstadt (Russia) dockyard, 1284
 Kru tribes (Liberia), 1117
 Krugersdorp (South Africa), 233, 255
 Krutown (Liberia), 1117
 Ktama (Cyprus), 117
 Kuala Krai (Kelantan), 186
 Kuala Lumpur (Malaya), 179, 182
 Kuala Prai (Malaya), 179
 Kuala Trengganu (Malaya), 186
 Kuang-Chau-Wan (China), French lease of, 773, 925, 930
 Kuching (Sarawak), 109, 180
 Kuei-yang (China), 771
 Kulja (in Turkestan), province, 793
 Kum (Persia), 1220
 Kumamoto (Japan), 1089
 Kunasi or Coomassie (Ashanti), 269
 Kumbakonam (India), 137
 Kunar Valley (Afghanistan), 683, 685
 Kungrad (Khiva), 1294
 Kunsan (Korea), port, 1104
 Kuopio (Finland) govt., 881; town, 882
 Kurd race (Persia), 1220
 — (Turkey), 1384
 Kurdistan, 1383
 Kure (Japan), 1088; armament wks., 1094; dockyard, 1094; naval stn., 1094
 Kuresaare (Estonia), 877
 Kuria Island (Pacific), 453
 Kuria Muria Is. (Arabia), 104
 Kurile Islands (Japan), 1087
 Kuring Kuru (S. W. Afr.), 282
 Kurnam (India), 132, 158
 Kurume (Japan), 1089
 Kurzeme (Latvia), 1113
 Kusai (Caroline Islands), 1108
 Kustendil (Bulgaria), 752, 755; town, 752
 Kustrin (Germany) fort, 979
 Kut (Iraq), 190
 Kutais (Georgia), 1296
 Kuti (Tibet), 1149
 Kwamouth (Belgian Congo), 729

KWA

Kwangchengtze (Kirin), 772, 790
 Kwang-chou Wan (Fr. China), 773, 925, 930
 Kwango (Belgian Congo), 726
 Kwangsi (China), province, 771, 772
 Kwangtung (China), 771, 772; tea, 781
 — (Japanese), 772, 1107, 1108
 Kweichow (China), province, 771, 772
 Kyoto, *see* Kioto
 Kyrenia (Cyprus), 117
 Kyushu University (Japan), 1090

LAANE (ESTONIA), 877

La Asuncion (Venezuela), 1403
 Labasa (Fiji), wireless station, 450
 Labé Mamou (French Guinea), 953
 Labrador (*see* Newfoundland and Labrador), 346
 — books of reference, 350

Lahnan, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180

— wireless station, 108

Labyrinth Islands (Andamans), 173

Laccadive Is. (Indian Ocean), 174

La Ceiba (Honduras), 1039

La Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland), 1369

Lachen (Sikkim), 173

Lachung (Sikkim), 173

Lackawanna (New York), 601

La Condamine (Monaco), 1438

Laconia (Greece), 1018

— (N. H.), 593

Lacrosse (Wisconsin), 651

Ladario de Matto Grosso (Brazil), arsenal, 744

La Digue Is. (Seychelles), 218, 219

Lado (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), 274

La Dorada (Colomb.), 805

Ladrone or Marianne Is. (Pacific), 455, 456, 1108

Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, 29

La Esperanza (Honduras), 1039

Lafayette (Indiana), 551

Laghman Hills (Afghanistan), 685

Lagos (W. Africa), 261, 263, 264

— wireless station, 265

La Guaira (Venez.), wireless stn., 1407

Lahadu (Somaliland), 220

Lahej (Arabia), 103

Lahore (India), 137

Lahr (Baden), 992

Lake Assuéli (Haiti), 1037

JAP

Lake Balaton (Hungary), 1047

Lake Bermudez (Venez.), asphalt, 1405

Lake Copais (Greece), 1022

Lake Hjälmaren (Sweden), 1350

Lake Izabal (Guatemala), 1030

Lake Leopold II. dist. (B. Congo), 726

Lake Magadi (B. E. Af.), natron at, 201

Lake Mälaren (Sweden), 1350

Lake Poopó (Bolivia), salt at, 735

Lake Vänern (Sweden), 1350

Lake Vättern (Sweden), 1350

Lakewood (Ohio), 611

La Libertad (Peru), 1230, 1234

Lamaism, in Mongolia, 796

— in Tibet, 792

Lambayeque (Peru), dept., 1230

La Mosquitia (Honduras), 1038

Lampongs Is. (off Sumatra), 1169

Lamu Is. (Kenya), 200; town, 200

Lanai Island (Hawaii), 659

Lanao prov. (Philippines), 666

Lancaster, population, 17

— Duchy of, 4

— (Ohio), 611

— (Pennsylvania), 620

Lan-chow (China), 171

Lanchowfu (China), wireless sta., 786

Landshut (Bavaria), 995

Landskrona (Sweden), 1351

Langenat (Danzig), 828

Lango (Uganda), 203

Lansing (Michigan), 575

Lantau Island (Hong Kong), 121

Lao race (Siam), 1319, 1322

Laoag (Lauag) (Philippines), 667

Laos Territory (Fr.), 922, 925, 926, 929, 1319

— area and population, 922, 929

— books of reference, 930

— finance, 930

— government, 925, 929

— products, 930

La Pampa (Argentina), 694

La Paz (Bolivia), 733, 734, 735; university, 734

— (Mexico), 1130

La Plata (Argentina), 384

— courts, 696; town, 695; university, 695

Lappland (Swedish), iron, 1357

Laps, Norway, 1189

— Sweden, 1350

LAR

- Lara (Venezuela), state, 1403
- Laraiche (Mor.), 1140, 1335
- Laramie (Wyoming), 654
- La Rioja (Arg.), prov., 694, 699 ; town, 695
- Larissa (Greece), 1018 ; town, 1019
- Larnaca (Cyprus), 117
- La Rochelle (France) port, 915
- La Romana (S. Domingo), port, 1309
- wireless station, 1309
- Larvik (Norway), 1190
- Las Bela (Baluchistan), 168, 169, 170, 171
- Jám of, 170
- trade, 171
- Las Coobas (Haiti), 1037
- Las Cruces (New Mexico), 599
- Lashkar (India), 137
- Las Khorai (Somaliland), wireless, 220
- Lási race (Baluchistan), 170
- Lasithion (Crete), 1018
- Las Palmas (Spanish Is.), 1331
- wireless station, 1342
- Las Perlas (Nicaragua), port, 1184
- Lasta (Abyssinia), 677
- Las Tablas (Panama), 1205
- Latacunga (Ecuador), 851
- Latukia (Syria), 932 ; port, 933 ; tobacco, 933
- Lateran, the (Rome), 1261
- Latgale (Latvia), 1113
- Latin Monetary Union, 873, 917, 918, 1026, 1077
- Latium (*see also* Rome), 1054
- Latter-day Saints (Mormons), 460, 478, 546, 554, 591, 637, 1190
- Latvia, 877, 1111 *sqq.*, 1277
- agriculture, 1114
- area and population, 1112, 1113
- army, 1114
- banks, 1115
- boundaries, 877, 1112, 1113, 1122
- Constituent Assembly, 1112
- constitution & govt., 1112
- debt, 1114
- defence, 1114
- diplomatic representatives, 1116
- divisions, 1113
- education, 1113
- ethnic elements, 1113
- finance, 1114
- flag, 1113

LEE

- Latvia, flag, 1114
- gunboat, 1114
- imports and exports, 1114, 1115
- languages, 1113
- manufactures, 1114
- ministries, 1112
- money, banking, currency, 1115
- peat, 1114
- political parties, 1112
- ports, 1114
- President, 1112
- production and industry, 1114
- railways, 1115
- religion, 1113
- representation, 1112
- Sacima, 1112
- shipping, 1115
- State Control, 1112
- timber, 1114
- towns, 1113
- university, 1113
- water power, 1114
- Launceston (Tasmania), 425
- La Union (Salvador), mines, 1301
- Laurium (Greece), 1019 ; mines, 1023
- Lausanne (Switz.), 1369
- Conference at, 4381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1387
- university, 1370
- Lautoka (Fiji), 450
- Laval University (Canada), 295, 335
- la Vega (S. Domingo), prov., 1305 ; town, 1305
- Lawrence (Kans.), 556
- (Massachusetts), 477, 570
- Lead (South Dakota), 629
- League I. (Pa.), naval station, 487
- Lealui (Northern Rhodesia), 227
- Leavenworth (Kansas), 556
- Lebanon (Pa.), 620
- Lebanon, Great (Syria), 932 ; mines, 933
- Legge (Italy), 1054 ; town, 1057
- Leeds, pop., 17 ; university, 28, 29
- Leeuward (Netherlands), 1155
- Leeward Islands (British), 350, 355 *sqq.*, 968
- administration, 355, 356, 357
- area and population, 356, 357, 358
- books of reference, 361
- commerce, 356, 357, 358
- communications, 357, 358
- crime, 356

LEE

Leeward Islands (British), education, 356, 357
 — finance, 357, 358^r
 — production, 356, 357, 358
 — savings banks, 357, 358^r
 — shipping, 357
Leeward Islands (Fr. Pacific), 968
Leghorn, *see* Livorno
Le Havre (France), 897; trade, 915
Leicester, population, 17
Leiden (Netherlands), 1155; univ., 1156
Leigh, population, 17
Leinster province, agric. holdings, 60
 — area and population, 95
Leipzig (Saxony), 1009; town, 973, 1010
 — university, 976, 1010
Leiria (Portugal), district, 1250
Leith, port, 76
Lek race (Persia), 1220
Leland Stanford Jr. Univ. (Cal.), 527
Le Locle (Switz.), 1369
Le Maire Is. (New Guinea), 456
Le Mans (France), 897
Lemberg (Poland), 1240, 1241
 — archbishopric, 1242
 — courts, 1243
 — fort, 1245
 — military district, 1245
 — university, 1243
Lenchwe, Bakhatla chief, 223
Lenin, Vladimir I. Uliianov- (Russian Pres.), 1276
Lennoxville Univ. (Canada), 295, 335
Leominster (Mass.), 570
León (Ecuador), province, 851
 — (Mexico), 1130
 — (Nicaragua), 1182; univ., 1183
 — (Spain), province, 1330, 1337
Léopold II., Lake (Belg. Congo), 726
Léopoldville (Belg. Congo), 726, 727, 729, 742
Lepcha race (Sikkim), 173
Leribe district (Basutoland), 221
Lérida (Spain), province, 1330
Les Saintes (French W. Indies), 963
Lesser Antilles, 963
Lethbridge (Canada), 317
Levallois-Perret (France), 897
Levrier Bay (Mauritania), 956
Levuka (Fiji), 449, 450
Lewiston (Maine), 564

LIB

Lexington (Kentucky), 559
Leyte Is. (P. I.), 666
Lhasa (Tibet), 771, 792, 793
Liao-tung Penin., 772, 791, 1087, 1107, 1108
Liao-yang (Manchuria), 790
Libau (Latvia), 1113
Liberdad (Peru), dept., 1230, 1234
Liberec (Czechoslovakia), 821
Liberia, 1116 *sqg*
 — area and population, 1117
 — bank, 1119
 — books of reference, 1119
 — coffee, 1118
 — commerce, 1118
 — constitution & government, 1116
 — counties, 1117
 — currency, 1119
 — customs revenue, 1118
 — debt, 1118
 — defence, 1118
 — diplomatic representatives, 1119
 — education, 1117
 — finance, 1117
 — forests, 1118
 — gold, 1118
 — imports and exports, 1118
 — iron, 1118
 — justice, 1117
 — loan, 1118
 — mining, 1118
 — missions, 1117
 — money, weights, measures, 1119
 — palm oil, 1118
 — ports, 1117
 — President, 1116
 — production, 1118
 — religion, 1117
 — river navigation, 1119
 — roads, 1118
 — rubber, 1118
 — towns, 1117
 — wireless stations, 1119
Liberia (Costa Rica), 808
Liberian Jene (Liberia), 1117
Libia Italiana, 1079 *sqg*
 — area and population, 1080
 — banking, 1081
 — books of reference, 1083
 — caravans, 1080
 — commerce, 1080
 — currency, 1081
 — defence, 1035, 1080

LIB

- Libia Italiana, finance, 1080
 — frontier agreement, 1079
 — government, 1079
 — justice, 1080
 — ostrich feathers, 1080
 — postal statistics, 1081
 — production and industry, 1080
 — railways, 1081
 — sponge fishery, 1081
 Libreville (Fr. Congo), 941, 942
 Libyan Desert (Egypt), 859, 951
 Lichtenau (Danzig), 828
 Lick Observatory (Cal.), 527
 Lidcombe (New South Wales), 382
 Liechtenstein, 1120
 — Customs Treaty, 1120
 Liège (Belg.), 716; town, 717;
 university, 717
 Liegnitz (Prussia), 973
 Liessau (Danzig), 828
 Lifou Island (French Pacific), 967
 Liguria (Italy), 1053, 1068
 Lihou Island, 22
 Likoma (Nyasaland), 214
 Lille (France), 897; univ., 900
 Lillooet (British Columbia), 321
 Lima (Ohio), 613
 (Peru), 1230, 1234; town, 1230
 — univ., 1232
 Limasol (Cyprus), 117
 Limbe (Nyasaland), 214
 Limbourg (Belgium), province, 716
 Limburg (Netherlands), 1154, 1162;
 coal, 1162
 Limerick, 95
 Limoges (France), 897
 Limon (Costa Rica), 808
 — port, 811, 1208
 — town, 808
 — wireless station, 812
 Linares (Chile), province, 760
 — (Spain), 1331
 Lincoln, population, 17
 — (Nebraska), 688
 Linden (Prussia), 973
 Lindenhafen (Pacific), 458
 Lindi (Tanganyika), 280
 Lindsey (Lincoln), 15
 Lingah (Persia), port, 1225
 Linköping (Sweden), 1351
 Linz (Austria), 707
 Lippe, 971, 1001
 — area and population, 971, 1001

LIT

- Lippe, government, 1001
 Lipso (Aegean), 1081
 Liro (Aegean), 1081
 Lisala (Belg. Congo), 729
 Lisbon (Portugal), 1250; town, 1250;
 univ., 1251
 Lismore (New South Wales), 382
 Lithgow (New South Wales), 382
 Lithuania, 1120 *sq.*, 1277
 — agriculture, 1123
 — area and population, 1122
 — army, 1123
 — banking and credit, 1124
 — bee-keeping, 1123
 — books of reference, 1125
 — boundaries, 1122
 — Cabinet, 1121
 — commerce, 1123
 — communications, 1124
 — Constituent Assembly, 1121
 — constitution and government, 1121
 — crops, 1123
 — currency, 1124
 — debt, 1123
 — defence, 1123
 — Diet, 1121
 — diplomatic representatives, 1124
 — districts, 1122
 — education, 1123
 — ethnic elements, 1122
 — finance, 1123
 — forests, 1123
 — imports and exports, 1123, 1124
 — live stock, 1123
 — local government, 1121
 — money, weights and measures, 1124
 — political parties, 1121
 — President, 1121
 — production and industry, 1123
 — railways, 1124
 — religion, 1120
 — representation, 1121
 — river navigation, 1124
 — roads, 1124
 — Seim, 1121
 — towns, 1122
 — treaty with Russia, 1123
 — university, 1123
 — wheat, 1123
 Little Aden, 103
 Little Andaman Is., 173
 Little Cayman Is., 354, 355
 Little Elobey (Sp. Af.), 1343, 1345

LIT

Little Falls (New York), 601
 Little Rock (Arkansas), 478, 523, 524
 Liu-Kiu Islands, *see* Kiukiu Islands
 Liu-Kung Island (Weihaiwei), 187
 Liverpool, population, 17; port, 76; university, 28, 29
 — (N.S.W.), 382
 Livingston (Guatemala), port, 1032
 Livingstone (Rhodesia), 227
 Livonia (Estonia), 877
 — (Latvia), 1112, 1113
 Livorno (Leghorn) (Italy), 1054
 — port, 1073; town, 1056
 Li-Yuan-hung, President (China), 769, 770
 Ljubija (Bosnia), iron, 1315
 Ljubiana (Serb. Croat. Slovene), 1312; university, 1313
 Llanquihué (Chile), prov., 760, 764
 Loanda (Angola), dist., 1257; town, 1257
 Loango (French Congo), 942
 Lobar (Uganda), 203
 Lobos de Afuera (Peru), guano, 1234
 Lockport (New York), 601
 Locle, Le (Switzerland), 1369
 Lodz (Poland), 1242; military dist., 1245; town, 1242
 Loetzen (Germany), fort, 979
 Logan (Utah), agricultural college, 637
 Logansport (Indiana), 551
 Logroño (Spain), province, 1330
 Loja (Ecuador), 851; town, 851; wireless station, 855
 Lokoja (Nigeria), 262
 Lomami (Belgian Congo), 726
 Lomas de Zamora (Arg.), 695
 Lombardy, 1053, 1068; silk, 1068
 Lombok (Dutch East Indies), 1169
 Lomé (Togoland), 287, 952
 Lomond (Newfoundland), paper mills, 347
 London, population of, 19
 — boroughs, 11
 — City, area and population, 11, 19
 — Corporation of, 11
 — debt, 47
 — County of, 10, 11
 — Council, 11
 — debt, 47
 — finance, 47
 — District, 49

LOU

London government, 10, 11
 — police, 10
 — port, 76
 — registration area and pop., 19
 — university, 28, 29
 London (Australia), 376
 — (Ont.), 293, 331; university, 295, 331
 Londonderry, county and county borough, 81, 82
 Long Island (Bahamas), 350
 — — (New Guinea), 456
 Longyear 'City' (Spitsbergen), 1201
 Lorain (Ohio), 611
 Lorca (Spain), 1331
 Lord Howe Island (N.S.W.), 382, 393
 Lord Howe Islands, 453
 Lorengau (Pacific), 458
 Loreto (Peru), dept., 1230
 Lorha (Gold Coast), 270
 Lorient (France), fort, 306; port, 909
 Lörrach (Baden), 992
 Los Andes (Argentina), 694
 — — (Venezuela), univ., 1403
 Los Angeles (California), 477, 526
 Los Islands (West Africa), 270, 951
 Los Rios (Ecuador), prov., 851
 Los Santos (Panama), 1205
 Louis II., Prince (Monaco), 1137
 Louisiade Is. (Papua), 430; gold, 432
 Louisiana, 474, 560 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 493, 494, 562
 — area and population, 474, 490, 562
 — banks, 563
 — books of reference, 563
 — cities, 561
 — commerce, 562
 — communications, 562, 563
 — const. and govern., 561
 — cotton, 494, 562
 — debt, 562
 — defence, 562
 — education, 561
 — fairs, 562
 — finance, 562
 — fisheries, 562
 — Germans in, 561
 — imports and exports, 562
 — Indians in, 561

LOU

- Louisiana, live stock, 262
- manufactures, 562
- mining, 562
- naval station, 488
- port, 508, 562
- production and industry, 493, 494, 496, 562
- public lands, 490
- railways, 563
- religion, 561
- representation, 469, 561
- rice, 493, 562
- river transport, 562
- savings banks, 563
- timber, 495, 496, 562
- universities, 561
- wool, 562
- Louisville (Kentucky), 477, 559
- Lourenço Marques (Portuguese East Africa), 1258, 1259
- Louvain (Belgium), 717; univ., 717
- Lowa (Belgian Congo), 726
- Lowell (Massachusetts), 477, 570
- Lower Congo (Belgian Congo), 726
- Lower Silesia (Prussia), 1204
- Lower Uele (Belgian Congo), 726
- Lowestoft, 17
- Loyalty Islands (French Pacific), 967
- Luang-Prabang (Laos State), 929, 1319
- Luanza, Norte and Sul (Angola), 1257
- Luapula, Upper (Belg. Congo), 726
- Lübeck, 971, 1001
- area and population, 971, 1001
- books of reference, 1001
- debt, 1001
- education, 1001
- finance, 1001
- justice, 1001
- religion, 1001
- town, 973, 1001
- Lübeck (Oldenburg), 1003
- Lublin (Poland), 1242
- courts, 1243
- military district, 1245
- town, 1242
- univ., 1243
- Lucca (Italy), 1054; town, 1056
- Lucerne (Switzerland), 1366, 1368
- town, 1369
- Luchu Is. (Japan), 1087
- Lucknow (India), 137; univ., 139

LUD

- Luderitz Bay (S. W. Africa), 282, 284
- diamonds, 282, 285
- Ludwigsburg (Württemberg), 1014
- Ludwigshafen (Bavaria), 973, 995
- Lugano (Switzerland), 1369
- Lugo (Spain), province, 1330
- Lukiko (assembly) (Uganda), 204
- Lukolela (Belgian Congo), 729
- Luleå (Sweden), 1351
- Lulonga (Belgian Congo), 726
- Lulua (Belgian Congo), 726
- Lund (Sweden), 1351; univ., 1351
- Lunda (Angola), 1257
- Lungchingsun (China), 773
- Lungchow (China), port, 773
- Lungkow (China), 773
- Luque (Paraguay), 1213
- Lur race (Persia), 1220
- Lusambo (B. Congo), 727; wireless station, 729
- Luton, population, 17
- Lutsin (Latvia), 1113
- Luxembourg (Belg.), 716
- Luxemburg (Gr. Duchy), 1125 *sqq*
- agriculture, 1127
- area and population, 1126
- books of reference, 1128
- communications, 1127
- Constituent Assembly, 1125
- constitution and government, 1125, 1126
- Council of State, 1126
- debt, 1127
- defence, 1127
- diplomatic representatives, 1127
- economic union with Belgium, 1126
- education, 1127
- finance, 1127
- Grand Duchess, 1125
- mining, 1126
- political parties, 1126
- posts, telegraphs, and telephones, 1127
- production and industry, 1127
- railways, 1127
- referendum, 1126
- religion, 1126
- towns, 1126, 1127
- Luzern (Switzerland), 1366, 1368
- town, 1369
- Luzon Island (Philippines), 666
- Lwów (Poland), *see* Lemberg

LYN

- Lynchburg (Virginia), 643
 Lynn (Massachusetts), 477, 570
 Lynx Island (Pacific), 453
 Lyon (France), 897
 — faculties, 900
 — local government, 893
 — population, 897
 — university, 900
- MAAN (Trans-Jordan), 198
 McAlester (Okla.), 614
 Macao (Port. China), 1250, 1255, 1256
 — area and population, 1255, 1256
 — finance, 1256
 — imports and exports, 1256
 Macaulay Island (N.Z.), 447
 Macedonia (Greece), 1017, 1018; rice, 1023
 Maceió (Brazil), 740, 741
 Macenta (French Guinea), 953
 Macerata (Italy), 1054; town, 1057
 — university, 1059
 McGill Univ. (Canada), 295, 335
 Mach (Baluchistan), 170
 Machala (Ecuador), 851
 McKean Island (Pacific), 453
 McKeesport (Pennsylvania), 620
 Mackenzie (N.-W. Terr.) dist., 339
 McMaster Univ. (Ontario), 295, 331
 McMurray dist. (Alberta), bitumen, 319
 Macon (Georgia), 543
 Macquarie Island (Tasmania), 424
 Madagascar, 206, 923, 943, 947
 — administration, 943
 — agriculture, 945
 — area and population, 923, 943
 — banks, 947
 — books of reference, 948
 — canning industry, 945
 — Chinese in, 943, 944
 — commerce, 923, 945, 946
 — communications, 946
 — consular representatives, 947
 — currency, 947
 — debt, 945
 — defence, 945
 — dependencies, 944, 947
 — education, 944
 — finance, 944, 945
 — forests, 945
 — gold, 945
 — government, 943

MAD

- Madagascar, Governor-General, 943
 — imports and exports, 923, 945, 946
 — justice, 944
 — land tenure, 945
 — live stock, 945
 — minerals, 945
 — ports, 944, 946
 — posts, telegraphs, and telephones, 947
 — production and industry, 945
 — railways, 946
 — religion, 944
 — representation, 943
 — rice, 945
 — roads, 946
 — rubber, 945
 — shipping, 946
 — silk, 945
 — timber, 945
 — towns, 944
 — tribes, 944
 — wireless stations, 947
 Madang (New Guinea), 456, 457
 Maddalena (Italy), naval station, 1064
 Madeira (Portugal), 1250, 1251, 1252
 Madison (Wisconsin), 651, 652
 Madras (India) city, 137
 — port, 158
 — university, 139
 Madras Presidency—
 — agriculture, 149, 150
 — area and population, 127, 131, 136
 — births and deaths, 136
 — canals, 160
 — education, 140
 — finance, 145
 — forests, 149, 150
 — government, 127, 129
 — — local, 130
 — justice and crime, 141
 — land revenue, 145, 148
 — — tenure, 148
 — local government, 130
 — native states, 131, 134, 138
 — newspapers, &c., 141
 — port, 158
 — religion, 138
 — roads, 160
 — tea, 151
 — trade, 154, 156
 — university, 139

MAD

- Madre de Dios (Peru), *seft.*, 1230
- Madrid (Spain), province, 1330 ; town, 1331
- underground railway, 1341
- university, 1332
- Madura (Dutch East In.), 1168, 1169
- agriculture, 1173
- Madura (Madras Presidency), 137
- Maebashi (Japan), 1089
- Maestricht (Netherlands), 1155
- Mafeking (Cape Province), 223
- Mafeteng (Bechuanaland), 221
- Magadi, Lake (Kenya), natron at, 201
- Magallanes (Chile), terr., 759, 760
- Magar race (Nepal), 1149
- Magdala (Abyssinia), 678
- Magdalena (Colombia), 801, 803
- Magdeburg (Prussia), 973, 1005
- Magreb-el-Aksa (Morocco), 1138
- Magi (Abyssinia), 677
- Magnesia (Turkey), 1389
- Magyar race (Rumania), 1268
- Mahaddei (E. Somaliland), 1078, 1079
- Mahaga (Isabel Is.) (Pacific), 453, 458
- Mahalla-el-Kubra (Egypt), 859
- Makamba (Swaziland), 230
- Mahdera-Mariam (Abyssinia), 678
- Mahé (French India), 924, 925
- Mahé Island (Seychelles), 218, 219
- Mahon (Balears), fort, 1335
- wireless station, 1335
- Maiana Island (Pacific), 453
- Maiao Is. (Fr. Oceania), 968
- Maidstone, 17
- Maiganna (Nigeria), 264
- Maine, 473, 563 *sqg*
- agriculture, 565
- area and population, 473, 487, 563, 564
- books of reference, 565
- cities, 564
- communications, 565
- constitution and government, 563
- debt, 564
- defence, 564
- education, 564
- farms, 565
- finance, 565
- Indians in, 564
- live stock, 565
- manufactures, 565
- mining, 565
- naval yard, 594

MAL

- Maine, production and industry, 565
- railways, 565
- religion, 564
- representation, 469, 563
- savings banks, 565
- shipping, 563
- university, 564
- wool, 565
- Mainland (Spitsbergen), 1200
- Mainz (Hesse), 973, 999, 1000
- Maiquetia (Venez.), 1403
- Maitland (New South Wales), 382
- Maizuru (Japan), naval station, 1094 ; shipyard, 1094
- Majerba (Syria), 933
- Majeru Island (Pacific), 1108
- Majlis (Persia), 1219
- Majorca, wireless station, 1342
- Majunga (Madagascar), 944, 945
- Makallé (Abyssinia), 678
- Makassar (Dutch East Indies), 1171
- Makatea Is. (Fr. Oceania), 968
- Makin Island (Pacific), 453
- Makran (Baluch.), 170, 171, 172
- Makwar (A.-E. Sudan), dam, 276
- Malacca (Straits Settlements), 175, 176, 177, 178, 179
- Málaga (Spain), 1330 ; town, 1331
- Malaita Island (Pacific), 453
- Malanje (Angola) dist., 1257
- Mälaren Lake (Sweden), 1350
- Malay Archipelago (Portuguese possessions in), 1255, 1256
- Malay race, Borneo, 107
- Cape Colony, 248
- Cochin China, 926
- Ceylon, 112
- Sarawak, 109
- Malay States, Federated, 175, 181 *sqg*
- — — administration, 175, 181, 1320
- — — area and pop., 181, 182, 1320
- — — books of reference, 186
- — — coal, 183
- — — commerce, 183
- — — Chinese and Indians in, 182
- — — communications, 184
- — — crime, 182
- — — currency, 184
- — — education, 182
- — — Federal Council, 181
- — — finance, 182
- — — forests, 183

MAL

- Malay States, Federated, gold, 183
 — — — High Commissioner, 175, 181
 — — — imports and exports, 183
 — — — irrigation, 183
 — — — justice, 182
 — — — minerals, 183
 — — — police, 182
 — — — posts and telegraphs, 184
 — — — prisoners, 182
 — — — production, 183
 — — — railways, 184
 — — — roads, 184
 — — — rubber, 183
 — — — savings banks, 184
 — — — shipping, 183
 — — — tin, 183
 — — British, 175, 181, 182, 1320
 — — French, 1319
 — — Siamese, 1319, 1320, 1322, 1323
 — — Unfederated, 184 *sqg*
 Malden (Massachusetts), 570
 Malden Island (Pacific), 454
 Maldive Islands (Ceylon), 116
 Maldonado (Peru), 1230
 — (Uruguay), 1315; *tn.*, 1395
 Male Island (Maldives), 116
 Malekite sect (Morocco), 1141
 Maliki sect (Bahrein), 105
 Malines, *see* Mechlin
 Malleco (Chile), province, 760
 Mallicolo Island (Pacific), 454
 Malmédy (Belgium), 716, 971
 Malmö (Swed.), 1349, 1351
 Malmöhus (Sweden), province, 1350
 Malta, 99 *sqg*
 — archaeology, 100
 — banks, 102
 — books of reference, 102
 — commerce, 101
 — constitution, 100
 — crime, 100
 — currency, 102
 — education, 100
 — finance, 101
 — Governor, 99
 — language, 100
 — Legislature, 100
 — library, 100
 — live stock, 101
 — manufactures, 101
 — mintistry, 100

MAN

- Malta, naval base, 100
 — population, 100
 — postal statistics, 102
 — products, 101
 — railway, 101
 — shipping, 101
 Maluprey (Cambodia), province, 1319
 Malwa State (India), 132
 Mamuret-ul-Aziz (vilayet), 1384
 Man, *see* Isle of Man
 Manabi (Ecuador), 851; rubber, 853; wireless station, 855
 Managua (Nic.), 1182; univ., 1183; wireless stations, 1185
 Manahiki Island (Cook Is.), 446
 Manama (Bahrein), 105
 Mananjary (Madagascar), 944
 Manáos (Brazil), 740, 741; rubber, 745
 Manchester, 17; port, 76; univ., 28, 29
 — Ship Canal, 78
 Manchester (N.H.), 478, 593
 Manchouli (China), 773
 Manchuria, 790 *sqg*, 1087, 1088
 — agriculture, 791
 — area and population, 771, 772, 790
 — books of reference, 798
 — coal, 782, 791
 — flour mills, 782, 791
 — government, 772, 773, 790
 — imports and exports, 791
 — iron, 791
 — Japanese in, 772, 773
 — manufactures, 791
 — minerals, 782, 791
 — ports, 783, 790, 791
 — posts and telegraphs, 786, 791
 — production and industry, 782, 791
 — railways, 785, 791, 1100
 — religion, 774
 — soya beans, 781, 791
 — towns, 790
 — university, 790
 — wheat, 791
 Mandalay (Burma), 137
 Mandali (Iraq), 191
 Mandi (India), state, 134
 Mandinga (Panama), port, 1206, 1208
 Mandingo race (Liberia), 1117
 Mangaia Island (Cook Is.), 446
 Mangareva Is. (French Oceania), 968
 Mang-Ca (Annam), 927

MAY

Manhattan (N. York), 477, 601
 Manica District (Port E. Af.), 1258
 Maniema (Belgian Congo), 726
 Manila (Philippines), 666, 667
 — mint, 670
 — port, 669
 Manipur (Assam), 131, 138
 Manitoba, 290, 323 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 300 301, 324
 — area and population, 293, 324
 — births, marriages, deaths, 294
 — books of reference, 325
 — coal, 305
 — communications, 312, 325
 — constitution and government, 290, 291, 292, 323
 — copper, 324
 — crops, 300, 301
 — dairy output, 302
 — education, 295, 296, 324
 — finance, 298, 324
 — fisheries, 304, 324
 — forestry, 303, 325
 — gold, 324
 — grain elevators, 325
 — land holdings, 300
 — Legislative Assembly, 292, 324
 — Lieutenant-Governor, 292, 323
 — live stock, 301
 — lumber, 325
 — manufactures, 304, 325
 — minerals, 305, 324
 — ministry, 324
 — mounted police, 299
 — political parties, 324
 — production and industry, 300, 301, 302, 304, 305, 324, 325
 — railways, 312, 325
 — religion, 295
 — representation, 290, 291, 292, 323
 — telephones, 325
 — timber, 325
 — towns, 324
 — university, 295, 324
 — water power, 306
 — wheat, 300
 Manitowoc (Wis.), 651, 653
 Manizales (Colombia), 801
 Mannheim (Baden), 991
 — town, 973, 991
 Manono Is. (Western Samoa), 459
 Manipur (India), 148, 150
 Mans, Le (France), 897

MAR

Mansfield, population, 17
 — (Ohio), 611
 Mansûra (Egypt), 859, 860
 Mantova or Mantua (Italy), 1053
 — fort, 1064 ; town, 1057
 Manua Is. (Western Samoa), 459, 671, 672
 Manus Is. (New Guinea), 456, 457
 Manzanillo (Cuba), 814
 Maô (Kanem), 942
 Maoris (N.Z.), 434, 437
 Maracaibo (Ven.), 1403 ; wireless station, 1407
 Maracay (Venezuela), 1407 ; wireless station, 1407
 Marakei Island (Pacific), 453
 Marakesh (Morocco), 1139, 1140, 1142, 1145
 Maramuresh (Rumania), 1267, 1271
 Maranhão (Brazil), 740
 Marburg (Germany), university, 976
 Marches (Italy), 1054, 1068
 Mar de la Plata (Argentina), 695
 Mardin (Turkey), Patriarch of, 1385
 Mare Is., navy yard (Cal.), 488, 527
 Maré Island (French Pacific), 967
 Margarita I. (Ven.), pearl fishery, 1405
 Margate, population, 17
 Mari area (Russia), 1277, 1279
 Marianne Islands (Pacific), 455, 456, 670, 1108
 Maricopa County (Arizona), 522
 Marie-Galante Is. (Guadeloupe), 963
 Marienburg (Germany), fort destroyed, 979
 Marienburg-Kalthof (Danzig), 828
 Marietta (Ohio), 611
 Marinette (Wis.), 651
 Marion (Indiana), 551
 — (Ohio), 611
 Maritime Provinces (Can.), mounted police, 259
 Maritza (Bulgaria), coal, 755
 Marlborough district (N.Z.), 436
 Maroantsetra (Madagascar), 944
 Maroni (Fr. Guiana), penal settlement, 964
 Maronite sect (Cyprus), 118
 — (Syria), 932, 1385
 Marquette (Mich.), 575
 Marquezas Is. (French Pacific), 968
 Marrakesh (Morocco), 1139, 1140, 1142, 1145
 Marri district (Baluchistan), 174

MAR

Marseille (France), 897; faculties, 900; port, 915
 Marshall (Liberia), 1117
 Marshall Is. (Pacific), 455, 456, 461, 1108
 Marshalltown (Iowa), 553
 Martigny, fort. (Switzerland), 1372
 Martin Garcia Is. (Argentina), 694
 Martinique, 922, 923, 964
 — area and population, 923, 964
 — banks, 965
 — education, 965
 — imports and exports, 923, 965
 — production, 965
 — representation, 922, 964
 — shipping, 965
 — telegraphs, 965
 Marwar (Jodhpur), 133
 Mary Island (Pacific), 453
 Maryborough (Queensland), 404
 — (Victoria), 396
 Maryland (Liberia), 1117
 Maryland (U.S.A.), 473, 565 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 494, 567
 — area and population, 473, 490, 566
 — banks, 568
 — books of reference, 568
 — cities, 566
 — coal, 567
 — communications, 568
 — constitution and government, 565, 566
 — dairying, 567
 — debt, 567
 — defence, 567
 — education, 566, 567
 — farms, 567
 — finance, 567
 — fisheries, 568
 — fruit, 567
 — Germans in, 566
 — Indians in, 566
 — live stock, 567
 — manufactures, 568
 — mining, 567
 — naval academy, 567
 — port, 504, 568
 — production and industry, 494, 567
 — railways, 568
 — religion, 566
 — representation, 469, 566
 — savings banks, 568
 — shipping, 508, 568

MAS

Maryland (U.S.A.), tobacco, 494, 567
 — university, 567
 — wheat, 567
 — wool, 567
 Masai races (Africa), 200, 204
 — Reserve (Kenya), 200
 Masaka (Uganda), 203
 Masaryk, Prof. (Czechoslov. Pres.), 819, 820
 Masaya (Nicaragua), 1182, 1183
 Masbate Is. (P.I.), 666
 Mascara (Algeria), 936
 Maseru (Basutoland), 221, 222
 Mashonaland, 224
 Masisca (Peru), wireless station, 1237
 Maskat (Oman), *see* Muscat
 Mason City (Iowa), 554
 Masr-el-Bahri (Egypt), 860
 Massa (Italy), town, 1057
 Massa e Carrara (Italy), prov., 1054
 Massachusetts, 473, 568 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 494, 572
 — area and pop., 473, 490, 569, 570
 — banks, 574
 — births, marriages, deaths, 570
 — books of reference, 574
 — charity, 571
 — cities, 570
 — commerce, 573
 — communications, 573, 574
 — constitution and government, 568, 569
 — correction, 571
 — crime, 571
 — crops, 572
 — debt, 572
 — defence, 572
 — divorce, 570
 — education, 570, 571
 — farms, 572
 — finance, 572
 — Germans in, 570
 — immigration, 569, 570, 573
 — imports and exports, 573
 — live stock, 572
 — manufactures, 573
 — mining, 573
 — naval station, 487
 — pauperism, 571
 — ports, 508, 573
 — production and industry, 494, 572
 — railways, 573
 — religion, 570

MAS

- Massachusetts, representation, 469, 569
 — savings banks, 574
 — shipping, 508, 573
 — tobacco, 494, 572
 — universities, 571
 — wool, 572
 Massawaï (Eritrea), 1076, 1077
 — wireless station, 1077
 Massillon (Ohio), 611
 Mastanly (Bulgaria), 752
 Mastung (Baluchistan), 170
 Matabeleland, 224
 Matadi (Belgian Congo), 729
 Matagalpa (Nicaragua), 1182, 1184, 1185
 Matanzas (Cuba), 814; town, 814
 Matapa (Nicaragua), 1182
 Mateur (Tunis), 959
 Mathibe, Batawana chief, 223
 Matrah (Oman), 1203
 Matsumoto (Japan), 1089
 Matsuyama (Japan), 1089
 Matto Grosso (Brazil), 740
 — diamonds, 745
 Mattoon (Ill.), 548
 Matupi (Pacific), 758
 Maturin (Venezuela), 1403
 Mau forest (Kenya), 201
 Maui Island (Hawaii), 659
 Mauke Island (Parry Island), 446
 Maule (Chile), province, 760
 Mauritania (F.W.A.), 923, 950, 956
 — area and population, 923, 950, 956
 — books of reference, 956
 — budget, 956
 — districts, 956
 — post offices, 951
 Mauritius, 211 *sqq*
 — area and population, 212
 — books of reference, 214
 — Chinese in, 212
 — commerce, 213
 — constitution and government, 211
 — crime, 212
 — currency, 213
 — customs valuation, 213
 — debt, 212
 — defence, 213
 — dependencies, 212, 214
 — education, 212
 — finance, 212
 — Governor, 211, 212

MEE

- Mauritius, immigration and emigration, 212
 — imports and exports, 213
 — Indians in, 212
 — military expenditure, 213
 — money, weights, and measures, 213
 — posts telegraphs, &c., 213
 — railways, 213
 — religion, 212
 — shipping and communications, 213
 — sugar, 213
 Mayaguana Island (Bahamas), 350
 Mayagüez (Porto Rico), 662
 Mayence, *see* Mainz
 Mayotte Island (French), 923, 947
 — area and population, 923, 947
 — education, 947
 — products, 947
 Mazagan (Morocco), 1140, 1145
 Mazatlan (Mexico), wireless stn., 1135
 Mazoe River (Rhod.), dam, 225, 226
 — Valley (Rhod.), 226
 Mbabane (Swaziland), 229, 230
 M' Bato (Ivory Coast), 954
 Mecca (Arabia), 690, 691
 Mechlin (Belgium), 717
 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 971, 1002
 — area and population, 971, 1002
 — education, 1002
 — justice, 1002
 — religion, 1002
 — towns, 1002
 — university, 976, 1002
 Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 971, 1002
 — area and population, 971, 1002
 — finance, 1002
 — religion, 1002
 Mecsek Mountain (Hungary), coal, 1047
 Medan (Dutch East Indies), 1171
 Medellín (Colomb.), 801, 803; univ., 802
 Medford (Massachusetts), 570
 — (Oregon), 617
 Medicine Hat (Canada), 317
 Medina (Arabia), 690
 Medinet-el Fayûm (Egypt), 859
 Medio Shebeli (African Africa), 1078
 Međimurje (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1312
 Medresseh i Siasi (Persia), 1221
 Meerane (Saxony), 1010
 Meerut (India), 137

MEI

- Meidan Ekbas (Syria), 982
 Meiningen (Thuringia), 1012
 Meissen (Saxony), 1010
 Meknes, *see* Mequinez
 Mekong ports (French), 1319
 — river (Cambodia), fish, 928
 Melbourne, 364, 396, 425
 — education, 396, 397
 — mint, 376, 401
 — port, 374
 — university, 396, 397
 Melchite Sect (Syria), 1385
 Melonara (Canaries), wireless station, 1342
 Melilla (Span. Af.), 1140, 1330, 1335
 — — imports, 1144
 — — iron ore, 1143
 — — wireless station, 1335
 Melo (Uruguay), 1395, 1396
 Melos (Greece), 1020
 Melrose (Mass.), 574
 Melsetter (Rhodesia), 225
 Memel (Lithuania), 1122
 Memphis (Tennessee), 477, 632
 Munramcook (New Brunswick), 326
 Menado (Dutch East Indies), 1169
 Mendoza (Arg.), 695; town, 695, 701; vines, 699
 Mengo (Kampala) (Uganda), 204
 Mengtsh (China), 773, 782
 Menūfiya (Egypt), 859, 860
 Mequinez or Meknes (Morocco), 1140, 1143, 1145
 — military area, 1142
 — vineyards, 1143
 Mércia (It. Somaliland), 1079
 Mercedes (Argentina), 695
 — (Uruguay), 1395
 Mérida (Mexico), 1130
 — (Venez.), 1403; univ., 1403
 Meriden (Connecticut), 533
 Meridian (Mississippi), 581
 Merina tribe (Madagascar), 944
 Merjerdah valley (Tunis), 959
 Merowé (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), 274
 Merthyr Tydfil, population, 18
 Meshed (Persia), 1220
 Meshed-i-sar (Persia), port, 1222, 1223
 Meshiakhat, Olama (Egypt), 861
 Mesopotamia, *see* Iraq
 Messapia (Greece), 1018
 Messina (Sicily), 1055; port, 1073

MEX

- Messina (Sicily), town, 1056
 — university, 1059
 Meta (Colombia), 801
 Methil, port, 76
 Metz (France), 897, 906; forts, 906
 Meudon (France), observatory, 901
 Mewar (India), 132, 133
 Mexico, 1128 *sqq.*
 — agriculture, 1132
 — area and population, 1130
 — army, 1131, 1132
 — aviation, 1132
 — banking and credit, 1135
 — books of reference, 1136
 — Chinese in, 1130
 — cities, 1130
 — civil war, 1129
 — coal, 1133
 — commerce, 1133, 1134
 — Congress, 1129
 — constitution and government, 1129
 — copper, 1133
 — cotton, 1132, 1133
 — crops, 1132
 — debt, 1131
 — defence, 1131, 1132
 — diplomatic representatives, 1136
 — education, 1131
 — finance, 1131
 — foreigners, 1130
 — forests, 1132
 — Germans in, 1130
 — gold, 1133
 — government, central, 1129
 — — local, 1129
 — House of Representatives, 1129
 — imports and exports, 1133, 1134
 — Japanese in, 1130
 — justice, 1131
 — live stock, 1132
 — local government, 1129
 — manufactures, 1132
 — mines and minerals, 1133
 — ministry, 1129
 — money and credit, 1135
 — money, weights, & measures, 1135
 — navy, 1132
 — newspapers and periodicals, 1131
 — opals, 1133
 — petroleum, 1132, 1133
 — pipe lines, 1132
 — ports, 1134
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones 1135

MEX.

- Mexico, President, 1128
- production and industry, 1132
- railways, 1134
- religion, 1130
- representation, 1129
- Senate, 1129
- shipping, 1134
- silver, 1133
- States and Territories, 1130
- sugar, 1132
- textile factories, 1133
- timber, 1132
- tobacco, 1132
- university, 1131
- wheat, 1132
- wireless stations, 1135
- Mexico City, 1130, 1131
- wireless station, 1135
- Mezica (Slovenia), lead, 1315
- Miami (Florida), 540
- Michigan, 473, 574 *sqq*
- agriculture, 576
- area and population, 473, 490, 575
- banks, 577
- books of reference, 577
- charity, 576
- cities, 575
- communications, 577
- constitution and government, 574, 575
- copper, 577
- debt, 576
- defence, 576
- education, 576
- farms, 576
- finance, 576
- forest reserves, 496
- Germans in, 575
- Indians in, 575
- live stock, 576
- local government, 575
- manufactures, 577
- mining, 577
- petroleum, 577
- poor relief, 576
- production and industry, 496, 576
- public lands, 490
- railways, 577
- religion, 575
- representation, 469, 574
- ship canal, 577
- timber, 496, 577
- university, 576

MIN

- Michigan, wheat, 576
- wool, 576
- Michigan City (Indiana), 55
- Michoacán (Mexico), state, 1130
- Mico (Nicaragua) mines, 1183
- Middle Congo Colony (Fr. Congo), 941, 942
- Middle East, 91
- Middlesbrough, 17; port, 76
- Middletown (Conn.), 533
- (New York), 601
- (Ohio), 611
- Midia (Black Sea shores), 751
- Mijertin Sonalis, 1078
- Mikado (Emperor), Japan, 1084
- Mikindani (Tanganyika), 280
- Mikkeli (Finland), 881
- Mikonos (Cyclades), 1017
- Milan (Milano), (Italy), 1053; town, 1056, 1059, 1060
- Mildura (Victoria), 396
- Milford (Delaware), 535
- Military Tor. (F.W.Af.), 923, 950, 951, 955
- Miller, Alex. (French Pres.), 890
- Millsburg (Liberia), 1117
- Milwaukee (Wisconsin), 477, 651, 653
- Minas (Uruguay), 1395, 1398
- Minas Geraes (Brazil), 740; coffee, 744
- colonies, 745; mines, 745; railways, 747
- Mindanao Is. (P.I.), 666, 667
- Mindoro Is. (P. I.) 666
- Ming Kuo Univ. (China), 776
- Minneapolis, 477, 578, 579
- Federal Bank, 513; univ., 578
- Minnesota, 473, 577 *sqq*
- agriculture, 493, 579
- area and population, 473, 490, 578
- banks, 579
- books of reference, 580
- cities, 578
- communications, 579
- constitution and government, 577
- debt, 579
- defence, 579
- education, 576
- farms, 579
- finance, 579
- forests, 579
- Germans in, 578
- Indian reservations, 578

MIN

- Minnesota, Indians in, 578
 — iron, 579
 — live stock, 579
 — local government, 577; 578
 — manufactures, 579
 — mining, 579
 — production and industry, 493, 496, 579
 — public lands, 490
 — railways, 579
 — religion, 578
 — representation, 469, 577
 — savings banks, 579
 — shipping, 579
 — timber, 496, 579
 — universities, 578
 — wheat, 493, 579
 — wool, 579
 Minya (Egypt), 859, 860; town, 859, 860
 Miquelon Is. (Fr. Atlan.), 923, 965
 — area and population, 965
 — fisheries, 965
 Miraflores Lock (Pan. C. Z.), 1209
 Miranda (Venezuela), state, 1203
 Miri (Sarawak), oilfield, 109
 — wireless station, 109
 Mir Kamál Khán, Jám (Las Bela), 170
 Mir Máhmúd, Khán of Kalát, 170
 Mirs Bay (Hong Kong), 121
 Mirzápúr (India), 137
 Misahöhe (Togoland), 962
 Misima (Papua), 432
 — wireless station, 432
 Misiones territory (Argentina), 694;
 State lands, 699
 Miskolecz (Hungary), 1044, 1046
 Misr, *see* Egypt
 Mississippi, 473, 580 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 493, 581
 — area and population, 473, 490, 580
 — books of reference, 582
 — cities, 581
 — communications, 582
 — constitution and government, 580
 — cotton, 493, 581
 — debt, 581
 — defence, 581
 — education, 581
 — farms, 581
 — flax, 581
 — Germans in, 580

MII

- Mississippi, Indians in, 580
 — live stock, 581
 — maize, 581
 — manufactures, 581, 582
 — minerals, 581
 — production and industry, 493, 495, 496, 581
 — public lands, 490
 — railways, 582
 — religion, 581
 — representation, 469, 580
 — rice, 493, 581
 — savings banks, 582
 — timber, 495, 496
 — universities, 581
 — wool, 581
 Missoula (Montana), 585
 Missouri, 473, 582 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 493, 494, 584
 — area and population, 473, 490, 582, 583
 — books of reference, 584
 — cities, 583
 — coal, 584
 — communications, 584
 — cotton, 494, 584
 — constitution and government, 582
 — debt, 584
 — defence, 584
 — education, 583
 — farms, 584
 — finance, 583
 — flax, 584
 — Germans in, 583
 — Indians in, 583
 — live stock, 584
 — manufactures, 584
 — mining, 584
 — production and industry, 493, 494, 584
 — public lands, 490
 — railways, 584
 — religion, 583
 — representation, 469, 582
 — river steamers, 584
 — tobacco, 584
 — universities, 583
 — wheat, 493, 584
 — wool, 584
 Mitau (Latvia), 1113
 Mitchell (South Dakota), 629
 Mitchell Island (Pacific), 453

MIT

Mit Ghamr (Egypt), 839
 Mitiaro Island (Cook Islands), 446
 Mito (Japan), 1089
 Mitre Island (Pacific), 453
 Mitsubishi yard (Japan), 1094
 Mittelfranken (Bavaria), 994
 Mlanje (Nyasaland), 214
 Moberly (Missouri), 583
 Mobile (Ala.), 478, 519; pt., 508, 520
 Mobilen (It. Somaliland), 1078
 Moca (S. Domingo), 1305
 Moçambique (Companhia do), 1258
 Mocha (Arabia), 692
 Mocoa (Colombia), 801
 Modéliarpeth (French India), 924
 Modena (Italy), 1054; town, 1056;
 univ., 1059
 Modlin (Poland), fort., 1245
 Moero (Belgian Congo), 726
 Mogadisho or Magadisho (Italian
 Somaliland), 1078
 — wireless station, 1079
 Mogador (Morocco), port, 1140
 Mohale's Hoek (Basutoland), 221
 Mohamed Jamalulalam (Borneo), 108
 Mohammed ibn Ali el-Idrisi (Asir),
 691
 Mohammera (Persia), 1222, 1223,
 1225
 Moheli Island (Comoro Islands), 947
 Mohuru Point (Tanganyika), 279
 Moi tribes (Annam, &c.), 926, 927
 Moji (Japan), 1089
 Moji-Shimonoseki tunnel (Jap.), 1100
 Mokpo (Korea), port, 1104
 Moldavia, 1267, 1268
 Moline (Illinois), 548
 Molise (Italy), province, 1054
 Mollendo (Peru), port, 735
 Mölndal (Sweden), 1351
 Molokai Island (Hawaii), 659
 Molucca Islands (D.E.I.), 1168, 1169
 Mombasa (Kenya), 200, 202, 203
 Monaco (Principality), 1137
 — books of reference, 1138
 — gaming concession, 1138
 — National Council, 1138
 — towns, 1138
 Monaco (town), 1138
 Monagas (Venezuela), state, 1403
 Moncton (New Brunswick), 325
 Mongalla prov. (A.E. Sudan), 273
 Mongolia, 794 sqq, 1083

MON

Mongolia, area and population, 771,
 794, 1280
 — bank, 795
 — books of reference, 799
 — currency, 795
 — gold, 794
 — government, 794, 795
 — Hutuktu, 794, 795
 — immigration, 794
 — mining, 794, 1083
 — products, 794
 — railways, 795, 1100
 — religion, 796
 — Soviet Russia and, 794, 795,
 1280
 Monkey Point (Nicaragua), 1185
 Mono Island (Pacific), 453
 Monophysite sect (Abyssinia), 679
 Monrovia (Liberia), 953, 1116, 1117,
 1119
 Montana, 474, 585 sqq
 — agriculture, 586
 — area and pop., 474, 490, 585
 — banks, 587
 — books of reference, 587
 — cities, 585
 — coal, 586
 — communications, 587
 — copper, 586
 — constitution and government,
 585
 — debt, 586
 — defence, 586
 — education, 585, 586
 — farms, 586
 — finance, 586
 — forests, 496, 586
 — fruit-growing, 586
 — Germans in, 585
 — gold, 586
 — homestead lands, 490, 586
 — Indian reservation, 585
 — Indians in, 585
 — irrigation, 491, 586
 — live stock, 586
 — manufactures, 586
 — mining, 497, 498, 586
 — precious stones, 498, 586
 — production and industry, 496, 497,
 498, 586
 — public lands, 490, 586
 — railways, 587
 — religion, 585

MON

- Montaña, representation, 469, 585
 — sapphires, 498, 586
 — silver, 497, 586
 — telegraphs and telephones, 587
 — timber, 496, 586
 — university, 586
 — wheat, 586
 — wool, 586
 Montaña region (Peru), 1234
 Montclair (N. J.), 595
 Monte Argentaro (Italy), fort., 1064
 Monte Carlo (Monaco), 1138
 Monte Cristi (San Domingo) prov., 1305; town, 1305
 Montego Bay (Jamaica), 353, 354
 Montenegro, 1311
 — area and population, 1312
 — justice, 1313
 Monterey (California), 527
 Monterrey (Mexico), 1130
 — wireless station, 1135
 Montes, port, 735
 Montevideo (Uruguay), 1305, 1398
 — aerial post service, 701
 — pt., 1399; tn., 1395; univ., 1396
 Montgomery (Alabama), 518, 519
 Monticristi (Ecuador), hats, 853
 Montijo (Panama), port, 1206
 Montpelier (Vermont), 639
 Montpellier (France), 897; univ., 900
 Montreal (Canada), 293, 335; fur auctions, 306; port, 810; sugar refining, 312; university, 295, 335
 Montreuil (France), 897
 Montreux (Switzerland), 1369
 Montserrat (Liberia), 1117
 Montserrat Is. (W. I.), 355, 356, 357
 — area and population, 356, 357
 — cotton, 357
 — lime-juice, 356, 357
 Moon Sound Islands (Estonia), 877
 Moorea Island (Fr. Oceania), 967
 Moosejaw (Canada), 337
 Moquegua (Peru), 1230
 Moradabad (India), 157
 Morant Cays (West Indies), 353, 355
 Moravia (Czechoslovakia), 819, 820
 — area and population, 820
 — education, 821
 — forests, 824
 — representation, 819

MOR

- Morazán (Salvador), mines, 1301
 Möre (Norway), 1189
 Morebalais (Taiti), 1037
 Morelia (Mexico), town, 1130
 Morelos (Mexico), state, 1130
 Morioka (Japan), 1089
 Moriori race (New Zealand), 446
 Mormons, *see* Latter-day Saints
 Mornugão (Goá), mines, 1256
 Mornag (Tunis), 959
 Moro race (Philippines), 666
 Morobe (New Guinea), 456, 457
 Morocco, 922, 923, 941, 1138 *qqq*
 — agriculture, 1143
 — area and pop., 1140, 1141
 — army, 907, 908, 1142
 — books of reference, 1147
 — commerce, 1143, 1144
 — cotton, 1143, 1144
 — crops, 1143
 — currency, 1146
 — debt, 1142
 — defence, 907, 908, 1142
 — diplomatic repres., 1146
 — education, 1141
 — finance, 1141, 1142
 — fish, 1143
 — forests, 1143
 — French Resident-General, 1140
 — troops in, 907, 1142
 — fruit, 1143
 — gold, 1143
 — government, 1139, 1140
 — immigration and emigration, 1141
 — imports and exports, 1143, 1144
 — industrial establishments, 1143
 — justice, 1141
 — languages, 1141
 — live stock, 1143
 — loans, 1142
 — minerals, 1143
 — money, weights, measures, 1146
 — petroleum, 1143
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1145
 — production and industry, 1142, 1143
 — railways, 1145
 — religion, 1141
 — roads, 1146
 — shipping, 1145
 — Spanish zone, 1139, 1140, 1330, 1335, 1344
 — Caliph, 1140

MOR

- Morocco, Spanish Zone, currency, etc., 1146
 — education, 1141
 — finance, 1142
 — High Commissioner, 1140
 — imports and exports, 1143, 1144
 — iron ore, 1143
 — railways, 1145
 — roads, 1146
 — towns, 1140
 — troops in, 1142, 1335
 — Sultan, 1139
 — — predecessors, 1139
 — towns, 1139, 1140
 — treaties, 1139, 1141
 — troops from, 908
 — viziers, 1139
 — war in, 1140, 1142, 1335
 — wheat, 1143
 — wine, 1143, 1144
 Moscow (Russia), 1280
 — university, 1281
 Moselle (France), 895
 Mosquitia, La (Honduras), 1038
 Mosquito Indians (Nicaragua), 1182
 Mosamedes (Angola), 1257
 Mostaganem (Algeria), 936
 Mosul (Iraq), 190, 1383
 — Patriarch of, 1385
 Motagua (Guatemala), bananas, 1038
 Motherwell, population, 21
 Moudania (Turkey), Conference, 1382
 Moulmein (Burma), 137
 Mount Allison Univ. (New Brunswick), 295, 326
 Mount Athos (Greece), 1018
 Mount Elgon forest (Kenya), 201
 Mount Titano (San Marino), 1303
 Mount Vernon (New York), 601
 Mountain Provs. (P.A.), 666-667
 Mountain Republic, 1277, 1279
 Movisova (Syria), 932
 Moxico (Angola), 1257
 Moyale (Kenya), 200
 Mozambique (Portuguese E. Africa), 1251, 1258, 1259
 — administration, 1258
 — area and population, 1255, 1258
 — books of reference, 1280
 — boundaries, 1258, 1259
 — coal, 1258
 — divisions, 1258
 — gold, 1258

MYS

- Mozambique, imports and exports, 1259
 — ports, 1258, 1259
 — products, 1258
 — railways, 1259
 — shipping, 1259
 — telegraphs, 1259
 Muang-Thai, *see* Siam
 Mubendi (Uganda), 203
 Muhammad, H. H. (Negri Sembilan), 181
 Muhamrah (Persia), *see* Mohammera
 Muharrak Island (Persian Gulf), 105
 Muhumaa (Estonia), 876
 Mukden (Manchuria), 771, 790, 791, 1108 ; normal school, 775
 Mulai Yusuf, Sultan (Morocco), 1139
 Mülheim-on-Ruhr (Prussia), 973
 Mulhouse (France), 897
 Multan (India), 137
 München, *see* Munich
 Münchenbuchsee (Switzerland), wireless station, 1376
 München-Gladbach (Prussia), 973
 Muncie (Indiana), 551
 Munich (Bavaria), 973-995 ; technical high school, 975
 — university, 976
 Munkholmen (Norway), fort, 1193
 Munster (prov.), agric. holdings, 60
 — area and population, 95
 Münster (Prus.), 973 ; univ., 976
 Muntafiq (Iraq), 190
 Munténia (Rumania), 1267
 Muong-sing (Laos), 929
 Muong-Thai, *see* Siam
 Murcia (Spain), 1330 ; mines, 1338 ; town, 1331 ; university, 1332
 Muroran (Japan), 1089
 Murrag (Nyasaland), 216
 Murut race (Borneo), 107
 — — (Sarawak), 109
 Murzik (Italian N. Africa), 1080
 Muscat (Oman), 104, 206, 1203, 1204
 Muscatine (Iowa), 554
 Mushed-i-Sar (Persia), 1222, 1223
 Muskegon (Michigan), 575
 Muskogee (Oklahoma), 614
 Muttra (Indra), 137
 Muza (Colomb.), emerald mines, 804
 Mycenæ (Greece), 1020
 Mysore (India), area, &c., 131
 — education, 132

MYS

- Mysore (India), finance, 132
 — government, 132
 — religion, 132, 138
 — town, 137
 — university, 139
 Mytilene (Greece), 1018
- NABHA (India), state, 134
 Nabi Saleh Is. (Persian Gulf), 105
 Nablus (Palestine), 193, 195, 196;
 town, 193
 Nacaome (Honduras), 1039
 Nadur (Spanish Africa), 1140, 1330
 Naga (Philippines), 667
 Nagano (Japan), 1089
 Nagaoka (Japan), 1089
 Nagasaki (Japan), 1088; shipyard,
 1094
 Nagoya (Japan), 1088
 Nagpur (India), 137
 Naha (Japan), 1089
 Nalhan (India), state, 134
 Nahsan, Um (Is. Persian Gulf), 105
 Nahud (A.-E. Sudan), 274
 Nairobi (Kenya), 200
 Naivasha (Kenya), 200
 Najaf (Mesopotamia), 1219, 1221
 Namatanai (Pacific), 456
 Namur (Belg.), prov., 716; town, 717
 Nanaimo (British Columbia), 321
 Nana Kru (Liberia), 1117
 Nanch'ang (China), 771
 Nancowry (Nicobars), 174
 Nancy (France), 897; faculties, 900;
 univ., 900
 Nanking (China), 771; normal
 school, 775; port, 773
 — wireless station, 785
 Nan-ning (China), 771; port, 773
 Nanomea Island (Pacific), 453
 Nantes (France), 897; port, 915
 Nanumaga Island (Pacific), 453
 Nanyuan (China), 780
 Napier (New Zealand), 436
 Naples (Napoli) (Italy), 1055, 1068;
 defence, 1066; port, 1073;
 town, 1056; univ., 1059
 Napo-Pastaza (Ecuador), 851
 Naqib race (Baluchistan), 171
 Nara (Japan), 1089
 Naricaul (Venezuela), coal mine, 1405
 Nariño (Colombia), 801; gold, 804
 Narok (Kenya), 200

NAV

- Narva (Estonia), 877
 Nashua (New Hampshire), 593
 Nashville (Tennessee), 477, 632
 Nasirabad tahsil (Bal.), 169, 170
 Nassau (Bahamas), 350
 Natal, Prov. of, 230, 251 *sqq*
 — Administrator, 231, 251
 — agriculture, 239, 253
 — area and population, 232, 251, 252
 — births, marriages, deaths, 252
 — books of reference, 254
 — coal, 241, 242, 253
 — commerce, 253
 — copper, 241, 253
 — constitution & govt., 230, 232,
 251
 — education, 235, 236, 252
 — factories, 253
 — finance, 252, 253
 — gold, 241, 253
 — imports and exports, 253
 — Indians in, 252
 — justice, 236
 — local government, 230, 231, 232
 — maize, 239, 253
 — minerals, 241, 242, 253
 — production and industry, 239,
 241, 242, 253
 — Provincial Councils, 231, 232
 — railways, 244
 — representation, 230, 232, 251
 — sugar, 253
 — tea, 253
 — university college, 235
 — whaling, 253
 — wheat, 239
 Natal (Brazil), town, 740
 Nauru Is. (Pacific), 455, 456, 461
 — administration, 461
 — Administrator, 462
 — commerce, 462
 — communications, 462
 — customs, 462
 — education, 461
 — finance, 461
 — mandate, 456, 461
 — missions, 461
 — phosphates, 461, 462
 — population, 461
 — shipping, 462
 — wireless station, 462
 Navaho Indians (New Mexico), 598
 Navanagar (India), state, 133

NAV

- Navano (West Africa), 260
 Navarra (Spain), province, 1330
 Navarro (West Africa), 260
 Navigators' Islands, *see* Samoa
 Naxos (Cyclades), 1017
 Nayarit (Mexico), state, 1130
 Nazareth (Palestine), 193
 Ndola (Northern Rhodesia), 227
 Nebraska, 473, 587 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 493, 589
 — area and population, 473, 490, 588
 — banks, 590
 — books of reference, 590
 — cities, 588
 — communications, 589, 590
 — constitution and government, 587
 — defence, 589
 — education, 588
 — farms, 589
 — finance, 589
 — Indian reservations, 588
 — Indians in, 588
 — irrigation, 491, 529
 — live stock, 589
 — manufactures, 589
 — mining, 589
 — potash, 589
 — production and industry, 493, 589
 — public lands, 490, 588
 — railways, 589
 — religion, 588
 — representation, 469, 587
 — river navigation, 590
 — savings banks, 590
 — universities, 588
 — wheat, 493, 589
 — wool, 589
 Neckar (Württemberg), 1014
 Nefud (Arabia), 690
 Negapatam (India), 137
 Negri Sembilan (Malay), 175, 181, 182, 182
 — area and population, 181, 182
 Negrito race (Andamans), 174
 Negros Is. (P.I.), 666
 Neiba (S. Domingo), salt, 1307
 Neisse (Germany), fort destroyed, 979
 Neiva (Colombia), 801
 Nejapa (Salvador), 1300
 Nejd and Hasa, Emirate, 105, 691
 Nekemti (Abyssinia), 678
 Nelson (British Columbia), 321
 Nelson (New Zealand) district, 436

NET

- Nelson (New Zealand), town, 436
 Nopál, 125, 1148 *sqg*
 — area and population, 1149
 — army, 1149
 — books of reference, 1150
 — currency, 1149
 — defence, 1149
 — government, 125, 1148
 — races, 1149
 — reigning sovereign, 1148
 — religion, 1149
 — trade, 153, 1149
 — troops from, 147
 Nepálese in Sikkim, 173
 Neravy (French India), 924
 Nestorians (Persian), 1220, 1221
 — (Turkish), 1385
 Netherland Island (Pacific), 453
 Netherlands, The, 1150 *sqg*
 — aeroplane service, 1166
 — agriculture, 1161, 1162
 — area and population, 1154, 1155
 — army, 1160
 — banks, 1166
 — births, marriages and deaths, 1154
 — books of reference, 1178
 — budget, 1158, 1159
 — canals, 1160, 1165
 — civil list, 1151
 — coal, 1162
 — colonies, 1168 *sqg*
 — — finance of, 1159, 1171, 1176, 1177
 — commerce, 1162 *sqg*
 — communes, 1153
 — constitution and government, 1151 *sqg*
 — crops, 1162
 — dairy exports, 1163, 1164
 — debt, 1159
 — defence, 1159 *sqg*
 — diplomatic representatives, 1167
 — education, 1155
 — electoral reform, 1152
 — emigration, 1155
 — estates, 1162
 — estimates, 1158
 — finance, 1158, 1159
 — — colonial, 1159, 1171, 1176, 1177
 — — provincial, 1159
 — fisheries, 1162
 — forests, 1161
 — forts, 1159, 1160
 — frontier, 1159

NET

Netherlands, The, government,
 — central, 1151 *sqq*
 — — local, 1153, 1154
 — illegitimacy, 1154
 — illiteracy, 1156
 — justice and crime, 1156
 — live stock, 1162
 — local finance, 1159
 — — government, 1153, 1154
 — manufactures, 1162
 — mining, 1162
 — ministry, 1152, 1153
 — money and credit, 1166
 — money, weights, measures, 1167
 — navy, 1161
 — — Indian Marine, 1161
 — pauperism, 1157
 — police, 1157
 — political parties, 1152
 — ports, 1165
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones,
 1165, 1166
 — — air mails, 1166
 — production and industry, 1161,
 1162
 — provinces, 1153, 1154
 — — finance, 1159
 — — government, 1153, 1154
 — Queen, 1150, 1151
 — railways, 1165
 — reigning Sovereign, 1150
 — religion, 1155
 — representation, 1152
 — royal family, 1150, 1151
 — savings banks, 1167
 — shipping and navigation, 1164
 — social insurance, 1157
 — State Council, 1151, 1153
 — States-General, 1151, 1152
 — sugar beet, 1162
 — towns, 1155
 — tramways, 1165
 — universities, 1156
 — wheat, 1162
 — woman suffrage, 1152
 Netherlands-India, *see* Dutch East
 Indies
 Nettapacom (Fr. India), 924
 Neuchâtel (Switz.), 1366, 1368
 — town, 1369; university, 1370
 Neuenburg, *see* Neuchâtel
 Neufahrwasser (Danzig), 828
 New Hannover Is. (Pacific), 457

NEW

Neuilly-sur-Seine (France), 897
 • Neu Lauenberg (Pacific), 457
 • Neu Mecklenburg (Pacific), 457
 • Neu Pommern (Pacific), 457
 • Neuquén (Argentina), 894
 • Neu Strelitz (Germany), 1002
 Neutrich (Danzig), 828
 Nevada, 474, 590 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 591
 — area and pop., 474, 490, 590, 591
 — books of reference, 592
 — cities, 590, 591
 — communications, 592
 — constitution and govt., 590
 — debt, 591
 — education, 591
 — farms, 591
 — finance, 591
 — forests, 496, 591
 — Germans in, 591
 — gold, 497, 591, 592
 — Indian reservations, 590
 — Indians in, 591
 — irrigation, 491, 591
 — live stock, 591
 — manufactures, 592
 — mining, 497, 591, 592
 — production and industry, 496, 497,
 591
 — public lands, 490
 — railways, 592
 — religion, 591
 — representation, 469, 590
 — silver, 497, 591
 — timber, 496, 591
 — university, 591
 — wheat, 591
 — wool, 591
 Nevis I. (W. Indies), 355, 356, 357
 — area and population, 356, 357
 — products, 357
 New Albany (Indiana), 551
 New Amsterdam (B. Guiana), 343
 Newar race (Nepal), 1149
 Newark (New Jersey), 477, 595
 — (Ohio), 611
 New Bedford (Mass.), 477, 570
 New Britain (Connecticut), 533
 New Britain Is. (New Guinea), 457,
 458
 — area and population, 457, 458
 — ports, 458
 New Brunswick, 290, 325 *sqq*

NEW

- New Brunswick, agriculture, 300, 301, 326
 — area and population, 293, 325
 — books of reference, 326
 — coal, 326
 — commerce, 326
 — communications, 312, 313, 326
 — constit'n & gov., 290, 291, 292, 325
 — copper, 326
 — crops, 300, 301, 326
 — dairy output, 302
 — debt, 325
 — education, 295, 296, 326
 — finance, 298, 326
 — fisheries, 304, 326
 — forests, 303, 326
 — imports and exports, 326
 — Legislative Assembly, 292, 325
 — Lieutenant-Governor, 292, 325
 — live stock, 301
 — manufactures, 304, 307, 326
 — mining and minerals, 305, 326
 — ministry, 325
 — political parties, 325
 — production and industry, 300, 301, 302, 303, 326
 — pulp and paper industry, 307
 — railways, 313, 326
 — religion, 295
 — representation, 290, 291, 292, 325
 — telephones, 326
 — timber, 303, 326
 — towns, 325
 — universities, 295, 326
 — water power, 306
 — wheat, 300, 326
 — wireless stations, 313
 New Brunswick (town) (N.J.), 595, 596
 Newburg (New York), 601
 Newburyport, (Mass.), 570
 New Caledonia, 923, 966 *sqg*
 — area and population, 923, 966
 — books of reference, 968
 — communications, 967
 — dependencies, 967
 — domains, 966
 — education, 966
 — forests, 966
 — government, 966
 — immigration, 966
 — imports and exports, 923, 967

NEW

- New Caledonia, live stock, 966
 — mining, 967
 — nickel, 967
 — penal settlement, 903, 966
 — production and industry, 966, 967
 — railway, 967
 — shipping, 967
 — telegraphs and telephones, 967
 New Cameroon, 286
 New Castle (New Brunswick), wire-
 less station, 313
 Newcastle (New South Wales), 382
 — (Pennsylvania), 620
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, 17 ; coll., 28
 Newchwang (China), 773, 790
 Newfoundland and Labrador, 290, 345 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 347
 — area and population, 346
 — banks, 348
 — books of reference, 349
 — coal, 347
 — cod fisheries, 348
 — commerce, 347
 — communications, 348
 — copper, 347
 — currency, 349
 — debt, 347
 — dependencies, 346
 — education, 346, 347
 — emigration and immigration, 346
 — finance, 347
 — fishing & fishing rights, 348
 — forests, 346, 347
 — gold, 347
 — government, 290, 346
 — Governor, 346
 — imports and exports, 347
 — iron, 347
 — live stock, 347
 — mining, 347
 — ministry, 346
 — occupations of the people, 346
 — paper pulp mills, 347
 — political parties, 346
 — posts and telegraphs, 348
 — production, 347, 348
 — railways, 348
 — religion, 347
 — savings banks, 349
 — seal fishery, 348
 — shipping, 348
 — silver, 347

NEW

- Newfoundland and Labrador, telephones, 348
 — towns, 346
 — warship, 56
 New Georgia Island (Pacific), 453
 New Glasgow (Nova Scotia), 328
 New Guinea (late German New Guinea), 455 *sqg*
 — administration, 456
 — Administrator, 456
 — area and population, 456, 457, 458
 — books of reference, 459
 — coconuts, 457, 458, 459
 — commerce, 457, 458, 459
 — districts, 456
 — imports and exports, 457, 458, 459
 — justice, 456
 — minerals, 457
 — missions, 457, 458
 — ports, 457, 458
 — production, 457, 458
 — rubber, 457, 459
 — towns, 457, 458
 New Guinea, Br., *see* Papua, 430 *sqg*
 — Dutch, 1168, 1169
 New Hampshire, 473, 592 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 594
 — area and population, 473, 490, 592, 593
 — books of reference, 594
 — cities, 593
 — communications, 594
 — constitution and government, 592
 — debt, 593
 — defence, 593, 594
 — education, 593
 — farms, 594
 — finance, 593
 — forests, 496, 594
 — Germans in, 593
 — Indians in, 593
 — live stock, 594
 — manufactures, 594
 — minerals, 594
 — naval station, 487, 594
 — production and industry, 594
 — railways, 594
 — religion, 593
 — representation, 469, 592
 — savings banks, 594
 — shipping, 594
 — timber, 496, 594
 — wool, 594

NEW

- New Hanover Is. (Pacific), 456
 New Haven (Conn.), 477, 582
 Newhaven, port, 77
 New Hebrides (Pacific), 454, 967
 — administration, 454, 967
 — area and population, 454
 — books of reference, 455, 968
 — education, 454
 — finance, 454
 — products, 454, 967
 — shipping, 454
 New Ireland Is. (New Guinea), 456
 — area and population, 458
 — coconuts, 458
 New Jersey, 473, 594 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 596
 — area and population, 473, 490, 595
 — banks, 597
 — books of reference, 597
 — canals, 597
 — cities, 595
 — clay products, 596, 597
 — communications, 597
 — constitution and government, 595
 — defence, 596
 — education, 596
 — farms, 596
 — finance, 596
 — fisheries, 596
 — fruit canning, 597
 — Germans in, 595
 — Indians in, 595
 — iron, 596, 597
 — live stock, 597
 — manufactures, 597
 — minerals, 596, 597
 — potatoes, 596
 — production and industries, 596
 — railways, 597
 — religion, 596
 — representation, 469, 595
 — savings banks, 597
 — university, 596
 — wool, 596
 New Kowloon (China), 120, 121
 New London (Connecticut), 533
 — naval station, 488
 New Mecklenburg (Pacific), 457
 New Mexico, 474, 597 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 599
 — area and population, 474, 490, 598
 — books of reference, 600
 — communications, 599

NEW

New Mexico, constitution and government, 597, 598
 — copper, 599
 — debt, 599
 — education, 598, 599
 — farms, 599
 — finance, 599
 — forests, 496, 599
 — Germans in, 598
 — gold, 599
 — Indian reservations, 598
 — Indians in, 598
 — irrigation, 491, 599
 — live stock, 599
 — manufactures, 599
 — minerals, 599
 — production and industry, 599
 — public lands, 490
 — railways, 600
 — religion, 598
 — representation, 469, 598
 — silver, 599
 — timber, 496, 599
 — towns, 598
 — university, 599
 — wool, 599
 Newnham College, Cambridge, 29
 New Orleans (La.), 477, 561; pt., 508, 525, 562; naval stn., 488
 New Plymouth (N. Zealand), 436
 Newport (Kentucky), 559
 — (Mon.), 17; port, 77
 — (R.I.), 624; naval stn., 488
 — (Shrops.), College, 29
 Newport News (Virginia), 643
 New Providence Island (W.I.), 350
 New Rochelle (N.Y.), 601
 New South Wales, 362, 380 *sqq*
 — aborigines, 382
 — Agent-General, 381
 — agriculture, 388, 389, 390
 — area and population, 364, 382
 — banks, 376, 393
 — births, marriages, deaths, 365, 383
 — books of reference, 393
 — Chinese in, 382
 — coal, 389
 — commerce, 372, 392
 — communications, 375, 392
 — constitution & govt., 363, 364, 380
 — copper, 389, 392
 — courts, special, 386
 — crops, 388, 389

NEW

New South Wales, dairying, 390
 — debt, 387
 — defence, 368, 388
 — dependency, 382, 393
 — divisions, 388
 — education, 384
 — finance, 386
 — — local, 387
 — forestry, 389
 — fruit, 389
 — Germans in, 382
 — gold, 389
 — Governor, 381
 — housing, 383
 — immigration, 383
 — imports and exports, 372, 392
 — industrial arbitration, &c., 390, 391
 — inhabited houses, 365
 — justice and crime, 385, 386
 — land holdings, 388
 — — tenure, 388
 — live stock, 389
 — living wage, 391
 — local finance, 387
 — — government, 381
 — manufactures, 390
 — maternity allowances, 385
 — mines and minerals, 389, 390
 — ministry, 381
 — mint, 376, 377, 392
 — money and credit, 392, 393
 — naval station, 368, 388
 — occupations of people, 382, 389, 390
 — old age, invalidity, accident, and war pensions, 385
 — oranges, 389
 — port, 374
 — production and industry, 389
 — railways, 375, 392
 — religion, 383, 384
 — representation, 362, 380
 — savings banks, 384, 393
 — sheep, 389
 — shipping, 374
 — silver, 389
 — sugar, 389
 — timber, 389
 — tin, 389, 390, 392
 — tobacco, 388
 — towns, 382
 — tramways, 375, 392
 — university, 384

NEW

New South Wales, wheat, &c., 388, 389, 392
 — wine, 389
 — woman suffrage, 380
 — wool, 389, 392
 — *See also* Australia, Commonwealth
 Newton (Massachusetts), 570
 New Urganj (Khiva), 1294
 New Westminster (B. Columbia), 321
 New York (City), area & pop., 477, 601
 — banks, 513, 604, 605
 — debt, 603
 — finance, 603
 — imports and exports, 604
 — local government, 600
 — shipping, 508, 604
 — university, 602
 New York State, 473, 600 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 603, 604
 — area and population, 473, 490, 601
 — banks, 604, 605
 — — Federal, 513
 — books of reference, 605
 — canals, 604
 — charity, 603
 — cities, 600, 601
 — colleges, 602
 — — extra-territorial, 602
 — commerce, 604
 — constitution & government, 600
 — crops, 603, 604
 — debt, 603
 — defence, 603
 — education, 602
 — farms, 603
 — Federal Bank, 513
 — finance, 603
 — forest reserves, 496
 — Germans in, 601
 — Guard, 603
 — imports and exports, 604
 — Indian reservations, 602
 — Indians in, 601
 — live stock, 604
 — local government, 600
 — manufactures, 604
 — mining, 604
 — natural gas, 604
 — Naval Militia, 603
 — naval station, 487
 — newspapers, &c., 604
 — petroleum, 604
 — production and industry, 603, 604

NEW

New York State, railways, 604
 — religion, 602
 — representation, 469, 600
 — savings banks, 605
 — shipping, 508, 604
 — sugar, 603, 604
 — tobacco, 604
 — university, 602
 — wheat, 604
 — wool, 604
 New Zealand, 362, 433 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 440, 441
 — air force, 440
 — area and population, 435, 436
 — banks, 446
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 436
 — books of reference, 447
 — coal, 442, 443
 — colleges, 437
 — commerce, 442 *sqg*
 — communications, 445
 — constitution and government, 433, 434
 — crops, 440, 441
 — customs, 471, 442, 443
 — dairying, 441, 443
 — debt, 439
 — defence, 440
 — — military, 440
 — — naval, 56, 440
 — dependencies, 435, 446, 447, 455, 459
 — divisions, 433, 434
 — education, 437, 438
 — electorate, 434
 — finance, 439
 — — local, 439, 440
 — forests, 440
 — General Assembly, 433, 434
 — gold, 442, 443
 — Governor-General, 433, 434
 — High Commissioner, 435
 — House of Representatives, 433, 434
 — immigration and emigration, 436
 — import duties, 443
 — imports and exports, 442 *sqg*
 — justice and crime, 438
 — land holdings, 440, 441
 — Legislative Council, 433, 444
 — live stock, 441
 — local finance, 439, 440
 — — government, 435
 — mandate, 456, 459

NEW

- New Zealand, manufactures, 441, 442
- Maoris, 434, 437, 446
- meat export, 443, 444
- mines and minerals, 442
- ministry, 434, 435
- money and credit, 446
- navy, 52, 53, 56, 368, 440
- pauperism, 438
- pensions, 438
- political parties, 434
- posts, telegraphs, telephones, 445, 446
- production and industry, 440 *sqq.*
- provincial districts, 436
- railways, 445
- religion, 437
- representation, 433, 434
- savings banks, 446
- shipping and communications, 445
- silver, 442
- towns, 436
- tariff reciprocity with Australia, 37
- tramways, 445
- university, 437
- war expenditure, 440
- wheat, 441
- wireless station, 447
- wool exports, 441, 443, 444
- Ngotshe (Natal), 252
- Niagara Falls (New York), 601
- Peninsula (Ontario), 303
- Niaméy (French West Africa), 955
- Nicaragua, 1181 *sqq.*
- agriculture, 1183
- area and population, 1182
- army, 1183
- banana culture, 1183, 1184
- banks, 1185
- books of reference, 1186
- canal route (U.S.A. owned), 1182
- Chamber of Deputies, 1181
- coffee, 1183, 1184
- commerce, 1184
- communications, 1182, 1184, 1185
- Congress, 1181
- constitution & government, 1181, 1182
- copper, 1183
- customs receipts, 1184
- debt, 1183
- defence, 1183
- diplomatic representatives, 1186

NIG

- Nicaragua, divisions, 1182
- education, 1182, 1183
- finance, 1183
- forests, 1183
- gold, 1183
- imports and exports, 1184
- Indians in, 1182
- justice, 1182
- live stock, 1183
- loan, 1183
- marine, 1183
- mining, 1183
- money, weights, & measures, 1185
- ports, 1184
- posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1185
- President, 1181
- production and industry, 1183
- railway, 1185
- religion, 1182
- river and lake steamers, 1184
- roads, 1184, 1185
- Senate, 1181
- shipping, 1184
- sugar, 1183, 1184
- timber, 1183, 1184
- tobacco, 1183
- towns, 1182
- universities, 1183
- wheat, 1183
- wireless stations, 812, 1185
- Nice (France), 897; observatory, 901
- Nicholas II., Tsar (Rus.), abdi. of, 1275
- Nicobar Islands, 128, 183, 174
- Nicosia (Cyprus), 117
- Netheroy (Brazil), 740, 741
- Nidwalden, *see* Unterwald
- Niederbayern (Germany), 994
- Niederschlesien (Prussia), 1004
- Niger Territory (French West Africa), 950, 955, 956
- area and population, 950
- post offices, 951
- Nigeria, 261 *sqq.*
- agriculture, 263, 264
- area and population, 262
- banks, 265
- books of reference, 265
- boundaries, 261, 266
- caravan trade, 264
- coal, 264
- commerce, 264
- communications, 265
- constitution, 261

NIG

Nigeria, botton, 263, 264
 — Councils, 261, 262
 — currency, 265
 — debt, 263
 — education, 262
 — Executive Council, 261
 — finance, 263
 — Governor, 261, 262
 — history, 261
 — imports and exports, 264, 265
 — justice, 262
 — minerals, 264
 — palm-kernel trade, 263, 264
 — ports, 264
 — posts and telegraphs, 265
 — production and industry, 263, 264
 — provinces, 262
 — railways, 263, 265
 — religion, 262
 — rubber, 263
 — shipping, 264
 — silver, 264
 — telephones, 265
 — time, 265
 — tin, 264
 — wireless station, 265
 Nightingale Island (Atlantic), 218
 Niigata (Japan), 1089
 Niihau Island (Hawaii), 659
 Nikolaiev (Ukraine) province, 1297
 Nikunau Island (Pacific), 453
 Nile district, West (Uganda), 203
 — river, navigation, 278
 Nimeguen (Netherlands), 1155
 Nîmes (France), 897
 Nimule (Uganda), 204, 205
 Ningpo (China), port, 773
 Ninigo Group (Pacific), 456, 457
 Nioro (French West Africa), 955
 Nippon, *see* Japan
 Nish (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1312
 Nisibin (Turkey), 932
 Nisiro (Aegean), 1081
 Nissau Islands (Pacific), 456, 457
 Nitra (Czechoslovakia), 821
 Niuafoou Island (Pacific), 451
 Niuatobutabu Island (Pacific), 451
 Niuchwang, *see* Newchwang
 Nine Island (Cook Islands), 446, 447
 Niutao Island (Pacific), 453
 Nkata (Nyassaland), 214
 Nodoukadou (French India), 924
 Nogal Territory (It. Somaliland), 1078

NOR

Nome (Alaska), 656; gold, 657
 Nongson coal mines (Annam), 928
 Nonouti Island (Pacific), 453
 Nordland (Norway), 1189
 Nord-Trøndelag (Norway), 1189
 Norfolk (Virginia), 477, 643
 — naval station, 487
 Norfolk Island (Australia), 362, 377
 Norrbotten (Sweden), province, 1350
 Norrköping (Sweden), 1349, 1351
 North Adams (Mass.), 570
 North Africa, *see* Algeria, Cyrenaica, Tripoli, Tunis, &c.
 Northam (W. Aust.), 417
 Northampton, population, 17
 — (Mass.), 570
 North Battleford (Canada), 337
 North Borneo, *see* British
 North Brabant (Netherlands), 1154, 1162
 North Carolina, 473, 605 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 493, 494, 607
 — area and population, 473, 491, 605, 606
 — books of reference, 607
 — cities, 606
 — communications, 607
 — constitution and government, 605
 — cotton, 493, 607
 — debt, 606
 — defence, 606
 — education, 606
 — exports, 607
 — farms, 607
 — finance, 606
 — fisheries, 607
 — forest, 496, 607
 — Germans in, 606
 — gold, 607
 — Indian reservations, 606
 — Indians in, 606
 — live stock, 607
 — manufactures, 607
 — minerals, 607
 — ports, 508, 607
 — production and industry, 493, 494, 496, 607
 — railways, 607
 — religion, 606
 — representation, 469, 605
 — rice, 667
 — savings banks, 667
 — shipping, 508, 607

NOR

- North Carolina, timber, 496, 607
- tobacco, 494, 607
- university, 606
- wheat, 607
- wool, 607
- North Caucasus Republic, 1279
- North China, *see* Weihaiwei
- North Dakota, 473, 608 *sqq*
- agriculture, 493, 609
- area and pop., 473, 491, 608
- books of reference, 610
- cities, 609
- coal, 610
- communications, 610
- constitution and government, 608
- crime, 609
- dairying, 609
- debt, 609
- defence, 609
- education, 609
- farms, 609
- finance, 609
- flax, 609
- Germans in, 609
- Indian reservations, 608
- Indians in, 608
- irrigation, 491, 609
- live stock, 609
- manufactures, 610
- minerals, 610
- production and industry, 493, 609, 610
- public lands, 491
- railways, 610
- religion, 609
- representation, 469, 608
- savings banks, 610
- university, 609
- wheat, 493, 609
- wool, 609
- North East Land (Spitsbergen), 1200
- North Frontier District (Kenya), 200
- Northern Ireland, 3 *n*, 81 *sqq*, 92, 93
- agriculture, 84
- area and population, 82
- constitution, 3 *n*, 81
- crops, 84
- education, 83
- electorate, 84
- finance, 83
- Governor, 82

NOR

- Northern Ireland, justice, 86
- live stock, 84
- mining, 84
- ministry, 82
- Parliament, 6, 81, 82, 92
- police, 83
- production, 84
- religion, 83
- university, 83
- Northern Province (Uganda), 203
- Northern Territories (Gold Coast), 261, 269, 270
- divisions, 270
- population, 270
- production, 270
- Northern Territory (Aust.), 365, 410, 428 *sqq*
- aborigines, 429
- Administrator, 428
- area and population, 364, 410, 429
- banking, 376
- births, marriages, deaths, 365
- books of reference, 430
- commerce, 372, 430
- communications, 375
- copper, 430
- debt, 429
- finance, 429
- gold, 430
- government, 428
- imports and exports, 372, 430
- inhabited houses, 365
- live stock, 430
- minerals, 430
- more, 429
- production and industry, 430
- railways, 375, 428
- sheep, 430
- silver, 430
- tin, 430
- Northfield (Minn.), 578
- North Holland (Netherlands), 1154, 1162
- North Island (New Zealand), 435
- North Sea fisheries (German), 982
- North Serbia, 1312
- North Slesvig (Denmark), 832
- North Tonawanda (New York), 601
- North Vancouver (B. Colum.), 321
- North-West Bay (Tasmania), 427
- North-West Frontier Prov. (India), 128, 132
- agriculture, 150

NOR

- North-West Frontier Prov. (India),
 area and pop., 128, 131, 136
 — births and deaths, 136
 — education, 140
 — finance, 145
 — forests, 149, 150
 — government, 128, 132
 — justice, 141
 — land revenue, 145, 148
 — — tenure, 148
 — Political Agencies, &c., 131, 132, 138
 — religion, 138
 — roads, 160
 North-West Territories (Canada), 290, 292, 339
 — area and population, 293, 339
 — books of reference, 339
 — constitution and government, 290, 292, 339
 — fur trade, 307
 — mounted police, 299
 — religion, 295
 North Yakima (Washington.), 646
 Norwalk (Conn.), 533
 Norway, 1186 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 1194
 — area and population, 1189
 — army, 1193
 — banks, 1199, 1200
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 1190
 — books of reference, 1202
 — budget, 1192
 — civil list, 1187
 — commerce, 1196, 1197
 — communications, 1198
 — constitution and government, 1187 *sqq*
 — copper, 1195
 — Council of State, 1188
 — crops, 1194
 — debt, 1192
 — defence, 1193
 — dependency, 1200
 — diplomatic representatives, 1201
 — divisions, 1188
 — education, 1190, 1191
 — electrochemical products, 1195
 — emigration, 1190
 — farms, 1194
 — finance, 1191, 1192
 — fisheries, 1195
 — forestry, 1195

NOU

- Norway, forts, 1193
 — Fylker, 1188, 1189
 — government, central, 1187, 1188
 — — local, 1188, 1189
 — Grundloj, 1187
 — import duties, 1197
 — imports and exports, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197
 — justice and crime, 1191
 — King, 3, 829, 1186, 1187, 1188
 — kings from 1204, 1187
 — Lagting, 1188
 — language, 1191
 — live stock, 1194
 — local government, 1188, 1189
 — manufactures, 1195, 1196
 — mines and minerals, 1195
 — ministry, 1188
 — money and credit, 1199
 — money, weights, & measures, 1200
 — navy, 1193, 1194
 — Odelsting, 1188
 — pauperism, 1191
 — political parties, 1188
 — ports, 1198
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1198, 1199
 — production and industry, 1194, 1195, 1196
 — railways, 1198
 — reigning sovereign, 3, 829, 1186
 — religion, 1190
 — representation, 1187; local, 1188, 1189
 — royal family, 3, 1186
 — savings banks, 1200
 — shipping and navigation, 1197, 1198
 — silver, 1195
 — Storting, 1187, 1188
 — timber, 1195
 — towns, 1190
 — university, 1190
 — water power, 1195
 — whale oil, 1195
 — wheat, 1194
 — wireless stations, 1199
 Norwich, population, 17
 — (Connecticut), 533
 Norwood (Ohio), 611
 Nossi-Bé Is. (Madagascar), 944
 Nottingham, pop., 27; College, 28
 Nou Island (New Caledonia), 966

· NOU

- Nouméa (New Caledonia), 454, 966, 967.
- Collège La Pérouse, 966
- shipping, 967
- Nova-Goà (Port. India), 1255
- Novara (Italy), 1053; town, 1057
- Nova Scotia, 290, 327 *sqq*
- Agent-General, 327
- agriculture, 300, 301, 329
- area and population, 293, 327, 328
- births, marriages, deaths, 294, 328
- books of reference, 330
- coal, 329
- commerce, 330
- communications, 330
- constit. & gov., 290, 291, 292, 327
- crops, 300, 301, 329
- dairying, 302
- debt, 329
- education, 295, 296, 328
- finance, 298, 328, 329
- fisheries, 304, 329
- forestry, 303, 329
- fruit, 303, 329
- gold, 329
- imports and exports, 330
- justice and crime, 328
- Legislature, 292, 327
- Lieutenant-Governor, 292, 327
- live stock, 301, 329
- local government, 292, 327
- lumber, 303
- manufactures, 304, 307, 329
- mines & minerals, 304, 305, 329
- ministry, 327
- pensions, 328
- political parties, 327
- production and industry, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 329
- pulp and paper industry, 307
- railways, 313, 330
- religion, 295, 328
- representation, 290, 291, 292, 327
- shipping, 330
- telephones, 330
- towns, 328
- universities, 295, 328
- water power, 306
- wheat, 300
- wireless station, 313
- Novi Pazar (Serb., Croat, Slovene), 1312
- Novi Sad (Serb., Croat, Slovene), 1312

NYK

- Novo Redondo (Angola), 1257
- Nowogrodek (Poland), 1242
- Nuble (Chile), province, 760
- Nueva Esparta (Venez.), state, 1408
- Nueva San Salvador, 1300
- Nueva Viscaya (P. I.), prov., 666
- Nuevo León (Mexico), state, 1130
- Nui Island (Pacific), 453
- Nukahiva Is. (French Oceania), 968
- Nukualofa (Tonga), 452; wireless station, 452
- Nukunetau Island (Pacific), 453
- Nukulaelae Island (Pacific), 453
- Nukunono Islands (Pacific), 453
- Nürnberg (Bavaria), 973, 995
- Nusa (Pacific), 458
- Nushki Niahbat (Baluchistan), 169
- Nyanza Province (Kenya), 200
- Nyasa, Companhia do, 1258
- Nyasaland Protectorate, admstr., 214
- agriculture, 215
- area and population, 214
- banks, 216
- books of reference, 216
- coffee, 215
- commerce, 215
- communications, 215, 216
- cotton, 215
- currency, 216
- debt, 215
- defence, 215
- districts, 214
- education, 215
- finance, 215
- Governor, 214, 216
- imports and exports, 215
- justice and crime, 215
- live stock, 215
- missions, 215
- police, 215
- ports, 215
- posts and telegraphs, 216
- production, 215
- railway, 216
- roads, 215
- savings bank, 216
- shipping (lake and river), 215
- tea, 215
- tobacco, 215
- towns, 214
- Nyeri (Kenya), 200
- Nyiregyháza (Hungary), 1044
- Nyköping (Sweden), 1351

NYL

OKL.

Nyland (Finland), 881
 N'zérékoré (French Guinea), 953
 OAHU (Hawaii), 659, 660
 Oakland (California), 477, 426
 Oak Park Village (Ill.), 548
 Oases, Saharan (Algeria), 935
 Oaxaca (Mexico), 1130; town, 1130
 Obbia (Italian Somaliland), 1078
 Obeld, El (A.-E. Sudan), 274, 275
 Oberbayern (Bavaria), 994
 Oberfranken (Bavaria), 994
 Oberhausen (Prussia), 973
 Oberhessen (H. ssc), 999
 Oberpfalz (Bavaria), 994
 Oberschlesien (Prussia), 1004
 Obock (French Somali Coast), 949
 Obwalden, *see* Unterwald
 Ocean Island (Pacific), 453
 — phosphate, 453
 — wireless station, 453
 Oceania (Brit.), 91, 362 *sqg*, 451 *sqg*
 — (French), 923, 967, 968
 Ocos (Guatemala), port, 1042
 Ocumare (Venezuela), 1403
 Odense (Denmark), 832
 Odessa (Russia), 1280
 — (Ukraine), prov., 1297
 Oedenburg (Hungary), 1044
 Oesel (Estonia), 876
 Offenhach (Hesse), 973, 999
 Offenburg (Baden), 991
 Ofu Island (Samoa), 671
 Ogasawarajima (Bonin) Is., 1087
 Ogden (Utah), 637, 638
 Ogdensburg (New York), 601
 O'Higgins (Chile), province, 760
 Ohio, 473, 610 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 493, 494, 612, 613
 — area and pop., 473, 491, 610, 611
 — banks, 613
 — books of reference, 613
 — cities, 611, 613
 — coal, 613
 — colleges, &c., 612
 — communications, 613
 — constitution and government, 610
 — crime, 612
 — dairying, 613
 — debt, 612
 — defence, 612
 — education, 611, 612
 — farms, 612

Ohio, finance, 612
 — Germans in, 611
 — Indians in, 611
 — iron, 613
 — live stock, 613
 — manufactures, 613
 — mining, 613
 — pauperism, 612
 — petroleum, 613
 — production and industry, 493, 494, 612, 613
 — railways, 613
 — religion, 611
 — representation, 469, 610
 — sugar, 612, 613
 — tobacco, 494, 612
 — universities, 612
 — wheat, 493, 612
 — wool, 613
 Ohra (Danzig), 828
 Ohrid (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1312
 Oita (Japan), 1089
 Okanagan Valley (British Columbia), 303
 Okayama (Japan), 1088
 Okazaki (Japan), 1089
 Oki Islands (Japan), 1087
 Oklahoma, 474, 613 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 493, 494, 615
 — area and population, 474, 491, 614
 — books of reference, 616
 — cities, 614
 — coal, 615
 — communications, 615, 616
 — constitution and government, 613, 614
 — cotton, 494, 615
 — debt, 615
 — defence, 615
 — education, 615
 — farms, 615
 — finance, 615
 — flax, 615
 — Germans in, 614
 — Indians in, 614
 — live stock, 615
 — manufactures, 615
 — mining, 615
 — natural gas, 615
 — petroleum, 615
 — production and industry, 493, 494, 615

OKL

- Oklahoma, public lands, 491
 - railways, 615, 616
 - religion, 615
 - representation, 469, 614
 - timber, 615
 - university, 615
 - wheat, 493, 615
- Oklahoma City, 477, 614
- Okmulgee (Okl.), 614
- Okotoks (Alberta), 319
- Old Age, Mothers', War, & Widows' Pensions:
 - Australia, Commonwealth of, 366
 - Belgium, 718
 - Denmark, 833, 834
 - France, 903
 - Germany, 977
 - Great Britain, 36, 37
 - Iceland, 845
 - New South Wales, 385
 - New Zealand, 438
 - Nova Scotia, 328
 - Poland, 1244
 - Queensland, 405
 - South Australia, 412
 - Spain, 1333
 - Tasmania, 426
 - Victoria, 627
 - Western Australia, 419
- Oldenburg, Republic of, 971, 1003
 - area and population, 974, 1003
 - constitution, 1003
 - finance and debt, 1003
 - justice, 1003
 - religion, 974, 1003
 - town, 1003
- Oldham, population, 17
- Old Rumania, railways, 1273
- Olean (New York), 601
- Oliva (Danzig), 828
- Oloke-Meji (Nigeria), 264
- Olomouc (Czechoslovakia), 821
 - faculties, 822
- Olosega Island (Samoa), 671
- Olten (Switzerland), 1369
- Oltenia (Rumania), 1267
- Olympia (Washington), 645, 646
- Omaha (Nebraska), 477, 588, 590
- Oman, 1203, 1204
 - area and population, 1203
 - books of reference, 1204
 - British port, 1204
 - commerce, 1204

ONT

- Oman, communications, 1204
 - currency, 1204
 - government, 1203
 - Sultan, 1203
- Omdurman (A.-E. Sudan), 274
- Omoa (Honduras), 1039
- Omuda (Japan), 1089
- Omuramba (S.W. Africa), 282
- Onitsha (Nigeria), 264
- Onotoa Island (Pacific), 453
- Ontario, 290, 330 *sqq*
 - Agent-General, 331
 - agriculture, 300, 301, 331, 332
 - area and population, 293, 331
 - births, marriages, deaths, 294
 - books of reference, 332
 - commerce, 332
 - communications, 332
 - constit. & gov., 290, 291, 292, 330, 331
 - copper, 332
 - crops, 300, 301
 - dairy output, 302
 - education, 295, 296, 331
 - finance, 298, 331
 - fisheries, 304, 331, 332
 - forestry, 303, 331, 332
 - gold, 332
 - imports and exports, 332
 - Indians, 331
 - land sales, 332
 - Legislative Assembly, 292, 330
 - Lieutenant-Governor, 292, 330
 - live stock, 301, 332
 - manufactures, 307, 332
 - mining, 304, 305, 332
 - ministry, 330, 331
 - mounted police, 299
 - petroleum, 332
 - political parties, 331
 - production and industry, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 332
 - pulp and paper industry, 307
 - railways, 312, 332
 - religion, 295
 - representation, 290, 291, 292, 330
 - silver, 332
 - telephones, 332
 - tobacco, 303, 332
 - towns, 331
 - universities, 295, 331
 - water power, 306
 - wheat, 300, 332

ONT

- Ontong Java Islands (Pacific), 453
 Opland (Norway), 1189
 Opobo (Nigeria), 264
 Oporto (Port.), 1250; univ., 1251
 Oradea Mare (Rumania), 1268
 Oran (Algeria), 935, 936; *torp. st.*, 909
 Orange (New South Wales), 382
 — (New Jersey), 595
 Orange Free State Province, 230, 258
 sqg
 — Administrator, 231, 258
 — agriculture, 239, 260
 — area and population, 232, 259
 — births, marriages, deaths, 259
 — books of reference, 261
 — coal, 241, 242
 — commerce, 260
 — constitution & govt., 230, 231, 232, 258
 — diamonds, 241
 — education, 235, 236, 259, 260
 — finance, 236, 237, 260
 — imports and exports, 260, 261
 — local government, 231, 232, 258
 — maize, 239
 — minerals, 241, 242
 — money, weights, & measures, 261
 — municipalities, 258
 — production and industry, 239, 241, 242, 260
 — Provincial Council, 232
 — railways, 244
 — religion, 259
 — representation, 230, 231, 232
 — stock-farming, 260
 — wheat, 239, 260
 Örebro (Sweden), 1350; town, 1351
 Oregon, 474, 616 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 493, 618
 — area and population, 454, 491, 616, 617
 — banks, 618
 — books of reference, 618
 — canal, 618
 — cities, 617
 — coal, 618
 — communications, 618
 — constitution and government, 616
 — debt, 617
 — defence, 617
 — education, 617

OST

- Oregon, farms, 618
 — finance, 617
 — fisheries, 618
 — forests, 496, 618
 — fruit, 618
 — Germans in, 617
 — gold, 618
 — imports and exports, 618
 — Indian reservations, 617
 — Indians in, 617
 — irrigation, 491, 618
 — live stock, 618
 — manufactures, 618
 — mining, 618
 — ports, 508, 618
 — production and industry, 493, 496, 618
 — public lands, 491
 — railways, 618
 — religion, 617
 — representation, 469, 616
 — river navigation, 618
 — shipping, 503, 618
 — timber, 495, 496, 618
 — university, 617
 — wheat, 493, 618
 — wool, 618
 Orel (Russia), univ., 1232
 Orense (Spain), province, 1330
 Oriental Region (Ecuador), wireless, 857
 Oriente (Cuba), province, 814
 Orissa (India), *see* Bihar
 Orizaba (Mexico), 1130
 Orkney Isles, area and pop., 20
 Orléans (France), 897
 Oro (Ecuador), province, 851
 Orufu (Nigeria), silver mine, 264
 Oruro (Bolivia), 733; town, 733, 734
 Osaka (Japan), 1088
 Oscarsborg (Norway), fort, 1193
 Oshkosh (Wisconsin), 651
 Osman Mahmud, Sult., Mijertins, 1078
 Osnabrück (Prussia), 973
 Osowiec (Poland), fort, 1245
 Ostend (Belgium), 717; shipping, 722
 Östergötland (Sweden), prov., 1350
 Östersund (Sweden), 1351
 Østfold (Norway), 1189
 Ostpreussen, 971, 1004
 Ostrava (Czechoslovakia), 821

OSW

- Oswego (New York), 601
 Otago (N.Z.), dist., 436; univ., 437
 Otaru (Japan), 1088
 Otsu (Japan), 1089
 Ottawa (Canada), 292, 293, 296, 331
 — air station, 299
 — port, 310
 — university, 295, 331
 Ottoman Empire, *see* Turkey
 Otumwa (Iowa), 554
 Otuzco (Peru), cocaine, 1234
 Ouaga-dougou (Fr. W. Africa), 956
 Ouahigouya (Upper Volta), 956;
 town, 956
 Oudh, *see* United Provinces
 Oujda (Morocco), military area, 1142
 Oulgaret (French India), 924
 Oulu (Uleaborg), (Finland), govt.,
 831; town, 882
 Outer Mongolia, 794, 795
 Outjo (S. W. Afr.), 285
 Outposts (D. E. Indies), 1168
 — administration, 1168
 — agriculture, 1173
 — area and population, 1169, 1170
 Ovambo race (S.-W. Africa), 282, 283,
 284
 Ovamboland (S.-W. Africa), 282
 Overijssel (Netherlands), 1154, 1162
 Oviedo (Spain), prov., 1330, 1337,
 1338
 — town, 1331; university, 1332
 Owensboro' (Ky.), 559
 Oxford, pop., 17; university, 28, 29
 Oyapoc (French Guiana), 964
 Oyarzun (Spain), fort, 1355

- PAARL (Cape Colony), 248
 Pabellon de Pica (Chile), 1234
 Pachmanly (Bulgaria), 752
 Pachuca (Mexico), 1130
 Pacific Is. (Br.), 91, 362, 446, 447,
 451 *sq.*, 455 *sq.*
 — books of reference, 447, 455, 459
 — High Commissioner, 448, 451,
 452
 — (French), 926, 966 *sq.*
 — (Japanese Mandate), 1108
 Pacificador (S. Domingo), prov., 1305;
 town, 1305
 Padang (Dutch East Indies), 1171
 Padua or Padova (Italy), 1054; town,
 1056; university, 1059

PAL

- Paducah (Kentucky), 559
 Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah
 (Perak), 181
 Pagopago (Samoa), naval station, 672
 Pahang (Malay St.), 175, 181, 182,
 183, 194
 Paide (Estonia), 877
 Paisley, population, 21
 Paita (New Caledonia), 967
 Pakhoi (China), port, 773
 Paknam forts (Siam), 1322
 Pakyong (Sikkim), 173
 Palapye Road (Bechuanaland), 223
 Palatinate (Bavaria), 994
 Palau or Pelew Islands, 456, 1108
 Palau (Western Carolines), 1108
 Palawan Is. (P.I.), 666
 Palembang (Dutch East Indies), 1169
 Paleucia (Spain), province, 1330
 Palermo (Sicily) 1055; port, 1073
 — town, 1056; university, 1059
 Palestine, 192 *sq.*, 1382, 1388
 — administration, 192, 193, 1388
 — afforestation, 196
 — agricultural colonies, 193, 196
 — agriculture, 196
 — air mail service, 872
 — area and population, 192, 193
 — banking and currency, 197
 — books of reference, 198
 — boundaries, 192
 — British troops in, 50, 192, 1388
 — commerce, 196, 197
 — communications, 197, 872
 — crops, 196
 — districts, 193
 — education, 194
 — finance, 195, 196
 — government, 192, 193
 — High Commissioner, 192, 198
 — Jewish Colonies, 193, 194
 — National Home, 193
 — religious courts, 195
 — schools, 194
 — justice, 195
 — languages, 193, 194
 — live stock, 196
 — minerals, 196
 — mandate, 91, 192, 193, 198
 — occupation, 50, 147, 192, 1388
 — oil, 196
 — oranges, 196
 — ports, 197

PAL

- Palestine, production and industry, 196
- railways, 197
- religion, 193, 195
- roads, 197
- salt, 196
- shipping, 197
- towns, 193
- weights and measures, 198
- wheat, 196
- wine, 196
- Zionist Organisation, 193, 194
- Palime (Togoland), 962
- Palit or Perlis (Malay), 184, 185
- Palma (Balears), 1331
- Palmas, Las (Spanish Islands), 1331
- wireless station, 1342
- Palmerston Island (Cook Is.), 446
- Palmerston North (N.Z.), 436
- Palm kernels & nut kernels, sources—
- Belgian Congo, 727
- Cameroons, 286, 963
- Dahomey, 954
- Eritrea, 1077
- French Eq. Africa, 942
- French Guinea, 953
- French Sudan, 955
- Gambia, 267
- Gold Coast, 268
- Ivory Coast, 954
- Liberia, 1118
- Nigeria, 263
- Philippines, 668
- Sierra Leone, 271, 272
- Togoland, 271, 962
- Zanzibar, 208
- Palmyra Island (Pacific), 454
- Pamplona (Spain), 1331; fort, 1335
- Pamwe race (Spanish Africa), 1345
- Panama, 801, 1205 *sqq*
- agriculture, 1207
- area and population, 1205, 1206
- bananas, 1207
- banking, 1208
- births, marriages, deaths, 1206
- books of reference, 1211
- boundary, 1205
- canal, 1208 *sqq*
- — finance, 483, 1210
- cattle rearing, 1207
- Chinese in, 1205
- coffee, 1207
- commerce, 1207, 1208

PAP

- Panama, communications, 1208
- constitution, 1205
- debt, 1207
- diplomatic representatives, 1211
- education, 1206
- finance, 1206, 1207
- — reorganisation, 1207
- government, 1205
- immigration, 1205, 1207
- imports and exports, 1207, 1208
- justice, 1206
- live stock, 1207
- minerals, 1207
- money and credit, 1208
- pearl fishery, 1207
- police, 1207
- ports, 811, 1206, 1208
- postal statistics, 1208
- President, 1205
- production, 1207
- provinces, 1205
- railways, 1208
- religion, 1206
- rubber, 1207
- shipping, 1208
- sugar, 1207
- timber, 1207
- tobacco, 1207
- towns, 1205, 1206
- university, 1206
- wireless stations, 812
- Panama (town), 1205, 1208, 1209
- Panama Canal & Zone, 1208 *sqq*
- area, 474, 1209, 1210
- books of reference, 1211
- defence, 485, 1209
- finance, 483, 1210
- Governor, 1209
- landslides, 1210
- ports, 1208, 1209
- religion, 1206
- traffic, 1210
- treaty concerning, 1210
- Panay Island (Philippines), 666
- Panderma (Turkey), woollens, 1389
- Pangani (Tanganyika), 280
- Panglor Island (Perak), 175
- Panjgur (Baluchistan), 170, 171
- Panjin (Goa), 1255
- Papeete (Tahiti), 468
- Paphos (Cyprus), 117
- Papua, Territory of, 362, 365, 430 *sq*
- agriculture, 431

PAP

Papua, Territory of, area and population, 430, 431

- bank, 432
- books of reference, 433
- commerce, 432
- copper, 432
- currency, 432
- education, 431
- finance, 432
- forests, 431
- gold, 432
- government, 365, 431
- imports and exports, 432
- justice, 431
- Lieut.-Governor, 431
- live stock, 432
- minerals, 432
- missions, 431
- petroleum region, 432
- plantations, 431, 432
- police, 431
- ports, 431
- production, 431, 432
- rubber, 431, 432
- shipping, 431, 432
- water power, 432
- wireless stations, 432

Pará (Brazil), 740, 742; arsenal, 744; rubber, 745

Paraguari (Paraguay), dept., 1213; town, 1213

Paraguay, 1212 *sqq*

- agriculture, 1215
- area and population, 1213
- army, 1215
- banks, 1217
- births, marriages, deaths, 1214
- books of reference, 1218
- boundary questions, 733, 1213
- cattle rearing, 1215
- Chamber of Deputies, 1212, 1213
- commerce, 1216
- communications, 1216, 1217
- constitution and government, 1212, 1213
- copper, 1215, 1216
- currency, 1217
- customs, 1216
- debt, 1214, 1215
- defence, 1215
- departments, 1213
- diplomatic representatives, 1217
- education, 1214
- finance, 1214

PAR

Paraguay, foreigners in, 1213

- fruit, 1215
 - Germans in, 1213
 - ground-nuts, 1215
 - illegitimacy, 1214
 - immigration, 1213
 - import duties, 1216
 - imports and exports, 1216
 - Indians in, 1213
 - iron, 1215
 - justice, 1214
 - live stock, 1215
 - local government, 1213
 - meat industry, 1215
 - mining, 1215, 1216
 - ministry, 1213
 - money and credit, 1217
 - national colonies, 1213
 - navy, 1215
 - oranges, 1215
 - posts and telegraphs, 1217
 - President, 1212, 1213
 - production and industry, 1215
 - railways, 1216, 1217
 - religion, 1214
 - Senate, 1212, 1213
 - shipping, 1216
 - sugar, 1215
 - timber, 1215
 - tobacco, 1215, 1216
 - towns, 1213
 - university, 1214
 - weight and measures, 1217
 - wireless stations, 1217
 - *yerba maté*, 1215, 1216
- Parahyba (Brazil), 740; town, 741
- Paraiso, El (Honduras), tobacco, 1040
- Paramaribo (Surinam), 1176
- Paraná (Argentina), 694; tn., 695, 696
- (Brazil), 740
- coal, 745; Germans in, 745
- Parchim (Mecklenburg-Schw.), 1002
- Pařubice (Czechoslovakia), 821
- Parganá Mánpur (India), 148, 150
- Paris (France), 897
- faculties, &c., 900, 901
 - finance, 900
 - local government, 893
 - population, 897
 - university, 900, 901
- Parit Buntar (Malaya), 179
- Parkersburg (West Virginia), 649
- Parma (It.), 1054; tn., 1057
- university, 1059

PAR

- Parnu (Estonia), 877
 Paro (Bhutan), 732
 Paros (Cyclades), 1017
 Parramatta (New South Wales), 382, 386
 Parry Is. (New Zealand), 446
 Parsis (Guebres) (India), 138
 — (Persia), 1220, 1221
 Parsons (Kansas), 556
 Pasadena (California), 526
 Pasir Mas (Malaya), 186
 — Puteh (Malaya), 186
 Paso, El (Texas), 478, 634
 Passaic (New Jersey), 478, 595
 Passau (Germany), faculties, 975
 Pasto (Colombia), 801
 — university, 802
 Patagonia (Chile), 764
 — coal, 699
 Paterson (New Jersey), 477, 595
 Patkan race (Baluchistan), 170
 Patiāla (India), 134 : town, 137
 Patino (Aegean), 1081
 Patna (India), 137 : univ., 139
 Patras (Greece), 1019, 1022
 Patriarchs of
 — Alexandria, 679, 861, 1280
 — Antioch, 1280
 — Constantinople, 1280, 1384
 — Jerusalem, 1280
 Patricia, dist. (Canada), 331
 Paucartambo district (Peru), coffee, 1234
 Paulpietersburg (Natal), 250
 Pavia (Italy), 1053 ; town, 1057
 — university, 1059
 Pawtucket (R.I.), 478, 624, 625
 Paya Lebar (Singapore), wireless station, 180
 Paysandú (Uruguay), 1395, 1398
 — town, 1395
 Payta (Peru), hats, 853
 Paz, La (Bolivia), 733, 735 ; town, 733 ; univ., 734 ; wireless stn., 736
 — (Mexico), 1130
 Pazardjik (Bulgaria), 752
 Peabody (Mass.), 570
 Pearl Harbour (Hawaii), defence, 660
 Pearl Islands (Panama), 1207
 Pearl Lagoon (Nic.), port, 1184
 Pécs (Hungary), coal, 1047
 Pedregal (Panama), port, 1206
 Pedro Cays (West Indies), 353, 655

PEN

- Peel (Isle of Man), 85
 Peiyang Univ. (China), 775
 Peking (China), 772, 773 ; schools, etc., 775, 776 ; universities, 775, 776
 — wireless telegraph, 785
 — telephone, 786
 Pelew Island (Pacific), 1108
 Pelican Point (S.W. Africa), 285
 Pemba Island, 199, 205, 206, 209
 — clove industry, 207
 — wireless station, 209
 Penaga (Straits Settlements), wireless station, 180
 Penang (Straits Settlements), 175, 176, 177, 178, 179
 Peniche (Portugal), lace, 1253
 Pennsylvania, 473, 619 *seq*
 — agriculture, 493, 494, 621
 — area and pop., 473, 491, 619, 620
 — banks, 622
 — books of reference, 622
 — cities, 620
 — coal, 621
 — colleges, 620
 — commerce, 622
 — communications, 622
 — constitution and government, 619
 — debt, 621
 — defence, 621
 — education, 620
 — farms, 621
 — finance, 620
 — forest reserves, 496
 — forestry, 490, 621
 — Germans in, 619
 — horticulture, 621
 — imports and exports, 622
 — Indians in, 619
 — iron, 621
 — leather trade, 621, 622
 — live stock, 621
 — local government, 619
 — manufactures, 621
 — mining, 621
 — natural gas, 621
 — petroleum, 621
 — ports, 508, 622
 — production and industry, 493, 494, 496, 621, 622
 — railways, 622
 — religion, 620
 — representation, 469, 619

PEN

- Pennsylvania, savings banks, 622
- shipping, 508, 622
- tobacco, 494, 621
- universities, 620
- wheat, 493, 621
- wool, 621
- Peñon de la Gomera (Sp. Af.), 1330
- Penonomé (Panama), 1205
- Penrhyn Island (Cook Islands), 446
- Pensacola (Florida), 540, 541, 542
- naval yard, 487
- Pensions, *see* Invalidity, and Old-Age, &c., Pensions
- Peoria (Illinois), 478, 548
- Perak (Malay St.), 175, 181, 182, 183, 184
- Perené District (Peru), cocoa, 1234 ; coffee, 1234
- Pergamino (Argentina), 695
- Perim Island (Red Sea), 103
- Perlas, Las (Nicaragua), port, 1184
- Perlis (Malay State), 184, 185
- Pernambuco (Brazil), 740 ; railways, 747 ; sugar factories, 745
- Pernik coal mines (Bulgaria), 755
- Peros Banhos Is. (Mauritius), 214
- Perpignan (France), 897
- Persia, 1218 *sqq*
- agriculture, 1223
- area and population, 1220
- army, 1223
- banking and credit, 1225, 1226
- books of reference, 1228
- carpets, 1223
- cities, 1220
- coal, 1223
- commerce, 158, 1223, 1224, 1225
- communications, 1226
- constitution and government, 1219, 1220
- copper, 1225
- customs, 1222
- debt, 1222
- defence, 1223
- diplomatic representatives, 1228
- education, 1221
- finance, 1222
- foreign loans, 1222
- frontiers, 683
- government, central, 1219, 1220
- — local, 1220
- imports and exports, 158, 1223, 1224, 1225

PER

- Persia, iron, 1223
- justice, 1227, 1222
- local government, 1220
- Majlis, 1219
- minerals, 1223
- ministry, 1219, 1220
- money, weights, measures, 1227
- navy, 1223
- nomads, 1220
- oil, 1223
- opium, 1223, 1224
- petroleum, 1223
- ports, 1222, 1223, 1225
- posts and telegraphs, 1226
- production and industry, 1223
- provinces, 1220
- railways, 1226
- religion, 1220, 1221
- river navigation, 1226
- roads, 1226
- royal family, 1219
- Shâh, 1218, 1219
- shipping, 1225, 1226
- silk, 1223, 1224
- — sovereigns from 1794, 1219
- trade routes, 1226
- turquoise, 1223
- wheat, 1223, 1224
- wool, 1223, 1224
- Persian Gulf, minerals, 1223
- pearl fishery, 1388
- ports, 1223, 1225 ; *see also* Oman
- Perth (Scotland), population, 21
- (W. Australia), 417
- — mint, 376, 377
- — university, 418
- Perth Amboy (New Jersey), 595
- Peru, 1229 *sqq*
- agriculture, 1234
- American naval mission, 1234
- area and population, 1230
- army, 1233
- aviation, 1233, 1234
- banks, 1237, 1238
- books of reference, 1238
- boundary treaties and disputes, 733, 750, 801, 851, 1231
- Chinese in, 1230
- cinchona, 1234
- coal, 1235
- cocoa, 1234
- coffee, 1234
- commerce, 1235, 1236

PER

- Peru, constitution and government, 1220
 — copper, 1235
 — cotton, 1235
 — currency, 1237, 1238
 — customs, 1236
 — debt, 1232, 1233
 — defence, 1233
 — departments & prov., 1229, 1230, 1231
 — diplomatic representatives, 1238
 — education, 1231, 1232
 — finance, 1232
 — forests, 1234
 — French military mission, 1234
 — gold, 1235
 — guano, 1234
 — House of Representatives, 1229
 — imports and exports, 1235, 1236
 — Indians in, 1230
 — justice, 1232
 — mercantile marine, 1236
 — military districts, 1233
 — minerals, 1235
 — money and credit, 1237
 — money, weights, & measures, 1238
 — navy, 1234
 — petroleum, 1235
 — port, 1236
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1237
 — President, 1229
 — production and industry, 1234, 1235
 — provinces, 760, 1229, 1230, 1231
 — — ceded by Chile, 760, 1231
 — railways, 1236
 — religion, 1231
 — rice, 1234
 — roads, 1236
 — Senate, 1229
 — shipping and navigation, 1236
 — silk, 1234
 — sugar, 1234, 1235
 — tobacco, 1234
 — towns, 1230
 — universities, 1232
 — wheat, 1234, 1235
 — wireless stations, 1237
 — wool, 1234, 1235
 Perugia (Italy), 1054; town, 1056;
 university, 1059
 Peruvian Corporation, 1234
 Pesaro (Italy), town, 1057

PHI

- Pesaro e Urbino (Italy), prov., 1054
 Pescadores Islands (Japan), 1087, 1107
 Peshawur (India), 137, 685
 Pespire (Honduras), 1039
 Petén (Guatemala), timber, 1031
 Peterburg (Alaska), 656
 Petersburg (Virginia), 643
 Petit Bassam, *see* Port-Bouet
 Petritch (Bulgaria), 752
 Petriu (Siam), 1324
 Petrograd, 1280; dockyards, 1284;
 univ., 1281
 Petroleum, Naphtha, Natural Gas,
 and Oil-yielding regions—
 Algeria, 938 Japan, 1097
 Angola, 1257 Mexico, 1132,
 Argentina, 699 1133
 Azerbaijan, Morocco, 1143
 1295 Palestine, 196
 Baluchistan, Papua, 432
 171 Persia, 1224
 Barbados, 352 Peru, 1235
 Bolivia, 735 Philippines, 668
 Borneo, 107 Poland, 1245
 Brazil, 745 Portuguese W.
 Canada, 505, Afr., 1257
 319, 326, 332 Rumania, 1271
 China, 782 Russia, 1286
 Colombia, 804 Santo Domingo,
 D.E. Ind., 1173 ingo, 1307
 Ecuador, 853 Sarawak, 109
 Eritrea, 1077 Syria, 933
 Gt. Britain, 63 Trinidad, 359
 India, 152 U.S.A., 497,
 Iraq, 191 507, and *see*
 Italy, 1069 States, &c.
 It. Somaliland, Venezuela, 1045
 1078
 Petsamo (Finland), 881
 Petseri (Estonia), 877
 Pforzheim (Baden), 973, 991
 Philadelphia (Liberia), 1117
 Philadelphia (Penn.), 477, 620
 — Federal Bank, 513
 — port, 508, 622
 Philippeville (Algeria), 936
 Philippine Islands, 474, 665 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 668
 — area and population, 474, 666
 — bananas, 668
 — banks, 670
 — births, marriages, deaths, 667
 — books of reference, 672

PHI

Philippine Islands, Chinese in, 666
 — commerce, 669
 — communications, 669
 — copper, 668
 — copra, 668
 — currency, 670
 — debt, 668
 — defence, 485, 667
 — divisions, 666
 — education, 667
 — finance, 667
 — forests, 668
 — Germans in, 666
 — gold, 668
 — government, 472, 665, 666
 — Governor-General, 665, 666
 — hat manufacture, 668
 — hemp industry, 668
 — imports and exports, 669
 — islands, 666
 — Japanese in, 666
 — justice, 667
 — land, uncultivated, 668
 — local government, 666
 — mining, 668
 — naval station, 488
 — newspapers, &c., 667
 — petroleum, 668
 — police, 667
 — ports, 669
 — posts and telegraphs, 669
 — production and industry, 668
 — provinces, 666
 — railways, 669
 — religion, 667
 — rice, 668
 — roads, 669
 — rubber, 668
 — savings banks, 670
 — shipping, 669
 — sugar, 668
 — timber, 668
 — towns, 666, 667
 — troops in, 485, 667
 — universities, 667
 Philippopolis (Bulgaria), 752; town, 752, 753
 Phitomir (Ukraine), prov., 1297
 Phocis (Greece), 1033
 Phœnicia (Palestine), dist., 193
 Phoenix (Arizona), 521, 522
 Phoenix Islands (Pacific), 483
 Phthiotis (Greece), 1018

POD

Piacenza (Italy), 1054
 — fortifications, 1064; town, 1057
 Piahy (Brazil), state, 740
 Pichincha (Ecuador), prov., 851
 Piedmont (Italy), 1053, 1068
 — illiteracy, 1058
 — mining, 1069
 — silk culture, 1068
 Pierre (South Dakota), 628, 629
 Pietermaritzburg (Natal), 233, 252
 Pilar (Paraguay), 1213
 Pillzhum (Ecuador), silver, 853
 Pilsudski, Joseph, Polish Pres., 1240
 Pinar del Rio (Cuba), 814; port, 817
 — town, 814
 Pine Bluff (Arkansas), 524
 Pines, Isle of (French Pacific), 967
 Ping Yang (Korea), port, 1103, 1104
 Piqua (Ohio), 611
 Piræus (Greece), 1017, 1019, 1025
 Pirmasens (Bavaria), 995
 Pirot (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1312
 — carpets, 1315
 Pisa (Italy), 1054; tn., 1056; univ., 1059
 Piscopi (Aegean), 1081
 Pishin (Baluchistan), 169, 171
 Pita (French Guinea), 953
 Pitcairn Island (Pacific), 452
 Piti (Guam), port, 670
 Pittsburg (Kans.), 556
 — (Pa.), 477, 620, 621
 Pittsfield (Massachusetts), 570
 Pitzeu (China), 783, 1108
 Piura (Peru), 1230
 Pius XI. (Pope), 1261
 Pizpiz (Nicaragua), mines, 1183
 Plainfield (N.J.), 595
 Plata, La (Arg.), *see* La Plata
 Plauen (Saxony), 973, 1010
 Plevna or Pleven (Bulgaria), 752
 Ploësti (Rumania), 1269
 Plovdiv (Bulgaria), district, 752; town, 752
 Plymouth, population, 17; port, 77
 — (Montserrat), 357
 Plzeň (Czechoslovakia), 821
 Pnôm-Penh (Cambodia), 928, 929
 Pobé (Dahomey), 954
 Pocatello (Idaho), 545
 Podolia (Ukraine), prov., 1297
 Podrinie (Serbia) antimony, 1315

POI

- Pointe-à-Pitre (Guadeloupe), 963
 Pointe-des-Galets (Réunion), 948
 Pointe Novie (Fr. Congo), 942
 Poitiers (France), univ., 900
 Poland, 1240 *sqq.*, 1277
 — agriculture, 1245
 — area & population, 971, 1241, 1242
 — army, 1244, 1245
 — bank, 1247
 — books of reference, 1247
 — boundaries, 1122
 — budget, 1244
 — coal, 1246
 — commerce, 1246
 — communications, 1246
 — constitution and government, 1240, 1241, 1277
 — counties, 1242
 — crops, 1245
 — debt, 1244
 — defence, 1244, 1245
 — diplomatic representatives, 1247
 — divisions, 1241, 1242
 — education, 1243
 — finance, 1243
 — forts, 1245
 — government, 1240, 1241, 1277
 — — local, 1241
 — imports and exports, 1246
 — insurance, 1244
 — iron, 1246
 — justice and crime, 1243
 — land holdings, 1245
 — live stock, 1245
 — local government, 1241
 — manufactures, 1245
 — merchant fleet, 1247
 — mining, 1246
 — ministry, 1241
 — money and credit, 1247
 — navigable waterways, 1246
 — navy, 1245
 — pauperism, 1244
 — petroleum, 1246
 — political parties, 1241
 — port, 1122, 1247
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1246
 — President, 1240, 1241
 — production and industry, 1245, 1246
 — railways, 1246
 — religion, 1242
 — representation, 1240, 1241

FOR

- Poland, roads, 1246
 — salt, 1245
 — Sejm, 1240, 1241
 — Senate, 1240, 1241
 — shipping, 1247
 — sugar, 1245
 — territory gained, 971
 — towns, 1242
 — universities, 1243
 Poland (former Austrian), 1242
 — (Congress), 1240, 1241
 — (former Prussian), 971, 1241
 — (former Russian), 1241, 1242, 1277
 Polesie (Poland), 1242
 Poltava (Ukraine), prov., 1297
 Pomerania (Prussia), 1004
 Pomorze (Poland), 1242; military district, 1245
 Ponapé (Caroline Islands), 1108
 Ponce (Porto Rico), 662
 Pondichéry (French India), 924, 925
 Pondoland (Cape Colony), 247
 Pongo de Manseriche, 1231
 Ponta Delgada (Azores), 1250
 Pontevedra (Spain), province, 1330
 Pontiac (Mich.), 575
 Poona (India), 137
 Poopó, Lake (Bolivia), salt at, 735
 Popayan (Colom.), 801; univ., 802
 Popo (Papua), wireless station, 432
 Pori (Björneborg) (Finland), 882
 Porlamar (Venez.), wireless station, 1407
 Portage la Prairie (Canada), 324
 Portalegre (Port.), 1250; town, 1250
 Port Alexander (Angola), 1257
 Port Antonio (Jamaica), 353
 Port Arthur (China), 772, 773, 791, 1087, 1108
 Port Arthur (Texas), 634
 Port-au-Prince (Haiti), 1035, 1036, 1037
 Port Bell (Uganda), 205
 Port Blair (Andamans), 174
 Port Castries (St. Lucia), naval base, 361
 Port Chester (N. Y.), 601
 Port Cornwallis (Andamans), 174
 Port Darwin (N. Terr., Aust.), 429
 Port de Paix (Haiti), 1035
 Port Edward (Weihaiwei), 188
 Port Elizabeth (Cape Col.), 283, 248

POR

Port Gentil (French Congo), 942
 Port Glasgow, 77
 Port Harcourt (Nigeria), 262, 264
 Port Hedland (W. Aust.), 419
 Port Herald (Nyasaland), 214, 215
 Port Huron (Michigan), 575
 Portland (Maine), 478, 564
 — (Oregon), 477, 617, 618
 Port Limon (Costa Rica), 808, 811,
 1208; wireless stn., 812
 Port Louis (Mauritius), 212
 Port Maria (Jamaica), 353
 Port Moresby (Papua), 431, 432
 — wireless station, 432
 Porto (Portugal), 1249
 Porto Alegre (Brazil), 741
 Portobello (Panama), 1206
 Porto Maurizio (Italy), 1053; town,
 1057
 Porto Novo (Dahomey), 954
 Porto Palermo (Albania), 689
 Porto Rico, 474, 661 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 663
 — area and population, 474, 662
 — books of reference, 663
 — Chinese and Japanese in, 662
 — commerce, 663
 — communications, 663
 — copper, 663
 — debt, 662
 — defence, 485, 662
 — education, 662
 — finance, 662
 — fruit, 663
 — gold, 663
 — government, 471, 472, 661, 662
 — Governor, 661, 662
 — imports and exports, 663
 — islands, 663
 — justice, 482, 662
 — manufactures, 663
 — minerals, 663
 — naval station, 663
 — occupations of the people, 662
 — ports, 508, 663
 — posts and telegraphs, 663
 — production and industry, 663
 — railways, 663
 — representation, 662
 — roads, 663
 — salt, 663
 — shipping, 508, 663
 — sugar, 663

POR

Porto Rico, Tobacco, 663
 — towns, 662
 — troops in, 485, 662
 — university, 662
 Port of Spain (Trinidad), 358
 Port Royal (Jamaica), fortif., 354
 — — (S.C.), naval stn., 488
 Port Said (Egypt), 859, 860, 870
 Portsmouth, population, 17
 — (New Hampshire), 593
 — — naval station, 487, 594
 — — Treaty of, 1087
 — (Ohio), 611
 — (Virginia), 643
 Port Sudan (A.-E. Sudan), 274
 Port Talbot, 77
 Portugal, 1248 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 1252, 1253
 — area and population, 1249, 1250
 — army, 1252
 — — colonial, 1252
 — banks, 1254
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 1250
 — books of reference, 1260
 — Cabinet, 1249
 — coal, 1253
 — cols. & dependencies, 1249, 1250,
 1251, 1255 *sqg*
 — commerce, 1253, 1254
 — communications, 1254
 — constitution and government,
 1248, 1249
 — copper, 1253
 — cork, 1253
 — debt, 1252
 — defence, 1252
 — diplomatic representatives, 1255
 — education, 1251
 — emigration, 1251
 — finance, 1251
 — fisheries, 1253
 — forests, 1252
 — gold, 1253
 — government, 1248, 1249
 — imports and exports, 1253, 1254
 — justice and crime, 1251
 — manufactures, 1253
 — minerals, 1253
 — ministers, 1249
 — money, weights & measures, 1254
 — National Council, 1249
 — navy, 1252
 — — flying service, 1252

POR

- Portugal, olive oil, 1253¹
 — political parties, 1249
 — President, 1249
 — production and industry, 1252, 1253
 — provinces and districts, 1249, 1250
 railways, 1254
 — religion, 1251
 — shipping, 1254
 — tiles, 1253
 — timber, 1253
 — towns, 1250
 — universities, 1251
 — Upper Chamber, 1249
 — wheat, 1253
 — wine, 1253
 — wolfram, 1253
 — wool, 1253
 Portuguese (Venezuela), state, 1403
 Portuguese Africa, 1251, 1255, 1256, 1257 *sqq* (*see* Angola and Mozambique) *u*
 — Asia, 1251, 1255, 1256
 — India, 1251, 1255, 1256
 Posadas (Argentina), 394; town, 695, 701
 Posen (Poland), fort, 1245; town, 1242; military district, 1245; univ., 1243
 — (Prussia), 1004
 Po-ta-la (at Lhasa), 792
 Potchefstroom (Transvaal), 255
 Potenza (Italy), 1055; town, 1057
 Poti (Georgia), 1296; port, 1296
 Potlatch (Idaho), lumber mill, 547
 Potosi (Bolivia), 733; town, 733
 Potsdam (Prussia), 973
 Pottsville (Pa.), 620
 Poughkeepsie (New York), 601
 Powell Haven (Pacific), 458
 Pönnan (Poland), 1242
 Pozsony (Hungary), univ., 1045
 Pradera (Colombia), iron works, 504
 Prague (Czechoslovakia), 821; faculties, 822; univ., 822
 Prahova (Rumania), petrol, 1271
 Praia (Cape Verde Islands), 1256
 Praslin Is. (Seychelles), 218, 219
 Pratabong (Cambodia), 1319
 Pratap Singh, ruler, Kashmir, 132
 Praust (Danzig), 828
 Presburg (Czechoslovakia), *see* Bratislava

PRO

- Pressburg, *see* Pozsony
 — Preston, population, 17
 Pretoria (Transvaal), 231, 233, 255
 — university college, 235
 Prevesa (Greece), 1018
 Pribiloff Islands (Alaska), seal fisheries, 307, 657
 Prince Albert (Canada), 337
 Prince Charles Foreland (Spitsbergen), 1200
 Prince Edward Island, 290, 333 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 300, 301, 334
 — area and population, 293, 333
 — births, marriages, deaths, 294
 — books of reference, 334
 — commerce, 334
 — communications, 334
 — constit. & govt., 290, 291, 292, 333
 — crops, 300, 301, 334
 — dairying, 302
 — education, 296, 333
 — finance, 298, 333
 — fisheries, 304, 334
 — forests, 334
 — fox ranching, 306, 334
 — imports and exports, 334
 — Legislative Assembly, 292, 333
 — Lieutenant-Governor, 292, 333
 — live stock, 301, 334
 — lumber, 303
 — manufactures, 304, 334
 — ministry, 333
 — oysters, 334
 — political parties, 333
 — production & industry, 300, 301, 302, 304, 334
 — railways, 312, 334
 — religion, 295, 333
 — representation, 290, 291, 292, 333
 — road improvement, 334
 — telephones, 334
 — towns, 333
 — water power, 306
 — wheat, 300, 334
 Prince Rupert (British Columbia), 321
 Princeton University (N.J.), 596
 Principe Is. (Portugal), 1255, 1257
 — finance, 1257
 — population, 1257
 — products, 1257
 Pristina (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1312
 Prizren (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1312
 Prospect (N.S.W.), 382

PRO

- Protectorates, British, 91
 — S. W. Africa, 281
 Providence (Rhode Is.), 477, 623, 624
 Providence Island (Seychelles), 218
 Province Wellesley (Penang), 175, 176
 Provo (Utah), 637
 Prussia, 970, 1003 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 1007
 — area and pop., 970, 1004, 1005
 — beer, 983
 — births, marriages, deaths, 1005
 — books of reference, 1008
 — Cabinet, 1004
 — coal, 982, 1007
 — constitution and government, 1003, 1004
 — crops, 1007
 — debt, 1007
 — Diet, 1003
 — divisions, 1004
 — education, 975, 976, 1006
 — finance, 1007
 — government, 1003, 1004
 — — local, 1004
 — illegitimacy, 1005
 — iron and steel, 982, 983, 1007
 — justice and crime, 1006
 — Landtag, 1003
 — live stock, 981, 1007
 — local government, 1004
 — manufactures, 983
 — minerals, 982, 983, 1007
 — National Assembly, 1003
 — political parties, 1003, 1004
 — production and industry, 982, 983, 1007
 — provinces, 1004
 — railways, 1008
 — — electric, 1008
 — religion, 974, 1005
 — representation, 970, 1003
 — savings banks, 1008
 — Staatsrat, 1003, 1004
 — sugar, 983
 — territory lost, 971, 1005
 — towns, 1005
 — universities, 975, 976, 1006
 — wheat, 1007
 — wine, 1007
 Prussia, East, 1004
 — area and population, 1004
 — *plébiscite* in, 971
 Prussia, West, 1004, 1244.

PUN

- Prussia, West, area and population, 1004
 — *plébiscite* in, 971
 — religion, 1005
 — territory ceded, 971
 Przemyśl (Poland), bishopric, 1242 ; fort, 1245 ; town, 1242
 Pudukkottai (Madras), state, 134
 Puebla (Mexico), 1130 ; town, 1130
 Pueblo (Colorado), 530
 Pueblo Indians (New Mex.), 598
 Puerto Barrios (Guatemala), 1032
 Puerto Bermudez, wireless stn., 1237
 Puerto Cabello (Venez.), wireless stn., 1407
 Puerto Colombia (Colom.), 801
 Puerto Cortez (Hond.), 1039
 Puerto Herrera (Honduras), 1041
 Puerto Montt (Chile), wireless station, 766
 Puerto Mutis (Panama), 1206
 Puerto Plata (Santo Domingo), prov., 1305 ; city, 1305
 Puerto Sal (Hond.), coconuts, 1040
 Puerto Suarez (Bolivia), wireless stn., 736
 Puertoviejo (Ecuador), 851
 Puget Sound (Wash.), 647 ; naval station, 488, 647 ; university, 646
 Pukapuka I. (Cook Islands), 446
 Puket Is. (Siam), 1320 ; tin, 1322
 Pulantien (China), 783, 1008
 Pulo Cambing (Timor), 1256
 Punakha (Bhutan), 731
 Punjab, agriculture, 149, 150
 — area and pop., 127, 131, 136
 — births and deaths, 136
 — canals, 160
 — education, 140
 — finance, 145
 — forests, 149, 150
 — government, 127, 129
 — justice, 141
 — land revenue, 145, 148
 — — tenure, 148
 — newspapers, &c., 141
 — religion, 138
 — roads, 160
 — native states, 131, 134, 138
 — tea, 151
 — university, 139
 Puno (Peru), 1230

PUN

- Punta Arenas (Chile), wireless stu., 766
 Punta Lobos (Chile), guano, 1234
 Puntarenas (Costa Rica), prov., 808
 — port, 811
 — town, 808
 Pusan (Korea), 1103
 Putumayo prov. (Colombia), 801
 Pygmies (Uganda), 204
 Pyong-Yang (Korea), 1103
 Pyrgos (Greece), 1019
- QACHA'S NEK** (Basutoland), 221
 Qalyûbiya (Egypt), 859, 860
 Quang-nam mines (Annam), 928
 Quebec, 290, 335 *sqg*
 — Agents-General, 335
 — agriculture, 300, 301, 336
 — area and population, 293, 335
 — banks, 336
 — births, marriages, deaths, 294
 — books of reference, 337
 — commerce, 336
 — const. & gov., 290, 291, 292, 335
 — copper, 336
 — crops, 300, 301, 336
 — dairying, 302
 — debt, 336
 — education, 295, 296, 335
 — finance, 298, 336
 — fisheries, 304, 336
 — forests, 303, 336
 — gold, 336
 — imports and exports, 336
 — Legislature, 292, 335
 — Lieutenant-Governor, 292, 335
 — live stock, 301
 — manufactures, 307, 336
 — mining and minerals, 304, 305, 336
 — ministry, 335
 — mounted police, 299
 — political parties, 335
 — port, 330
 — production and industry, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 336
 — pulp and paper industry, 307
 — railways, 312, 336
 — religion, 295
 — representation, 290, 291, 292, 335
 — roads, 336
 — silver, 336

QUE

- Quebec, tobacco, 303
 — towns, 335
 — universities, 295, 335
 — water power, 306
 — wheat, 300, 336
 Quebec (town), 293, 335; port, 310
 — university, 295, 335
 Queens (New York), 477, 600, 601
 Queen's University, Belfast, 83
 — — (Ontario), 295, 331
 Queensland (Australia), 362, 402 *sqg*
 — aborigines, 404
 — Agent-General, 403
 — agriculture, 406
 — area and population, 364, 403, 404
 — artesian wells, 408
 — banks, 376, 408, 409
 — births, marriages, deaths, 365, 404
 — books of reference, 409
 — coal, 407
 — commerce, 372, 408
 — constitution and gov., 362, 363, 402, 403
 — copper, 407
 — cotton, 407
 — crops, 407
 — customs, 408
 — debt, 406
 — defence, 368
 — education, 404, 405
 — emigration and immigration, 404
 — finance, 405, 406
 — forests, 407
 — Germans in, 404
 — gold, 407, 408
 — Governor, 402
 — imports and exports, 372, 408
 — inhabited houses, 365
 — justice and crime, 405
 — land tenure, 406
 — — values, 406
 — live stock, 406
 — local government, 403
 — maternity allowance, 405
 — mines and minerals, 407, 408
 — ministry, 402
 — money and credit, 376, 408, 409
 — occupations of the people, 404
 — old-age, invalidity, and war pensions, 405
 — pauperism, 405
 — port, 374
 — precious stones, 407

QUE

- Queensland, production and industry,
406, 407, 408
— railways, 375
— religion, 404
— representation, 362, 363, 402
— sheep, 406
— shipping, 374, 408
— silver, 407
— subdivisions, 403
— sugar, 407
— timber trade, 407
— tobacco, 407
— towns, 404
— tramways, electric, 375
— university, 405
— wheat, 407
— wine, 407
— wool, 406, 408
— *See also* Australia, Commonwealth
Quena (Egypt), 859, 860; town,
860
Querétaro (Mexico), 1130; town, 1130;
opera, 1133
Quetta (Baluchistan), 169, 170, 171
Quetzaltepeque (Salvador), 1300
Quezaltenango (Guatemala), 1029
Quibdó (Colombia), 801
Quilimane (Port. E. Af.), 1258, 1259
Quilmes (Argentina), 695
Quincy (Illinois), 548
— (Massachusetts), 570
Qui-Nhon (Annam), port, 927
Quintana Roo (Mexico), state, 1130
Quiquió (Paraguay), mines, 1216
Quisqueya Is., *see* Santo Domingo
Quito (Ecuador), 850, 851; univ., 852
Quittah (Gold Coast), 268
Quiyindy (Paraguay), 1213
Quthing (Basutoland), 221

RABAT (Morocco), 1139, 1140, 1145
— military area, 1142
— schools, &c., 1141
— vineyards, 1143
Rabaul (New Guinea), 455, 456, 458
Racine (Wisconsin), 552, 653
Radcliffe College (Mass.), 571
Radom (Poland), 1242
Raiatée I. (French Oceania), 968
Raidestos (Thrace), dept., 1018;
town, 1013
Raivavae Is. (French Oceania), 968
Rajputána (India), area, &c., 131, 133

REI

- Rajputána, government, 132
— native states, 131, 132, 133, 138
— opium, 145
— religion, 132, 138
— revenue, 133
— roads, 160
Raka Island (Persian Gulf), 105
Rakaanga Island (Cook Is.), 446
Rakwere (Estonia), 877
Raleigh (North Carolina), 605, 606
Ralieck Is. (Pacific), 1108
Rama VI., King (Siam), 1318
Ramleh (Palestine), 193
Rampur (India), 134; town, 137
Ramsey (Isle of Man), 85
Randers (Denmark), 832
Rangoon (Burma), 137; trade, 158
univ., 139
Rangpo (Sikkim), 173
Raoni Is. (New Zealand), 447
Rapa Island (French Pacific), 968
Rapallo, Treaty of, 889, 1311
Rapid City (S. Dakota), 629
Rarawai (Fiji), 449
Rarotonga Island (Cook Islands), 446
— wireless station, 447
Ras Taffari (heir), Abyssinia, 677
Rastatt (Baden), 992
Rataek Is. (Pacific), 1108
Ratisbon (Bav.), 973, 995; faculties,
976
Raton (New Mexico), 598
Ratzeburg (Meck.-Str.), 1002
Ravenna (Italy), 1054; town, 1056
Ravensburg (Württemberg), 1014
Rawa (Solomon Is.), 458
Rawalpindi (India), 137
Rawson (Argentina), 694
Reading, pop., 17; College, 28
— (Pennsylvania), 477, 620
Recife (Brazil), 740, 741, 742
Red Deer (Canada), 317
Red Sea pro. (A.-E. Sud.), cotton, 276
Redonda Is. (West Indies), 355, 356,
357
Regensburg (Bavaria), 973
Reggio Calabria (Italy), 1055
— town, 1057
Reggio Emilia (Italy), 1054; tn., 1056
Regina (Canada), 337
Reichenbach (Saxony), 1010
Reiklinghausen (Prussia), 973
Reims (France), 897

REJ

- Rejaf (Uganda), 204, 205
 Rejmyre (Sweden), glass, 1358
 Rembau (Malay State), 181
 Remscheid (Prussia), 973
 Rendova Island (Pacific), 453
 Rennell Island (Pacific), 453
 Rennes (France), 897; agric. school, 902; univ., 900
 Reno (Nevada), 591
 Renong (Siam), tin, 1322
 Reshitza (Latvia), 1113
 Resht (Persia), 1220
 Resistencia (Argentina), 691, 695
 Rethymnos (Aegean), 1018
 Réunion Is., 922, 923, 948
 — administration, 948
 — area and population, 923, 948
 — imports and exports, 923, 949
 — production, 949
 — representation, 922, 948
 — rum, 949
 — sugar, 949
 — towns, 948
 Reuss (Thuringia), 1012
 Reutlingen (Württemberg), 1014
 Rival (Estonia), 877
 Revere (Massachusetts), 570
 Rewa (India), state, 133
 Reykjavik (Iceland), 844; univ., 845
 Rheims, *see* Reims
 Rheinfelden (Switzerland), salt mine, 1374
 Rheinhessen province (Hesse), 999
 Rheinpfalz (Bavaria), prov., 994
 Rhenish Hesse, 999
 Rhenish Prussia, 1004
 Rhenok (Sikkim), 173
 Rhine prov. (Prussia), 1004
 Rhode Island, 473, 623 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 624
 — area and population, 473, 491, 623, 624
 — banks, 625
 — births, marriages, deaths, 624
 — books of reference, 625
 — cities, 624
 — communications, 625
 — constitution and government, 623
 — debt, 624
 — defence, 624
 — education, 624
 — farms, 624
 — finance, 624

RHO

- Rhode Island, Germans in, 624
 — Indians in, 624
 — manufactures, 624, 625
 — minerals, 625
 — naval station, 488
 — ports, 508
 — production and industry, 624, 625
 — railways, 625
 — religion, 624
 — representation, 469, 623
 — savings banks, 625
 — shipping, 508
 — textiles, 625
 — university, 624
 Rhodes (Aegean), 1081
 Rhodes Scholarships, 288
 Rhodes Univ. Coll. (S. Africa), 235
 Rhodesia, 224 *sqg*
 — Administrators, 224, 225, 227
 — area, 225, 227
 — books of reference, 227
 — railways, 226, 227
 — telegraphs, 226, 227
 — Northern, 224, 226
 — — administration, 226
 — — agriculture, 227
 — — area, 227
 — — commerce, 227
 — — gold, 227
 — — police, 227
 — — ports and telegraphs, 227
 — — production, 227
 — — railway, 227
 — — towns, 227
 — Southern, 224
 — — administration, 225
 — — area and population, 225
 — — bank, 226
 — — coal, 226
 — — commerce, 226
 — — copper, 226
 — — dairying, 226
 — — diamonds, 226
 — — education, 225
 — — finance, 225
 — — fruit, 225
 — — gold, 225, 226
 — — imports and exports, 226
 — — irrigation, 225, 226
 — — land bank, 226
 — — live stock, 225
 — — mining, 226
 — — oranges, 225

RHIO

- Rhodesia, Southern, posts, telegraphs, telephones, 226
- — railways, 226
- — responsible government, 225
- — savings bank, 226
- — tobacco, 225
- — towns, 225
- — trade, 226
- Rhone Valley forts (Swiss), 1372, 1373
- Riau-Ijunga Is. (D. E. I.), 1168
- — area and population, 1169
- — tin, 1173
- Rich Is. (New Guinea), 456
- Richmond (Indiana), 551
- (New York), 477, 601
- (Virginia), 477, 642, 643
- Richmond Bay (P. E. I.), oysters, 334
- Riffs (Morocco), language, 1141
- — Spanish war with, 1140
- Rift Valley (Kenya), 202
- Riga (Latvia), 1112; town, 1113, 1114; univ., 1113
- Rimatara Is. (French Oceania), 968
- Riobamba (Ecuador), 851
- Rio Cuatré (Argentina), 995
- Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), 740, 745
- — arsenal, 744; coffee, 744
- — colonies, 745; faculties, 741
- — port, 747; production, 744, 745
- — railways, 747; town, 741, 742
- Rio del Rey (Cameroon), 206
- Rio de Oro (Sp. Af.), 1344
- Rio Grande irrigation (N. Mexico), 599
- Rio Grande do Norte (Brazil), 740
- Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil), 741; coal, 745; railways, 747
- Rioja, La (Arg.), prov., 694, 699; tn., 695
- Rio Muni district (Sp. Af.), 1345
- Rio Negro (Argentina), terr., 694
- — (Uruguay), 1395
- Rio Nuñez dist. (Fr. Guinea), 953
- Rio Piedras (P. Rico), univ., 662
- Rios, Los (Ecuador), 851
- Ripley College, 29
- Risdon (Tasmania), 497
- Riukiu Islands (Japan), 1087
- Rivera (Uruguay), 1395
- River Cess (Liberia), 1117
- Rivière Salée (Guadeloupe), 963
- Riyadh (Arabia), 691
- Road Town (Virgin Islands), 357

ROS

- Roanoke (Virginia), 643
- Roatan (Honduras), 1039
- Robben Is. (Japan), 307
- Robertspart (Liberia), 1117
- Roberval (Quebec), 299
- Rocha (Uruguay), 1395
- Rochdale, population, 17
- Rocheport (France), 909; fort, 906; torpedo station, 909
- Rochelle, La (France), port, 915
- Rochester (N. H.), 593
- (N. Y.), 477, 601
- Rockford (Illinois), 478, 548
- Rockhampton (Queensland), 404
- Rock Island (Ill.), 548
- Rock Springs (Wyoming), 654
- Rocktown (Liberia), 1117
- Rodopi (Thrace), 1018
- Rodrigues Is. (Mauritius), 211, 214
- Rogaland (Norway), 1189
- Roko Tui, Chief (Fiji), 448
- Romana, La (S. Domingo), port, 1309
- — wireless station, 1309
- România (Rumania), 1265
- Rome, province, 1054; forts, 1064; town, 1056; university, 1059
- Rome, See and Church, 1261 *sqq*
- — administration, 1261, 1264
- — area and population, 1261, 1264
- — books of reference, 1264
- — cardinal bishops, 1262
- — — priests, 1262, 1263
- — — deacons, 1263
- — diplomatic relations, 1264
- — Pope, election of, 1261, 1263
- — Popes from 1605, 1261
- — religious corporations, 1058
- — Sacred College, 1262, 1263
- — — Congregations, 1264
- — Supreme Pontiff, 1261
- Rome (New York), 601
- Rong-pa, *see* Lepcha
- Ronongo Island (Pacific), 453
- Roodport (Transvaal), 256
- Rook Islands (Pacific), 457
- Roosevelt d. a. (Arizona), 522
- Rorschach (Switzerland), 1369
- Rörstrand (Sweden), porcelain, 1257
- Rosario (Argentina), 695, 696
- Roseau (Dominica), 358
- Rose Island (Western Samoa), 459
- Rosslau (Anhalt), 990

ROS

Rostock (Meck-Schw.), 973, 1002
 — university, 976, 1002
 Roswell (N. Mexico), 598
 Rotherham, population, 17
 Rottenburg (Württemberg), 1015
 Rotterdam (Netherlands), 1155; fort,
 1160; pt., 1165
 — School of Commerce, 1156
 Rotuma Island (Fiji), 448
 Roubaix (France), 897
 Rouen (France), 897; port, 915
 Roussé, *see* Ruschuk
 Rovigo (Italy), 1054; town, 1057
 Royal Holloway College, Egham, 29
 Royesville (Liberia), 1117
 Ruanda (Belg. Congo), 279, 726
 Ruba el-Khali (Arabia), 690
 Rubber-producing regions—
 Abyssinia, 679
 Andaman Is., 1031
 — 174
 Anglo-Egypt'n Sudan, 276
 Annam, 928
 Belgian Congo, 727
 Bolivia, 735
 Brazil, 745
 B.orneo, 107,
 108, 109
 B. Guiana, 342
 B. Hond., 345
 Brit. Solomon
 Islands, 454
 Cambodia, 928
 Cameroon, 286
 Ceylon, 114, 115
 Cochin China,
 927
 Colombia, 803
 D.E.L., 1173
 Ecuador, 853
 Fiji, 449
 French Cols.,
 926, 927, 928,
 942, 945, 951,
 952, 953, 954,
 955, 962, 964,
 967
 Gold Coast, 268,
 269
 Honduras, 1040
 Kenya Col., 201
 Liberia, 1118
 Madagascar,
 945
 Malay States,
 177, 179, 183,
 185, 186
 New Guinea,
 457
 Nigeria, 263,
 264
 Panama, 1207
 Papua, 431, 432
 Philippine Is.,
 668
 Port. Cols.,
 1257, 1259
 Rhodesia, 227
 Salvador, 1301
 Sarawak, 109
 Seychelles, 219
 Siam, 1322
 Tanganyika,
 280
 Tobago, 359
 Uganda, 204
 Venezuela, 1405
 West Africa,
 263, 268, 269,
 286
 Rudolf Province (Uganda), 203
 Rudolstadt (Thuringia), 1012

RUM

Rufaa (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), 275
 Rufiji (Tanganyika), forests, 280
 Rufisque (Senegal), 952; wireless
 st., 953, 955
 Rugen Haven (Pacific), 458
 Rumania, 1265 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 1270, 1271
 — area and population, 1267, 1268
 — army, 1270
 — banks, 1273
 — births, marriages and deaths, 1268
 — books of reference, 1274
 — boundaries, 1044
 — Chamber of Deputies, 1266
 — coal, 1271
 — commerce, 1271, 1272
 — communications, 1273
 — constitution and government, 1266,
 1267
 — crops, 1271
 — Danube navigation, 1270, 1272,
 1273
 — debt, 1270
 — defence, 1270
 — diplomatic representatives, 1273
 — divisions, 1267
 — education, 1268, 1269
 — ethnic elements, 1266
 — finance, 1269
 — foreigners in, 1268
 — forests, 1270, 1271
 — franchise, 1266
 — government, central, 1266
 — — local, 1267
 — illiteracy, 1268
 — imports and exports, 1271, 1272
 — justice, 1269
 — King, 1265, 1266
 — live stock, 1271
 — local government, 1267
 — manufactures, 1271
 — merchant navy, 1272
 — mining, 1271
 — ministry, 1266, 1267
 — money, weights, and measures, 1273
 — navy, 1270
 — petroleum, 1271
 — political parties, 1266
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1273
 — production and industry, 1270,
 1271
 — railways, 1273
 — religion, 1268

RUM

- Rumania, representation, 1263
- roads, 1273
- royal family, 1265
- salt, 1271
- Senate, 1266
- shipping, 1272, 1273
- territory gained, 1266, 1263
- tobacco, 1271
- towns, 1268
- universities, 1269
- wheat, 1271
- Rumelange (Luxemburg), 1127
- Rumelia, Eastern, 750
- Runcorn, port, 77
- Rupert's Land (Canada), 292, 319
- Rurutu Island (French Pacific), 963
- Ruschuk (Bulgaria), town, 752, 753
- Russell Island (Pacific), 453
- Russia (Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic), 1275 *sqq*
- agriculture, 1286
- area and population, 1278 *sqq*
- army, 1277, 1283
- Associated Republics, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280
- banks, 1268, 1288
- books of reference, 1289 *sqq*
- Central Executive Committee, 1276, 1282
- colonies, Brazil, 745
- commerce, 1287
- commercial representatives, 1289
- communications, 1287, 1288
- Congress of Soviets, 1275, 1276, 1277
- constitution and government, 1276, 1277, 1278
- corn levies, 1285, 1286
- cotton, 1286
- Council of People's Commissaries, 1276, 1277, 1278
- crops, 1285, 1286
- currency, 1288
- debt, 1123, 1283
- defence, 1277, 1283 *sqq*
- dependencies, &c., 1277, 1279, 1280, 1292 *sqq*
- dockyards, 1284
- economic policy, new, 1286
- education, 1281, 1282
- exports and imports, 1287
- Extraordinary Commission, 1282
- finance, 1283

RUS

- Russia, flying service, 1284, 1285
- franchise, 1278
- gold, 1286
- government, central, 1276, 1277, 1278
- — local, 1278
- grain requisition, 1285, 1286
- harvest, 1286
- Holy Synod, 1280
- imports and exports, 1287
- independent or semi-independent States, 1277, 1292 *sqq*
- industrial organisation, 1285, 1286
- justice and crime, 1282
- labour schools, 1281
- land ownership, 1277
- live stock, 1286
- local government, 1278
- manufactures, 1285
- minerals, 1286
- money, weights, & measures, 1288
- nationalisation of industry, 1277, 1285, 1286
- navy, 1284, 1285
- — Baltic Fleet, 1284, 1285
- — Black Sea Fleet, 1284, 1285
- — dockyards, 1284
- new economic policy, 1286
- patriarchates, 1280
- pedagogical institutions, 1282
- People's Commissaries, 1276, 1277, 1278
- petroleum, 1286
- platinum, 1286
- President, 1276
- Presidium of Union Central Executive Committee, 1276
- production and industry, 1277, 1285, 1286
- railways, 1287, 1288
- religion, 1280, 1281
- river navigation, 1287, 1288
- salt, 1286
- schools, 1281, 1282
- labour, 1281
- — secondary, 1281
- — technical, 1282
- Soviet Republics, Union of, 1275, 1277, 1278, 1280, 1292 *sqq*
- — in Outer Mongolia, 795
- sugar, 1286
- Supreme Economic Council, 1285, 1286

RUS

Russia, Supreme Judicial Control Board, 1282
 — towns, 1280
 — trade with Great Britain, 1277, 1287
 — universities, 1281, 1282
 — wheat, 1285, 1286
 Russia, White, Socialist Soviet Republic, 1275, 1276, 1277
 — area and population, 1279
 Russ. Turkestan, *see under* Turkestan
 Rüstringen (Oldenburg), 973
 Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia), 820, 821
 — area and population, 820
 — education, 821
 — forests, 824
 Rutland (Vermont), 640
 Ryburg (Switz.), salt mines, 1374

SAAR BASIN, 896, 971; coal output, 912

Saarbrücken (Germany), 973
 Saaremaa-Oesel (Estonia), 875, 877
 Saba Island (Dutch W.I.), 1177
 Sabac (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1312
 Sabine (U.S.A.), port, 508
 Sabiyah (Asir), 691
 Sacavem (Portugal), 1253
 Sachsen (Prussia), 1004
 Sachsen, Freistaat (Saxony), 1008
 Sackville Univ. (New Brunswick), 295

Sacramento (California), 473, 526, 527
 Sado Islands (Japan), 1087
 Sadong (Sarawak), wireless stn., 409
 Safed (Palestine), 193
 Safi (Morocco), 1140
 Sagu (Japan), 1089
 Sagallo (French Somali Coast), 949
 Saginaw (Michigan), 478, 575
 Sahafa, 923, 951, 955, 956, 1079
 — area and population, 923, 951
 — books of reference, 956
 — Oases, 935
 Saharanpur (India), 137
 Sahel, the (Tunis), olives, 959
 Saiad race (Baluchistan), 171
 Said, El (Egypt), 860
 Said (Syria), 933
 Saigon (Cochin-China), 925, 926, 927, 928
 — manufactures, 927; port, 927, 928
 St. Andrews University, 29

SAI

St. Ann's Bay (Jamaica), 353
 St. Augustine Is. (Pacific), 453
 St. Barthélemy Is. (Guadeloupe), 963
 St. Benoît (Réunion), 948
 St. Boniface (Canada), 324
 St. Brandon Is. (Mauritius), 214
 St. Christopher, *see* St. Kitts
 St. Cloud (Minn.), 578
 St. Croix (Virgin Is., U.S.A.), 664, 665; wireless station, 665
 St. Cyr (France), mil. school, 902
 St. Denis (France), 897
 — — (Réunion), 948
 St. Etienne (France), 897, 902
 St. Eustache Is. (Curacao), 1177
 St. François Island (Seychelles), 218
 St. François Xavier University (Nova Scotia), 295
 St. Gallen (Switz.), 1368, 1366; town, 1369
 St. George (Utah), 638
 St. George's (Grenada, W.I.), 360
 St. Gothard (Switzerland), fort., 1373
 St. Helena Island (Atlantic), 216, 217
 St. Helens, population, 17
 St. Hilda's College, Oxford, 29
 St. Hugh's College, Oxford, 29
 St. John (Antigua), 357
 — — (Canada), 293, 325; port, 310; sugar refining, 312
 — — (Virgin Is., U.S.A.), 664, 665
 St. John's (Newfoundland), 346, 349
 St. John Valley (New Brunswick), 303
 St. Joseph (Missouri), 478, 583
 St. Joseph's College (New Brunswick), 326
 St. Kitts I. (W.I.), 355, 356, 357
 — area and population, 356, 357
 — books of reference, 361
 — products, 357
 St. Laurent-du-Maroni (F. Guia.), 964
 St. Louis (Missouri), 477, 583
 — Federal Bank, 513
 St. Louis (Réunion), 948
 St. Lucia Island (W.I.), 360, 361
 — area and population, 361
 — currency, 361
 — naval base, 361
 — products, 361
 St. Luiz (Brazil), 740, 741
 St. Marie Island (Madagascar), 944

SAL

St. Martin Is. (Curaçao), 1177
 St. Martin Island (Guadeloupe), 963
 St. Martin-de-Ré (France), prison, 903
 St. Mary Island (Gambia), 266
 St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal (U.S.A.), 577
 St. Matthias Islands (Pacific), 456, 457
 St. Maurice (Switzerland), fort, 1372
 St. Michel (Finland), 881
 St. Nazaire (France), port, 915
 St. Nicolas (Belgium), 717
 St. Onen (France), 897
 St. Paul (Mign.), 477, 578
 — (Réunion), 948
 St. Petersburg, *see* Petrograd
 St. Pierre and Miquelon Is. (French Amer.), 923, 965
 — area and population, 923, 965
 — books of reference, 965
 — budget, 965
 — education, 965
 — fisheries, 965
 — imports and exports, 923, 965
 — telegraphs, 965
 St. Pierre (Réunion), 948
 St. Pierre Island (Seychelles), 218
 St. Pölten (Austria), 707
 St. Salvador Island (W.I.), 350
 St. Thomas (Virgin Is., U.S.A.), 665
 — 665; wireless station, 665
 St. Thomé Is. (P.W. Af.), 1255, 1257
 St. Vincent Is. (W.I.), 360
 — area and population, 360
 — cotton, 361
 — land holdings, 361
 — products, 361
 Saintes, Les, Is. (Guadeloupe), 963
 Saiyu (Abyssinia), 678
 Sakai (Japan), 1089
 Sakalava race (Madagascar), 944
 Sakhalin (Japanese), 1086, 1087, 1107
 Salamahca (Spain), 1330; town, 1331;
 — university, 1332
 Salamis (Greece), 1022
 Salé (Morocco), port, 1140, 1145
 Salem (India), 137
 — (Mass.), 570
 — (Oregon), 616, 617
 Salerno (Italy), 1055; town, 1057
 Salford, population, 57
 Salina (Kansas), 566
 Salisbury (Rhodesia), 225
 Salonica (Greece), 1013; town, 1019

SAL

Salote, Queen (Tonga), 451
 Salta (Argentina), 694, 736; sugar,
 — 698; town, 695, 701
 Saltillo (Mexico), 1130
 Salt Lake City (Utah), 477, 636, 637,
 — 638
 Salto (Uruguay), 1395, 1398; tn., 1395
 Saltpond (Gold Coast), 268
 Salt R. Valley dist. (Arizona), irrig. 522
 Salvador, 1299 *sq.*
 — agriculture, 1301
 — area and population, 1300
 — army, 1300
 — banks, 1302
 — births, marriages, deaths, 1300
 — books of reference, 1303
 — coffee, 1301
 — commerce, 1301
 — communications, 1301
 — Congress, 1299
 — constitution and government, 1299
 — copper, 1301
 — debt, 1300
 — defence, 1300
 — diplomatic representatives, 1302
 — earthquakes, 1300
 — education, 1300
 — ethnic elements, 1300
 — finance, 1300
 — forests, 1301
 — gold, 1301
 — illegitimacy, 1300
 — imports and exports, 1301
 — justice, 1300
 — live stock, 1301
 — mining, 1301
 — ministry, 1299
 — money, weights, measures, 1302
 — ports, 1301
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1301
 — President, 1299
 — production, 1301
 — railways, 1301
 — religion, 1300
 — representation, 1299
 — roads, 1301
 — rubber, 1301
 — shipping, 1301
 — silver, 1301
 — sugar, 1301
 — timber, 1301
 — tobacco, 1301
 — towns, 1300

SAL

- Salvador, university, 1300
 — wheat, 1301
 — wireless station, 1301
 Salzburg (Austria), prov., 706, 707 ;
 defence, 710
 — town, 707
 Samaná (S. Domingo), prov., 1305 ;
 town, 1305
 Samar Is. (P.I.), 666 .
 Samara (Russia), univ., 1282
 Samarai (Papua), 431
 — wireless station, 432
 Samarang (Java), 1171
 Samaria (Palestine), dist., 193
 Samarra (Iraq), 190
 Saméré (Abyssinia), 678
 Samoa, Territory of Western (late
 German Samoa), 456, 459
 — administration, 456, 459, 460
 — Administrator, 460
 — area and population, 460
 — books of reference, 460
 — currency, 460
 — education, 460
 — finance, 460
 — justice, 459
 — products, 460
 — religion, 460
 — shipping, 460
 — wireless station, 460
 Samoan Islands (American), 459, 474,
 671, 672
 — area and population, 474, 671, 672
 — books of reference, 672, 673
 — communications, 672
 — copra, 672
 — divisions, 672
 — education, 672
 — government, 671
 — missions, 672
 — naval station, 488, 492
 — products, 672
 — roads, 672
 — wireless station, 672
 Samos (Greece), 1618
 Samshui (China), port, 773
 Sanaa (Yemen), 692
 San Andres y Providencia (Colombia),
 801
 San Antonio (Colombia), 801
 — — (Texas), 477, 634
 — — port, 508
 San Antonio de los Cobres (Arg.), 694

SAN

- San Carlos (Peru), 1230
 — — (Venezuela), 1403
 Sanchez (S. Domingo), 1305
 San Cristobal (Ecuador), 851 ; wire-
 less station, 855
 — — (Venezuela), 1403 ; wireless
 station, 1407
 San Cristoval Island (Pacific), 453
 Sancti Spiritus (Cuba), 814
 Sandakan (Borneo), 107, 108
 San Diego (California), 478, 526, 527
 Sandur (Madras), state, 134
 Sandusky (Ohio), 611
 Sandviken (Sweden), iron, 1357
 Sandwich Island (Pacific), 454
 Sandwich Islands, *see* Hawaii, 658 *sqq*
 — — (S. Atlantic), 340
 San Felipe (Venezuela), 1403
 San Fernando (Sp.), wireless station,
 1336
 San Fernando de Apure (Venez.), 1403
 San Fernandode Atapabo (Ven.), 1403
 San Francisco (Cal.), 477, 526, 527,
 528
 — Federal Bank, 513
 — naval base, 488
 — trade and port, 506, 528
 San Francisco de Macoris (Santo
 Domingo), 1305
 San Fructuoso (Uruguay), 1395
 San Giovanni di Medua (Albania),
 688, 689
 San Ignacio (Paraguay), 1213
 San José (Costa Rica), 808 ; tn., 803
 — — (Guatemala), port, 1032
 — — (Uruguay), 1395, 1398
 San Juan (Arg.), 694 ; mines, 699 ;
 town, 695, 701 ; vines, 699
 San Juan (Porto Rico), 662
 — naval station, 663
 San Juan del Norte (Nic.), port, 1184
 — wireless station, 1185
 San Juan del Sur (Nicaragua), 1182
 — port, 1184
 Sankuru (Belgian Congo), 726
 San Lorenzo (Honduras), 1039
 San Luis (Arg.), 694 ; town, 695
 San Luis Potosi (Mex.), 1130 ; town,
 1130
 San Marino (Italy), 1303
 San Miguel (Paraguay), copper, 1216
 — — (Salvador), 1300 ; mines, 1301
 San Miguelito (Nicaragua), 1185

SAN

- San Pedro (Paraguay), 1213; town, 1213
 San Pedro de Macoris (S. Dom.), prov., 1305; town, 1305
 — wireless station, 1309
 San Pedro Sula (Honduras), 1039
 San Salvador (Brazil), 740
 — — (Salvador), 1300, 1301
 Sansane-Mangu (Togoland), 962
 San Sebastian (Spain), 1331
 Sansing (China), port, 773
 San Thomé Is. (Portug. Afr.), 1255, 1257
 — finance, 1257
 — population, 1257
 — products, 1257
 — railway, 1257
 Santa Ana (Salvador), 1300
 Santa Barbara (Hond.), hats, 1040
 Santa Catharina (Brazil), 740, 745
 Santa Clara (Cuba), 814; town, 814
 Santa Cruz (Argentina), 694, 699;
 State lands, 699
 — — (Bolivia), 733, 734, 735; town, 733
 — — wireless station, 736
 — — (Canaries), 1331
 — — Islands (Pacific), 453
 Santa Cruz de Bravo (Mexico), 1130
 Santa Elena (Ecuador), oil fields, 853
 Santa Fé (Argentina), prov., 694, 699;
 town, 695; university, 695
 — — (New Mexico), 598
 Santa Isabel (Fernando Poo), 1345
 Santa Marta (Colombia), 801, 803
 Santa Maura (Ionian Sea), 1017
 Santander (Colom.), provs., 801, 803
 — (Spain), prov., 1330, 1337, 1338
 — town, 1331; wireless station, 1342
 Santarem (Portugal), 1250
 Santa Rosa (Argentine), 694
 — — (Guatemala), mines, 1031
 — — (Honduras), 1039
 Santa Tecla (Salvador), 1301
 Santiago (Chile), prov., 760; town, 760
 — (Panama), 1205
 — (Spain), university, 1332
 — de Cuba, port, 817; town, 814
 — del Estero (Argentina), 694; town, 695
 — de los Caballeros (S. Dom.), prov., 1305; town, 1305

SAN

- Santiago-Zamora (Ecuador), 851
 Santi Quaranta (Albania), 689
 Santo Domingo, 1034, 1304 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 1307
 — American occupation of, 1304, 1307
 — area and population, 1305
 — banks, 1309
 — books of reference, 1309
 — Cabinet, 1304
 — cacao, 1307, 1308
 — Chamber of Deputies, 1304
 — coal, 1307
 — commerce, 1307, 1308
 — communications, 1308, 1309
 — constitution and government, 1304
 — constabulary, 1307
 — copper, 1307
 — customs collections, 1306
 — debt, 1306
 — defence, 1307
 — diplomatic representatives, 1309
 — education, 1305
 — ethnic elements, 1305
 — finance, 1306
 — forests, 1307
 — gold, 1307
 — government, 1304
 — imports and exports, 1307, 1308
 — justice, 1305
 — language, 1305
 — live stock, 1307
 — loan, 1306
 — Military Governor, 1304
 — minerals, 1307
 — money, weights, measures, 1309
 — National Congress, 1304
 — occupation of, 1304, 1307
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1308, 1309
 — production and industry, 1307
 — provinces, 1305
 — railways, 1308
 — religion, 1305
 — roads, 1308
 — Senate, 1304
 — shipping, 1308
 — sugar, 1307, 1308
 — tobacco, 1307
 — towns, 1305
 — university, 1305
 — wireless stations, 1309
 Santo Domingo (City), 1305, 1308, 1309

SAN

- Santo Tomas (P.I.), univ., 667
 Santos, Los (Panama), 1205
 Santuao (China), port, 773
 San Vicente (Salvador), 1300
 São Luiz (Brazil), 740, 741
 São Paulo (Brazil), 740; coal, 745;
 coffee, 744; colonies, 745;
 faculties, 742; railways, 747;
 town, 741
 São Paulo de Loanda (P.W.A.), 1257
 Saorstát Eireann, *see* Irish Free State
 Sapele (Nigeria), 264
 Sapporo (Japan), 1088
 Sarajevo (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1312
 Saratoga Springs (N. Y.), 601
 Saratov (Russia), university, 1281
 Sarawak (Borneo), 107, 109, 175
 Sardinia, 1055, 1064, 1068; defence,
 1064; mining, 1069
 Sark and Brechou, population, 22
 — government, 85, 86
 Sarpsborg (Norway), 1190
 Sasebo (Jap.), 1089; naval sta., 1094;
 shipyard, 1094
 Saskatchewan (Canada), 290, 337,
 338
 — agriculture, 300, 301, 338
 — area and population, 293, 337
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 294
 — books of reference, 338
 — coal, 338
 — commerce, 338
 — communications, 338
 — const. & gov., 290, 291, 292, 337
 — crops, 300, 301, 338
 — dairy output, 302
 — education, 295, 296, 337
 — finance, 298, 337
 — fisheries, 304, 338
 — forests, 303
 — Legislative Assembly, 292, 337
 — Lieutenant-Governor, 292, 337
 — live stock, 301
 — manufactures, 338
 — minerals, 305, 338
 — ministry, 337
 — mounted police, 299
 — political parties, 337
 — production and industry, 300, 301,
 302, 303, 304, 305, 338
 — railways, 313, 338
 — religion, 295

SAY

- Saskatchewan (Canada), representa-
 tion, 290, 291, 292, 337
 — telephones, 338
 — towns, 337
 — university, 295, 337
 — water power, 306
 — wheat, 300
 Saskatoon (Canada), 337
 Sassandra (Ivory Coast), 954
 Sassari (Italy), 1055; town, 1057;
 university, 1059
 Sasstown (Liberia), 1117
 Satul Mare (Rumania), 1268
 Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.), ship canal,
 577
 Saumur (France), 902
 Savage Island (Cook Islands), 446
 Savaii (Western Samoa), 459, 460
 Savannah (Ga.), 477, 543
 — port, 544
 Savanna la Mar (Jamaica), 353
 Savusavu (Fiji), wireless station, 450
 Saxony, 971, 1003 *sqq.*
 — agriculture, 1010, 1011
 — area and population, 971, 1009
 — births, marriages, deaths, 1009
 — books of reference, 1011
 — brewing, 983, 1011
 — coal, 982, 1011
 — constitution and government, 1009
 — crops, 1011
 — debt, 1010
 — divisions, 1009
 — education, 1010
 — finance, 1010
 — iron, 982
 — justice and crime, 1010
 — live stock, 981, 1011
 — manufactures, 983, 1011
 — mining, 982, 1011
 — ministry, 1009
 — political parties, 1009
 — production and industry, 982, 983,
 1010, 1011
 — religion, 1010
 — representation, 970
 — savings bank, 1011
 — towns, 1010
 — university, 976, 1010
 — wheat, 1011
 Saxony (Prussian), Prda, &c., 1004
 Say (Fr. W. Africa), 956
 Sayaji Rao, Gaekwar, Baroda, 131

SAY

- Sayam, *see* Siam 1
 Sayid Mir Alim Khan (Bokhara), 1293
 Saywolu (Liberia), 1117
 Scarborough, population, 17
 Scarpanto (Aegean), 1081
 Schaffhausen (Switzerland), 1366, 1368; town, 1369
 Schaumburg-Lippe, 971, 1011
 — area and population, 971, 1011
 — finance, 1011
 Schelde, Western (Netherlands), defences, 1160
 Schellenberg (Liechtenstein), 1120
 Schenectady (N. Y.), 477, 601
 Schiedam (Netherlands), 1155
 Schlesien, *see* Silesia
 Schleswig (Slesvig), 831, 971
 Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia), 1001
 Schöneberg (Danzig), 828
 Schouten Is. (New Guinea), 456
 Schwaben (Bavaria), 994
 Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (Thuringia), 1012
 Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen (Thuringia), 982
 Schwarzwald (Württemberg), 1014
 Schweinfurt (Bavaria), 995
 Schweiz, *see* Switzerland
 Schweizerhalle (Switz.), salt, 1373
 Schwenningen (Württemberg), 1014
 Schwerin (Meck.-Schw.), 1002
 Schwyz (Swiss canton), 1366, 1368
 Scotland, agricultural holdings, 59
 — agriculture, 57 *sqq*
 — area, 12, 19, 57 *sqq*
 — banks, 80
 — post-office, 80
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 23
 — books of reference, 89
 — burghs, 12, 20, 21
 — canals, 74
 — cities and towns, 21
 — councils, 12
 — counties, 20
 — criminals, 35
 — crops, 57, 58, 59
 — education, agricultural, 61
 — — elementary, 22
 — — finance of, 32
 — — secondary, 36
 — — university, 29
 — electorate, 6

SEN

- cotland, fisheries, 62
 forestry, 61
 — illegitimacy, 23
 — justice and crime, 34, 35
 — King, 3, 27
 — language, 13
 — local government, 12
 — — taxation, 45, 47
 — national insurance, 36
 — occupations of the people, 21
 — parish councils, 12
 — parliamentary representation, 6
 — pauperism, 37, 38
 — police, 34
 — population, 12-14, 19-21
 — — burghs, 21
 — — counties, 20
 — property assessed, 45
 — religion, 26, 27
 — universities, 29
 — wheat, 58, 59
 Scranton (Pennsylvania), 477, 620
 Scrub forest (Kenya), 201
 Scutar (Albania), 688, 689
 Seattle (Wash.), 477, 646
 — defence, 647
 Sebasteia, *see* Sivas
 Sebele II., Batswana chief, 223
 Seboko Mokgosi, Bamariti chief, 223
 Secondee (Gold Coast), 268
 Sedalia (Missouri), 583
 Sefrou (Morocco), 1140
 Segborué (Dahomey), 954
 Segou (French West Africa), 955
 Segovia (Spain), province, 1330
 Segowlic, Treaty of, 1149
 Selangor, 175, 181, 182, 183
 — area and population, 181, 182
 Selukwe (Rhodesia), 225
 Sendai (Japan), 1088
 Séwégambia and Niger Ter. (Fr.), 955
 Senegal, 923, 950, 951, 952, 953, 955
 — area and population, 923, 950
 — banks, 953
 — books of reference, 956
 — budget, 952
 — communication, 952, 953
 — education, 952
 — imports and exports, 951, 952
 — ports, 952, 953
 — post offices, 951
 — production and industry, 952
 — railways, 952

SEN

- Senegal, representation, 922, 952
 — river service, 952
 — shipping, 952, 953
 — telegraphs and telephones, 952
 Senggora (Siam), wireless statn., 1324
 Seoul (Korea), 1103, 1104, 1105
 Seræ (Eritrea), 1076
 Seraing (Belgium), 717
 Serb, Croat, and Slovene State,
 1310 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 1314, 1315
 — area and population, 1312
 — army, 1314
 — banks, 1316
 — books of reference, 1317
 — carpets, 1315
 — coal, 1315
 — commerce, 1315, 1316
 — communications, 1316
 — Constituent Assembly, 1311
 — constitution and government, 1311
 — copper, 1315
 — crops, 1315
 — debt, 1314
 — defence, 1314
 — diplomatic representatives, 1317
 — districts, 1312
 — education, 1312, 1313
 — finance, 1313
 — flour mills, 1315
 — forests, 1314, 1315
 — fruit, 1314, 1315
 — government, 1311
 — imports and exports, 1315, 1316
 — iron, 1315
 — justice and crime, 1313
 — King, 1310
 — live stock, 1315
 — manufactures, 1315
 — mines and minerals, 1315
 — ministry, 1311
 — money and credit, 1316
 — money, weights and measures,
 1317
 — Narodna Skupshtina, 1311
 — navy, 1314
 — Parliament, 1311
 — pauperism, 1313
 — political parties, 1311
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1316
 — production and industry, 1314,
 1315
 — railways, 1316

SEY

- Serb, Croat, and Slovene State,
 religion, 1312
 — representation, 1311
 — river navigation, 1316
 — roads, 1316
 — royal family, 1310
 — silk, 1315
 — tobacco, 1315
 — towns, 1312
 — universities, 1313
 — wheat, 1315
 Serbia (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1310
 — agriculture, 1314, 1315
 — antimony, 1315
 — area and population, 1312
 — banks, 1316
 — books of reference, 1317
 — carpets, 1315
 — coal, 1315
 — commerce, 1316
 — copper, 1315
 — forests, 1315
 — justice, crime, pauperism, 1313
 — mining, 1315
 — money, weights, measures, 1317
 — North, area and pop., 1312
 — production and industry, 1314,
 1315
 — religion, 1312
 — shipping, 1316
 — South, area and pop., 1312
 — territory gained, 752
 — tobacco, 1315
 — wheat, 1314
 Serena (Chile), 760
 Sergipe (Brazil), 741
 Seriphos (Cyclades), 1017
 Serowe (Bechuanaland), 223
 Serres (Greece), 1018; town, 1019
 Sétif (Algeria), 956
 Setit (Eritrea), 1076
 Settât (Morocco), 1140
 Setubal (Port.), 1250; fishing, 1253
 Sevastopol (Russia) dockyard, 1284
 Sevilla (Spain), prov., 1330, 1337,
 1338; town, 1331; university,
 1332
 Seward (Alaska), 656
 Seybo (S. Domingo), prov., 1305
 Seychelles Islands, 218, 219
 — area and population, 218
 — commerce, 219
 — crime, 219

SEY

- Seychelles Islands, currency, 219
 — education, 219
 — finance, 219
 — Governor, 218
 — imports and exports, 219
 — live stock, 219
 — posts and telegraphs, 219
 — savings bank, 213
 — shipping, 219
 Seydisfjörður (Iceland), 844
 Seyidie (Kenya), 200
 Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, Sultan (Zanzibar), 206
 Seyyid Taimur bin Feysil, Sultan (Oman), 1203
 Sfax (Tunis), 958
 s'Gravenhage, *see* Hague
 Shafi sect (Zanzibar), 206
 Shâhinshâh or Sultan, Persia, 1219
 Shâhjâhânpur (India), 137
 Shâhrig (Baluchistan), 169
 Shahr-i-Zab (Bokhara), 1293
 Shaikh Othman (Aden), 103
 Shakra (Nejd and Hasa), 691
 Shamanism (Tibet), 792
 Shamiyah (Iraq), 190
 Shanghai (China), 772, 773, 776;
 dockyard, 781; flour mills,
 782; mint, 789; port, 773;
 wireless station, 785
 Shan race (Siam), 1319
 Shan State (Siam), trade, 158
 Shansi (China), prov., 771, 772; iron,
 782; Muhammadans in, 774;
 university, 775
 Shantung (China), 771, 772, 773,
 1088
 — cotton, 781
 — iron, 782
 Sharqiya (Egypt), 859, 860
 Shasi (China), port, 773
 Shavli (Lithuania), 1122
 Shawnee (Okla.), 614
 Shebeli (It. Somaliland), 1078
 Shebo (Baluchistan), 169
 Sheboygan (Wisconsin), 651, 653
 Shechem (Palestine), *see* Nablus
 Sheffield, pop., 17; univ., 28, 29
 Sheik Isa, chief (Bahrein Is.), 105
 Sheik-ul-Islam, 958, 1139, 1221, 1384
 Shellah Berber (Morocco), 1140
 Sheng-king (Manchuria), province,
 790

SIA

- Shensi (China), 771, 772; cotton,
 781; Muhammadans in, 774;
 petroleum, 782
 Sherbro Island (Sierra Leone), 270
 Shereefian Empire (Morocco), 1138
 — administration, 1139
 — viziers, 1139
 Sheridan (Wyoming), 654
 s'Hertogenbosch (Netherlands), 1155
 Sherwood (N.S.W.), 382
 Shetland Isles, area and pop., 20
 Shiah sect (Bahrein), 105
 — (Iraq), 190
 — (Persia), 1220
 — (Syria), 932
 Shiba-el-Kôm (Egypt), 860
 Shigatse (Tibet), 792
 Shikapur (India), 137
 Shikoku Is. (Japan), 1087
 Shimonoseki (Japan), 1087, 1089
 Shintoism (Japan), 1089
 Shin-wi-ju (Korea), port, 1104
 Shirâz (Persia), 1220, 1223
 Shiré Province (Nyasaland), 214
 Shizuoka (Japan), 1089
 Shoa (Abyssinia), 677, 678
 — coal, 679
 Shoa race, 678
 Sholâpur (India), 137
 Shorârûd (Baluchistan), 169
 Shortland Island (Pacific), 453
 Shreveport (Louisiana), 561
 Sialkot (India), 137
 Siam, 1318 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 1322
 — area and population, 1319, 1320
 — army, 1322
 — aviation, 1322
 — banks, 1324, 1325
 — books of reference, 1326
 — boundaries, 1319
 — Cabinet, 1319
 — canals, 1322
 — ceded territory, 184, 925, 1319,
 1320
 — Chinese in, 1322
 — coal, 1322
 — commerce, 158, 1323
 — communications, 1324
 — debt, 1321
 — defence, 1321, 1322
 — diplomatic representatives, 1325
 — divisions, 1319, 1320

SIA

Siam, education, 1320, 1321
 — finance, 1321
 — flying corps, 1322
 — foreign advisers, 1320, 1321, 1322
 — forests, 1322
 — forts, 1322
 — government, 1319
 — — local, 1319
 — imports and exports, 1322, 1323
 — irrigation, 1322
 — justice, 1320
 — King, 1318
 — Legislative Council, 1319
 — live stock, 1322
 — local government, 1319
 — mines, 1322, 1323
 — money, weights, measures, 1324,
 1325
 — Monthons, 1319, 1320
 — navy, 1322
 — police, 1320
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1324
 — production and industry, 1322
 — provinces, 1319, 1320
 — railways, 1324
 — reigning sovereign, 1318
 — religion, 1320
 — rice, 1322, 1323
 — rubber, 1322
 — savings bank, 1325
 — shipping, 1324
 — timber (teak), 1322, 1323
 — tin, 1322, 1323
 — university, 1321
 — wireless stations, 1324
 — wolfram, 1322, 1323
 Siauliai (Lithuania), 1122
 Siberia, 1279
 — area and population, 1279
 — books of reference, 1291
 — Japanese troops in, 1093
 Sibi (Baluchistan), 169
 Sibiu (Rumania), 1268
 Sibn (Sarawak), 109; wireless stat.,
 109
 Sicily (Italy), 1055, 1068, 1069
 Sidi-bel-Abbes (Algeria), 936
 Sidi Mohamed (Bey, Tunis), 957
 Siecke (French Guinea), gold, 953
 Siem Rap (Siam), 1319
 Siena (Italy), 1054; town, 1057;
 university, 1059
 Sierra Leone, 261, 270 *sqq*, 951, 1117

SIN

Sierra Leone, area and population, 270
 — books of reference, 272
 — commerce, 271
 — currency, 272
 — debt, 271
 — education, 271
 — finance, 271
 — Governor, 272
 — imports and exports, 271
 — police, 271
 — posts, telegraphs, etc., 271
 — railway, 271
 — savings bank, 272
 — shipping, 271
 Sierra Leone Protectorate, 261, 272
 — — area and population, 272
 — — education, 272
 — — imports and exports, 272
 — — justice, 272
 Siglufjörður (Iceland), 844
 Signakh (Georgia), 1297
 Signiri (French Guinea), 953
 Sikasso (French Sudan), 955
 Sikhs (Baluchistan), 171
 — (India), 127, 138
 Sikkim, 131, 172, 173, 792, 793
 — area and population, 131, 172, 173
 — imports and exports, 173
 — religion, 138, 173
 Silesia (Czechoslov.), 819, 820, 971
 — area and population, 820
 — districts, 819
 — education, 821
 — forests, 824
 Silesia (plébiscite area), 820, 971
 Silesia (Poland) £20, 971, 1242
 Silesia (Prussia), 971, 1004
 — area and population, 1004
 — manufactures, 983
 — mines, 982
 — religion, 1605
 Silesia, Upper (Ger.), 971
 — — (Poland), 971, 1241, 1244
 Silhouette Island (Seychelles), 218
 Siliguri (India), 792
 Simbirsk (Russia), univ., 1282
 Simi (Aegean), 1081
 Simpson's Harbour (Pacific), 458
 Sinai (Egypt), 259
 Sinaloa (Mexico), state, 1130
 Sind (India), area & pop., 130, 148
 — commerce, 154, 156
 — forests, 149

SIN

- Sind (India), *just.*, 141
 — land revenue, 148
 — — tenure, 148
 Singa (A.-E. Sudan), 274
 Singapore (Straits Settlements), 175,
 176, 177, 179
 — area and population, 176
 — court, 177
 — reformatory, 176
 — trade, 177, 178, 179
 Sinjrani, Western (Baluch.), 169
 Sin-kiang (China), dependency, 793
 — administration, 793
 — area and population, 771, 772, 793
 — Muhammadans in, 774
 — products, 794
 — races, 793
 — towns, 793
 Since (Liberia), 1117
 Sioux City (Iowa), 478, 554, 590
 Sioux Falls (South Dakota), 629
 Siracusa (Sicily), 1055 ; town, 1057
 Sir Charles Hardy Is. (Pacific), 457
 Sirmur (India), state, 134
 Sis, Catholics of, 1385
 Siaphon (Siam), 1319
 Sisowath, King (Cambodia), 928
 Sitka (Alaska), 656
 Sitra Island (Persian Gulf), 105
 Sivas (Asia Minor), 1383 ; town, 1384
 Six Islands, 214
 Skagway (Alaska), 658
 Skansen (Greenland), 841
 Skaraborg (Sweden), province, 1350
 Skien (Norway), 1190
 Skoplje (Serbia), 1312 ; chrome, 1315
 Skövde (Sweden), 1351
 Skypanie, *see* Albania
 Slavonia, *see* Croatia and Slavonia
 Slesvig territories, 831, 971
 Sliven, *see* Slivno
 Slivno (Bulgaria), 752
 Slovakia (Czechoslovakia), 819, 820
 — area and population, 820
 — districts, 819
 — education, 821
 — forests, 824
 — minerals, 824
 — representation, 819
 Slovenia (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1311,
 1312, 1313
 — coal, 1315
 — lead, 1315

SOM

- Smethwick, population, 17
 Smyrna (Asia Minor), 1383
 — cotton spinning, 1389
 — flour milling, 1388
 — town, 1021, 1389
 Sobranje (Bulgaria), 751
 Society Islands (Fr. Oceania), 967
 Socorro Island (Uruguay), 1395
 Söderhamn (Sweden), 1351
 Södermanland (Sweden), prov., 1350
 Södertälje (Sweden), 1351
 Soerabaya (Java), 1171
 Sofala district (Port. E. Af.), 1258
 Sofia (Bulgaria), 752, 753 ; univ.
 752
 Sogn og Fjordane (Norway), 1189
 Sohag (Egypt), 860
 Sokode (Togoland), 962
 Sokoto (Abyssinia), 678
 Sokotra Island (Africa), 104
 Soleure, *see* Solothurn
 Soller (Spain) wireless stn., 1342
 Solomon Islands (Australian de-
 pendency, late German New
 Guinea), 362, 455, 456, 458
 — administration, 456, 458
 — area and population, 458
 — produce, 458
 Solomon Islands (British Protec-
 torate), 453, 454, 458
 — area and population, 454
 — produce, 454
 Solomon Islands (Mauritius), 214
 Solothurn (Switz.), 1366, 1368 ; town,
 1369
 Somali Coast, British and French,
see Somaliland
 Somali tribes, 200, 678
 Somaliland (Abyssinian), 677
 Somaliland (French), 923, 949
 — administration, 949
 — area and population, 923, 949
 — budget, 949
 — education, 949
 — imports and exports, 923, 949
 — products, 949
 — shipping, 950
 Somaliland (Italian), 274, 1065, 1077,
 1078
 Somaliland Protectorate (Brit.), 220
 — area and population, 220
 — boundaries, 220, 1078
 — defence, 220

SOM

- Somaliland Protec., production, 220
 Sombrero Island (W.I.), 355, 357
 Somerville (Mass.), 477, 570
 Somerville College, Oxford, 29
 Somoto (Nicaragua), 1182
 Sonderhausen (Thuringia), 1012
 Sondrio (Italy), 1053; town, 1057
 Songchin (Korea), port, 1104
 Sonora (Mexico), state, 1130
 Sonsonate (Salvador), 1300
 Soochow (China), port, 773
 Soos tribe (Morocco), 1141
 Sopron (Hungary), 1044
 Sor hills (Baluch.), coal in, 171
 Sorbonne (Paris), 901
 Soria (Spain), province, 1330
 Soriano (Uruguay), 1395
 Sør Trøndelag (Norway), 1189
 Sosnowiec (Poland), 1242
 Sothchi (Georgia), 1296
 South Africa (British), *see* Basuto-land, Bechuanaland, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, Rhodesia, Swaziland, Transvaal, &c.
 — Union of (*q.v.*), 230 *sqq*
 South African Coll., Cape Town, 234
 Southampton, 17; coll., 28; port, 77
 South Australia, 362, 409 *sqq*, 428
 — aborigines, 411
 — Advisory Board of Science and Industry, 413
 — Agent-General, 410
 — agriculture, 413
 — area and population, 364, 410, 411
 — banks, 376, 414
 — births, marriages, deaths, 365, 411
 — books of reference, 414
 — commerce, 372, 413, 414
 — communications, 375, 414
 — constitution & govt., 362, 363, 409, 410
 — copper, 413
 — crops, 413
 — debt, 412
 — defence, 368
 — Department of Chemistry, 413
 — education, 412
 — finance, 412
 — fruit culture, 413
 — gold, 413
 — Governor, 410
 — imports and exports, 372, 414
 — inhabited houses, 365

SOU

- South Australia, justice and crime, 412
 — land tenure, 413
 — live stock, 413
 — local government, 411
 — manufactures, 413
 — minerals, 413
 — ministry, 410
 — money and credit, 376, 414
 — old-age, invalidity, & war pensions, 412
 — ports, 374, 414
 — production and industry, 413
 — railways, 375, 414
 — religion, 411
 — representation, 363, 409, 410
 — roads, 414
 — sheep, 413
 — shipping, 374, 414
 — silver, 413
 — tramways, 375, 414
 — university, 412
 — wheat, 413
 — wine, 413
 — *See also* Australia, Commonwealth
 South Bend (Indiana), 478, 551
 South Carolina, 473, 625 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 493, 494, 627
 — area and population, 473, 491, 626
 — books of reference, 628
 — cities, 626
 — communications, 628
 — constitution and government, 625, 626
 — cotton, 493, 627
 — debt, 627
 — defence, 627
 — education, 626, 627
 — farms, 627
 — finance, 627
 — fisheries, 627
 — forests, 627
 — Germans in, 626
 — gold, 627
 — Indians in, 626
 — live stock, 627
 — manufactures, 627
 — mills, 627
 — mining, 627
 — naval station, 488
 — ports, 508
 — production and industry, 493, 494, 627

SOU

- South Carolina, railways, 628
 — religion, 626
 — representation, 469, 626
 — rice, 493, 627
 — shipping, 508
 — tobacco, 494, 627
 — university, 626
 — wheat, 627
 — wool, 627
 South Dakota, 473, 628 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 493, 630
 — area and population, 473, 491, 628, 629
 — banks, 630
 — books of reference, 630
 — cities, 629
 — communications, 630
 — constitution and government, 628
 — dairying, 630
 — education, 629
 — farms, 630
 — finance, 630
 — flax, 630
 — forests, 496, 630
 — Germans in, 629
 — gold, 630
 — Indians in, 628, 629
 — Indian reservations, 629
 — irrigation, 491
 — live stock, 630
 — manufactures, 630
 — milling, 630
 — mining, 630
 — production and industry, 493, 630
 — public lands, 491
 — railways, 630
 — religion, 629
 — representation, 469, 628
 — telegraphs and telephones, 630
 — timber, 496, 630
 — university, 629
 — wheat, 493, 630
 — wool, 630
 Southend-on-Sea, population, 17
 Southern Ireland, *see* Irish Free State
 South Georgia (S. Atl.), 340; sealing, 340
 South Holland, province, 1154, 1162
 South Island (New Zealand), 435, 436
 South Jutland Provinces (Denmark), 831
 South Nejd (Arabia), 691
 South Orkneys (S. Atlantic), 640

SPA

- South Pacific Is. (N. Z.), 435, 446
 Southport, population, 17
 South Serbia, 1312
 South Shetlands (S. Atlantic), 340
 South Shields, population, 17
 South Slesvig (Prussia), 831
 South-West Africa (Protect.), 281 *sqg*
 — administration, 282
 — Administrator, 282
 — agriculture, 284
 — area and population, 282
 — books of reference, 285
 — coal, 284
 — communications, 285
 — copper, 284
 — customs, 284
 — diamonds, 283, 284
 — education, 283
 — finance, 283
 — gold, 284
 — harbours, 284, 285
 — imports and exports, 284
 — irrigation, 284
 — justice, 282, 283
 — live stock, 284
 — maize, 284
 — minerals, 284
 — native races, 282, 283, 284
 — railways, 284, 285
 — telegraphs and telephones, 285
 — tin, 284
 — water conservation, 282
 — wireless station, 285
 Spain, 1326 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 1336, 1337
 — alcohol factories, 1337
 — area and population, 1330, 1331, 1336, 1337
 — army, 1334, 1335
 — — aeronautic branch, 1335
 — — colonial, 1140, 1142, 1335
 — aviation, 1335, 1336
 — banks, 1342, 1343
 — beer factories, 1337
 — births, marriages, and deaths, 1331
 — books of reference, 1345
 — cement, 1338
 — civil list, 1327
 — coal, 1337, 1338
 — colonies, &c.; 1139, 1140 *sqg*, 1330, 1335, 1344, 1345
 — commerce, 1338 *sqg*
 — communications, 1341, 1342

SPA

- Spain, Congress, 1328, 1329
- constitution, 1328, 1329
- copper, 1337, 1338
- cork, 1338
- Cortes, 1328, 1329
- cotton manufactures, 1338
- Council of Ministers, 1329
- crops, 1337
- customs, 1340
- debt, 1334
- defence, 1334 *sqg*
- diplomatic representatives, 1343
- dockyard, 1336
- education, 1332
- emigration, 1331
- faculties, 1332
- farms, 1337
- finance, 1333, 1334
- fisheries, 1338
- forts, 1335
- fruit, 1337, 1340
- government, central, 1328, 1329
- — local, 1329
- illiteracy, 1332
- imports and exports, 1338 *sqg*
- iron, 65, 1337, 1338, 1340
- justice and crime, 1333
- King, 3, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329
- land holdings, 1337
- live stock, 1337
- local government, 1329
- manufactures, 1337, 1338
- merchant navy, 1340, 1342
- mining and minerals, 1337, 1338
- ministry, 1329
- money and credit, 1342
- money, weights, measures, 1343
- navy, 1336
- — flying service, 1336
- occupations of people, 1336, 1338
- old age pensions, 1333
- olives, 1337
- paper, 1338
- pine-trees, 1337
- platinum, 1338
- political parties, 1328, 1329
- ports, 1340
- posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1341, 1342
- production and industry, 1336, 1337, 1338
- provinces, 1330
- railways, 1341

STA

- Spain, reigning sovereign, 3, 1326
- religion, 1331
- representation, 1328
- roads, 1341
- royal family, 3, 1327
- savings banks, 1343
- Senate, 1328
- shipping and navigation, 1340, 1341
- silk, 1337
- sovereigns since 1479, 1327
- sugar, 1337
- textiles, 1338
- towns, 1331
- universities, 1332
- war in Morocco, 1140, 1142, 1335
- wheat, 1337
- wines, 1337, 1339, 1340
- wireless stations, 1335, 1336, 1342
- Spanish Africa, 1138, 1139, 1140 *sqg*, 1330, 1335, 1344, 1345
- Guinea, 1344, 1345
- Zone (Morocco), 1138, 1139, 1140 *sqg*, 1330, 1335, 1344 ; *see* Morocco
- — war in, 1140, 1142, 1335
- Spanish Town (Jamaica), 353
- Sparta (Greece), 1020
- Spartanburg (South Carolina), 626
- Speiden Island (Pacific), 453
- Speightstown (Barbados), 351
- Sper (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1312
- Speyer (Bavaria), 995
- Spezia (Italy), 1066 ; forts., 1064
- Spitsbergen, area, 1200
- books of reference, 1203
- coal, 1201
- government, 1200
- minerals, 1201
- wireless station, 1199
- Spokane (Wash.), 477, 646
- Sporades Is. (Greece), 1017
- Sporadi Is. (Aegean), 1081
- Springfield (Illinois), 548
- (Mass.), 477, 570
- (Miss.), 583
- (Ohio), 478, 611
- Srinagar (Kashmir), 137
- Stambul, *see* Constantinople
- Stamford (Connecticut), 533
- Stamperia (Aegean), 1081
- Stanley (Falkland Islands), 340
- Stanley Falls (Belgian Congo), 729

STA

Stanley Pool (Belg. Congo), 729
 Stanleyville (Belg. Congo), 726, 727
 — wireless station, 729
 Stara Zagora (Bulgaria), 752; town, 752
 Starbuck Island (Pacific), 454
 Stargard (Meck.-Str.), 1002
 Starkenburg province (Hesse), 999
 State Barge Canal (N. Y.), 604, 605
 Stavanger (Norway), 1190
 Steegon (Danzig), 828
 Steiermark, *see* Styria
 Stellenbosch Univ. (S. Afr.), 234, 235
 Stettin (Pruss.), 825, 973, 1005
 Steubenville (Ohio), 611
 Stevens Point (Wis.), 651
 Stewart Island (N. Zealand), 435
 Stewart Sourul (Andamans), 174
 Steyr (Austria), 707
 Štiavnica (Czechoslovakia), 821
 Stockholm (Sweden), 1350; town, 1351
 — local government, 1349
 — port, 1360; universities, 1351
 Stockport, population, 18
 Stoke-on-Tees, population, 18
 Stoke-on-Trent, population, 18
 Straits Settlements, 175 *sqq*
 — area and population, 175, 176
 — banks, 180
 — births and deaths, 176
 — books of reference, 186
 — Chinese in, 176
 — commerce, 177
 — communications, 179
 — constitution and government, 175
 — currency, 180
 — customs valuation, 178
 — debt, 177
 — dependencies, 175, 180
 — education, 176
 — finance, 177
 — Governor, 175
 — immigration, 176
 — imports and exports, 177, 178, 179
 — justice and crime, 177
 — military expenditure, 177
 — money, weights, measures, 180
 — posts and telegraphs, 179, 180
 — railways, 179
 — rubber, 177, 179
 — shipping, 179
 — tin, 177, 178, 179

SUN

Straits Settlements, wireless stations, 180
 — *See also* Malay States, Federated
 Strandloope Bushmen (S.-W. Africa), 253
 Strasbourg (France), 897; faculties, 900
 — fort, 906; university, 900
 Streator (Ill.), 548
 Stulginskis, A. (Lithuan. Pres.), 1121
 Stuttgart (Württemberg), 973, 1014, 1015
 Stuttlof (Danzig), 828
 Styria (Austria), 706, 707; area and pop., 707; defence, 710
 Suabia (Bavaria), 994
 Suakin (A.-E. Sudan), 274
 Suarez (Bolivia), port, 735; wireless station, 736
 Subotica (Serb. Croat. Slovene), 1313
 Suchiate (Mexico), 1032
 Sucre (Bolivia), 733, 734; univ., 734
 — (Venezuela), state, 1403
 Sudan, *see* Anglo-Egyptian Sudan
 Suda (French), 955
 Suez (Egypt), 859, 860; tn. & pt., 860
 Suez Basin, 870
 — Canal, 859, 860, 870, 871
 — — shares, 41, 46
 Suez Road, 870
 Snif-nho (China), 773
 Suigen (Korea), 1103
 Suisse, *see* Switzerland
 Suiyuan (Mongolia), 795
 Suk-Kamasia (Kenya), 200
 Sukhum (Georgia), 1296
 Suleimani (Mesopotamia), 190
 Sulina (Rumania), naval base, 1270, 1273
 Sultanabad (Persia), carpets, 1223
 Sulu (Philippines), prov., 666, 667
 Sulu race (B. Borneo), 107
 Sumatra (D. E. I.), 1168
 — area and population, 1169
 — coal, 1173
 — railways, 1174
 — tobacco, 1173
 Summerside (Prince Edward Is.), 333
 Sunda Is. (Dutch East Indies), 1103
 Sunday Island (New Zealand), 447
 Sunderland, pop., 18; port, 77
 Sundsvall (Sweden), 1351

SUN

- Sungai Ujong (Malay), 141
 Suni or Sunni (sect), (Bahrein), 105
 — (Baluchistan), 171
 — (Iraq), 190
 — (Morocco), 1141
 — (Persia), 1220
 — (Syria), 932
 — (Turkey), 1386
 — (Zanzibar), 206
 Sunyani (Ashanti), 269
 Superior (Wisconsin), 651
 Surat (India), 137
 Surinam (D. W. Indies), 1175 *sqq*
 — administration, 1176
 — agriculture, 1176, 1177
 — area and population, 1176
 — books of reference, 1179, 1180
 — Colonial States, 1176
 — communications, 1177
 — defence, 1176
 — education, 1176
 — finance, 1176
 — gold, 1177
 — Governor, 1176
 — immigration from India, 136
 — imports and exports, 1177
 — justice, 1176
 — pauperism, 1176
 — production, 1176, 1177
 — religion, 1176
 — representation, 1176
 — shipping, 1177
 — sugar, 1176, 1177
 Suva (Fiji), 419
 — schools, 419
 — wireless station, 450
 Suwalki (Lithuania), 1122, 1123;
 town, 1122
 Suwarrow Is. (N.Z.), 446
 Svalbard (Spitsbergen), 1200
 Sverige, *see* Sweden
 Svizzera, *see* Switzerland
 Swahili race and language, 200, 726
 Swakopmund (S. W. Africa), 284, 285
 Swansea, population, 18; port, 77
 Swát, 132, 158, 683
 Swatow (China), port, 773
 Swaziland (South Africa), 228
 — agriculture, 229
 — area and population, 229
 — banks, 229, 230
 — communications, 229
 — education, 229

SWE

- Swaziland (S. Africa), finance, 229
 — gold, 229
 — justice, 229
 — live stock, 229
 — minerals, 229
 — production, 229
 — tin, 229
 Sweden, 1347 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 1356, 1357
 — area and population, 1349, 1350
 sqq
 — army, 1354, 1355
 — banks, 1361, 1362
 — births, marriages, & deaths, 1351
 — books of reference, 1363
 — budget, 1353
 — canals, 1361
 — coal, 1357
 — commerce, 1358 *sqq*
 — constitution and government, 1348
 1349
 — copper, 1357
 — Council of State, 1348, 1349
 — crops, 1357
 — customs duties, 1358
 — valuation, 1359
 — debt, 1354
 — defence, 1354 *sqq*
 — ministry, 1355, 1356
 — Diet, 1348
 — diplomatic representatives, 1363
 — divisions, 1349, 1350
 — education, 1351, 1352
 — emigration, 1351
 — ethnic elements, 1350
 — faculties, 1357
 — farms, 1356
 — finance, 1352 *sqq*
 — local, 1354
 — First Chamber, 1348
 — foreigners, 1350
 — forests, 1357
 — Germans in, 1350
 — gold, 1357
 — government, central, 1348, 1349
 — local, 1349
 — governments, 1349, 1350
 — import duties, 1358, 1359
 — imports and exports, 1358 *sqq*
 — industries, 1357, 1358
 — iron, 1357, 1358
 — justice and crime, 1352
 — King, 1347, 1348

SWE

- Sweden, land and house property, 1353, 1354
- Landstings, 1348, 1349
- live stock, 1357
- local finance, 1354
- — government, 1349
- manufactures, 1357, 1358
- mercantile marine, 1360
- mines and minerals, 1357
- ministry, 1348
- money and credit, 1361
- money, weights, and measures, 1362
- navy, 1356
- paper & pulp, 1358, 1359
- pauperism, 1352
- political parties, 1349
- ports, 1360
- posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1361
- production and industry, 1356 *sqg*
- railways, 1361
- reigning king, 1347, 1348
- religion, 1351
- representation, 1348, 1349
- royal family, 3, 1347
- Second Chamber, 1348, 1349
- shipping and navigation, 1360
- silver, 1357
- sovereigns since 1521, 1347
- steel, 1357, 1358
- timber and woodwork, 1358
- towns, 1351
- universities, 1351
- wheat, 1357
- wood-pulp, 1358, 1359
- Swift Current (Canada), 337
- Swindon, population, 18
- Switzerland, 1365 *sqg*
- agriculture, 1373
- area and population, 1267, 1368
- army, 1372
- banks, 1376
- bee-keeping, 1373
- births, marriages, & deaths, 1368
- books of reference, 1377
- breweries, 1374
- Bundesrat, 1366, 1367
- cantons, 1366, 1368
- commerce, 1374, 1375
- communications, 1375, 1376
- constitution and govt., 1365 *sqg*
- customs treaty, 1120
- debt, 1372

SYD

- Switzerland, defence, 1372, 1373
- diplomatic representatives, 1377
- divorces, 1368
- education, 1369, 1370
- embroidery, 1374
- emigration, 1369
- Federal Assembly, 1368
- Federal Council, 1366, 1367
- finance, 1371, 1372
- foreigners, 1368
- forestry, 1373
- fortresses, 1372, 1373
- government, central, 1365 *sqg*
- — local, 1367
- hydraulic power stations, 1374
- illegitimacy, 1368
- insurance, 1371
- justice and crime, 1370
- languages, 1368
- live stock, 1373
- local government, 1367
- manufactures, 1374
- mining, 1373
- ministry, 1367
- money and credit, 1376
- money, weights, measures, 1376
- Nationalrat, 1365, 1366
- pisciculture, 1373
- political parties, 1366
- popular initiative, 1365, 1366, 1367
- posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1120, 1375, 1376
- President, 1367
- production and industry, 1373, 1374
- railways, 1375
- referendum, 1365, 1366, 1367
- religion, 1369
- representation, 1365, 1366, 1367
- salt, 1373, 1374
- savings banks, 1376
- social insurance, 1371
- Ständerat, 1365, 1366
- towns, 1369
- universities, 1365, 1369
- watches and clocks, 1374
- water traffic, 1355
- wine, 1373
- wireless station, 1376
- Sydney (N.S. Wales), banks, 376
- finance, 387
- mint, 376, 377, 392
- naval station, 368, 388

SYD

- Sydney (N.S.W.), population, 382
 — port and shipping, 374
 — university, 384
 Sydney (Nova Scotia), 328
 Sydney Island (Pacific), 453
 Sydney Mines (Nova Scotia), 328
 Sydproven (Greenland), 841
 Syed Alwi, ruler, Perlis, 185
 Syra (Greece), 1017; town, 1019
 Syracuse (New York), 477, 601
 — (Sicily), *see* Siracusa
 Syria, 931 *sqq.*, 1382, 1388
 — agriculture, 933
 — area and population, 931, 932
 — books of reference, 934
 — boundaries, 931, 932, 1382, 1383
 — coal, 933
 — commerce, 933
 — communications, 933, 944
 — crops, 933
 — currency, 934
 — defence, 933
 — education, 932
 — finance, 932
 — frontier, 931, 932
 — fruit, 933
 — governments, 932
 — High Commissioner, 931
 — imports and exports, 933
 — iron, 933
 — live stock, 933
 — mandate, 931
 — manufactures, 933
 — minerals, 933
 — occupation, 933, 1388
 — olives, 933
 — petroleum, 933
 — production and industry, 933
 — railways, 934
 — religion, 932
 — shipping, 933, 934
 — silk, 933
 — tobacco, 933
 — towns, 932
 — university, 932
 — wines, 933
 Syrmia (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1313
 Szechuen, Western (Tibet), 792
 Szechwan (China), province, 771,
 772; tea, 781
 Szeged (Hungary), 1044, 1046
 Székesfehérvár (Hungary), 1046
 Szekler race (Rumania), 1268

TAM

- Szemaao (China), port, 773
 Szombathely (Hungary), 1046
 TABASCO (Mexico), state, 1130
 Tablas, Las (Panama), 1205
 Tabou (Ivory Coast), 954
 Tabriz (Persia), 1220, 1221, 1222,
 1223
 Táchira (Venezuela), state, 1403
 Ta-na (Chile), 760, 1231, 1232
 — (Peru), 1230
 Tacoma (Wash.), 477, 646
 Tacuarembó (Uruguay), dept., 1395
 Taculaya (Mexico), 1131
 Taffari, Ras, heir (Abyss.), 677
 Tafilelt (Morocco), 1139
 Tagal tribes (Cochin China), 926
 Tagant (French West Africa), 956
 Tahaa Island (French Oceania), 968
 Tahiti Is. (French Oceania), 923, 967,
 968
 — area and population, 967
 — products, 968
 — shipping, 968
 Taichu (Formosa), 1106
 Taihoku (Formosa), 1106
 Tai-Ku (Korea), 1103
 Taikyu-fu (Korea), 1102
 Tainan (Formosa), 1106
 Tappa Island (Macao), 1256
 Tarend, *see* Dairen
 Taiwan, *see* Formosa, 1087, 1088,
 1090, 1106, 1107
 T'ai-yuan (China), 771; univ., 775
 Tajik race (Afghanistan), 684
 Tajurah (French Somali Coast), 949
 Taka (Bhutan), 732
 Takamatsu (Japan), 1089
 Takaoka (Japan), 1089
 Takasaki (Japan), 1089
 Taku (China) dockyard, 781
 Talasea (New Britain), 457
 Talca (Chile), prov., 760; town, 760
 Talcahuano (Chile), 760; wireless
 station, 766
 Talién-wan, 772, 791, 1087
 Tallahassee (Florida), 540, 541
 Tallinn (Estonia), 877
 Taltal (Chile), 764
 Tamale (West Africa), 260
 Tamana Island (Pacific), 453
 Tamatave (Madagascar), 944, 945,
 946, 947

TAM

- Tamaulipas (Mexico), state, 1130
- Tambov (Russia), univ., 1282
- Tamil race (Ceylon), 111, 112
- Tammerfors (Finland), 882
- Tampa (Florida), 540, 542
- Tamp-re, *see* Tammerfors
- Tampico (Mexico), port, 1135
- Tampik (Malay State), 179
- Tamworth (New South Wales), 382
- Tanala, race (Madagascar), 944
- Tanaland (Kenya), 200
- Tandil (Argentina), 695
- Tanga (Tanganyika), 280
- Tanganika (Belgian Congo), 726
- Tanganyika Territory, 279 *sqq*
 - administration, 279
 - area and population, 279
 - banks, 281
 - books of reference, 281
 - boundaries, 279
 - commerce, 280
 - communications, 281
 - currency, 281
 - defence, 280
 - education, 279
 - finance, 280
 - forests, 280
 - Governor, 279, 281
 - imports and exports, 280
 - live stock, 280
 - minerals, 280
 - motor transport, 281
 - police, 280
 - ports, 281
 - posts and telegraphs, 281
 - production, 280
 - railways, 281, 726, 729
 - shipping, 280
 - slavery, 279
- Tangier (Morocco), 1138, 1140, 1141, 1145
 - trade, 1144
- Tanjore (India), 137
- Tanna Island (Pacific), 454
- Tanta (Egypt), 859, 860; mosque, 861
- Taofahi Island (Pacific), 451
- Taoism (China), 774
- Tapaneli (Sumatra), 1169
- Tapiteuea Island (Pacific), 453
- Taranaki district (N.Z.), 433
- Taranchi race (China), 793
- Taranto (Italy), 1066; fort, 1064

TAS

- Tarapacá (Chile), 760, 764, 1231
- Tarawa Island (Pacific), 453
- Tarija (Bolivia), 733; town, 733
- Tarragona (Spain), province, 1330
- Tartar Republic, 1277, 1279
- Tartu (Estonia), 877
- Tashi Namgyal, ruler (Sikkim), 173
- Tashkent (R.-in-Asia), univ., 1282
- Tásichozong (Dhutan), 732
- Tasmania, 362, 423 *sqg*
 - Agent-General, 424
 - agriculture, 426
 - area & population, 364, 424, 425
 - banks, 376, 428
 - births, marriages, deaths, 365, 424
 - books of reference, 428
 - coal, 427
 - commerce, 372, 427
 - communications, 375
 - constitution and govt., 362, 363, 423, 424
 - copper, 427
 - crops, 426
 - debt, 426
 - defence, 368
 - education, 425
 - electric power supply, 427
 - emigration and immigration, 425
 - finance, 426
 - forests, 426, 427
 - gold, 427
 - Governor, 424
 - imports and exports, 372, 427
 - inhabited houses, 365
 - justice and crime, 425
 - live stock, 427
 - manufactures, 426, 427
 - mines and minerals, 426, 427
 - ministry, 424
 - money and credit, 376
 - old age, wid., invalidity pensions, 426
 - political parties, 423
 - port, 374
 - production and industry, 427
 - railways, 375
 - religion, 425
 - representation, 362, 363, 423
 - savings banks, 428
 - sheep, 427
 - shipping, 374
 - timber, 427
 - tin, 427

TAS

- Tasmania towns, 425
 — tramways, electric, 375
 — university, 425
 — water power, 427
 — wheat, 426
 — wool, 427
 — *See also* Australia, Commonwealth
 Tatungkow (China), 773, 790
 Tau Island (Samoa), 671, 672
 Taunton (Massachusetts), 570
 Tavastehus (Finland), 881
 Taveta forest (Kenya), 201
 Taveuni (Fiji), wireless station, 450
 Tavira (Portugal), 1250
 Tawilah Island (Persian Gulf), 1204
 Ta-yeh (China), iron, 782
 Taza (Morocco), 1140
 — military area, 1142
 Tchiaturi (Georgia), mines, 1296
 Tegucigalpa (Honduras), 1038
 Teheran (Persia), 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1226
 Tehri (India), state, 134
 Teima (Hejaz), 690
 Tela (Honduras), 1039, 1040
 Telavi (Georgia), 1297
 Telemark (Norway), 1189
 Tembuland (Cape Colony), 248
 Tembyrong (Borneo) wireless station, 108
 Temuco (Chile), 760
 Tenedos Island (Aegean Sea), 1018, 1383
 Tenerife, wireless station, 1342
 Tenguel dist. (Ecuador), rubber, 853
 Tengyueh (China), port, 773
 Tennessee, 473, 631 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 494, 632
 — area and population, 473, 491, 631
 — books of reference, 633
 — cities, 632
 — coal, 633
 — communications, 633
 — constitution and government, 631
 — copper, 633
 — cotton, 494, 632
 — debt, 632
 — defence, 632
 — education, 632
 — farms, 632
 — finance, 632
 — forests, 633
 — fruit, 633

TEX

- Tennessee, Germans in, 631
 — Indians in, 631
 — live stock, 633
 — manufactures, 633
 — maize, 632
 — mining, 633
 — production and industry, 494, 632, 633
 — railways, 633
 — religion, 632
 — representation, 469, 631
 — river navigation, 633
 — timber, 496, 633
 — tobacco, 494, 633
 — universities, 632
 — wheat, 632
 — wool, 633
 Tennō (Emperor) of Japan, 1084
 Tenos (Cyclades), 1017
 Tephū race (Bhutan), 731
 Tepic (Mexico), town, 1130
 Teramo (Italy), 1054; town, 1057
 Ternate (Dutch East Indies), 1169
 Terre Haute (Indiana), 477, 551
 Territoire de Commandement (Togo), 935
 Teruel (Spain), province, 1336
 Teschen (Czechoslovakia), 820
 — (Poland), 820
 Teso district (Uganda), 203
 Tessin, *see* Ticino
 Tete (Port. E. Af.), 1258, 1259; coal, 1258
 Tetuan (Morocco), 1140, 1145
 — troops, 1142
 — wireless station, 1335
 Teukodogo (Upper Volta), 956
 Texas, 474, 633 *sqg*
 — agriculture, 493, 635
 — area and population, 474, 491, 634
 — books of reference, 636
 — cities, 634
 — coal, 635
 — commerce, 635, 636
 — communications, 636
 — constitution and government, 633
 — cotton, 493, 635
 — debt, 635
 — defence, 635
 — education, 634
 — farms, 635

TEX

- Texas, finance, 635
- Germans in, 634
- imports and exports, 635, 636
- Indians in, 634
- irrigation, 491, 635
- live stock, 635
- manufactures, 635
- mining, 635
- natural gas, 635
- petroleum, 635
- port, 508, 635
- production and industry, 493, 635
- quicksilver, 635
- railways, 636
- religion, 634
- representation, 469, 633
- rice, 493, 635
- river traffic, 636
- tobacco, 635
- universities, 634
- wheat, 635
- wool, 635
- Therezina (Brazil), 740
- Thernia (Cyclades), 1017
- Thessaly (Greece), 1018, 1020, 1023
- Thionville (France), fort., 906
- Thorn (Poland), 1242; fort., 1245
- Thrace (Greece), 752, 1018, 1379; occupied, 1018, 1379, 1382, 1383
- Three Kings Is. (Pacific), 447
- Three Rivers (Quebec), 335
- Thun (Switzerland), 1369
- Thurgau (Swiss canton), 1366, 1368
- Thuringia, 971, 1012
- agriculture, 1012
- area and population, 971, 1012
- books of reference, 1013
- component states, 1012
- education, 1012
- finance, 1012
- live stock, 1013
- manufactures, 983, 1013
- mining, 1013
- religion, 1012
- savings banks, 1013
- towns, 1012
- Tiberias (Palestine), 193; springs, 196
- Tibesti (Fr. W. Africa), 950
- Tibet, 791 sqq
- agriculture, 792

TOF

- Tibet, area and pop., 771, 791, 792
- books of reference, 798
- government, 792, 793
- production, 792
- religion, 792
- trade, 158, 792, 793
- routes, 792
- treaties, 793
- Ticino (Swiss canton), 1366, 1368
- Tiegenhof (Danzig), 828
- Tiehling (Manchuria), 790
- Tientsin (China), 771, 1081; port, 773
- university, 775
- wireless telephone, 786
- Tierra del Fuego (Argentina), 694; State lands, 699
- (Chile), 760, 764
- Tiflis (Georgia), 1296
- Tiger Is. (Honduras), 1039
- Tignish (Prince Edward Is.), 333
- Tigré (Abyssinia), 677, 678
- Tigrean language (Eritrea), 1076
- Tigrian race (Abyssinia), 678
- Tihama (Asir and Yemen), 692
- Tilburg (Netherlands), 1155
- Tini language (Togoland), 962
- Timaru (New Zealand), 436
- Timbuktu (Fr. Sudan), 955; wireless station, 955
- Timiscara (Rumania), 1268
- Timor (Dutch East Indies), 1169
- (Portuguese), 1256
- area and population, 1255, 1256
- finance, 1256
- imports and exports, 1256
- Tindja (Tunis), 958
- Tinkisso river (F. Guinea), gold, 953
- Tinputz (Solomon Is.), 453
- Tirana (Albania), 688
- Tirnoular (French India), 924
- Tirnovo (Bulgaria), district, 739
- Tiroubouvané (French India), 924
- Tizi Ouzon (Algeria), 930
- Tlalpam (Mexico), 1131
- Tlaxcala (Mexico), state, 1130
- Tlemçon (Algeria), 936
- Tobago (W. I.), 350, 358, 359
- area and population, 358, 359
- books of reference, 361
- production, 359
- wireless system, 359
- Tocopilla (Chile), 764
- Tofna Is. (Pacific), 452

TOG

- Togo, *see* Togoland (French)
 Togoland, 261, 286, 287, 962
 — administration, 287, 962
 — agriculture, 962
 — area and population, 286, 962
 — books of reference, 287
 — communications, 962
 — education, 287
 — finance, 287
 — imports and exports, 287, 962
 — iron, 962
 — minerals, 962
 — production, 287, 962
 — race, 962
 — railways, 962
 Togoland (British), 286, 962
 — area, 286
 Togoland (French), 286, 287, 923, 962
 — administration, 962
 — area and population, 923, 962
 — live stock, 962
 — minerals, 962
 — ports, 962
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 962
 — railways, 962
 — shipping, 962
 Tohoku University (Japan), 1090
 Tokay (Hungary), wines, 1047
 Tokelau Islands (Pacific), 453
 Toker dist. (A.-E. Sudan), cotton, 276
 Tokio or Tokyo, 1088; univ., 1090
 Tokushima (Japan), 1089
 Toledo (Ohio), 477, 611
 — (Spain), province, 1330
 Tolima (Colombia), 801; gold, 804;
 tobacco, 803
 Toluca (Mexico), 1130
 Tomsk (Siberia), univ., 1281
 Tonga Islands (Pacific), 362, 451
 — area and population, 452
 — currency, 452
 — education, 452
 — government, 451
 — High Commissioner, 451, 452
 — production, 452
 — Queen, 451
 — religion, 452
 — trade, 452
 Tongareva I. (Cook Islands), 446
 Tongatabu Island (Pacific), 451
 Tongsa (Bhután), 732
 Tongsa Penlop (title), (Bhután), 731
 Tonk (India), 132, 133

TRA

- Tonk (India), area and population,
 • 133
 — revenue, 133
 Tonking (Fr. Indo-China), 922, 925,
 • 926, 929
 — area and population, 922, 929
 — books of reference, 929
 — budget, 929
 — education, 929
 — imports and exports, 929
 — port, 929
 — products, 926, 929
 — rice, 929
 — shipping, 929
 Tönsberg (Norway), 1190; fort, 1193
 Toowoomba (Queensland), 404
 Topeka (Kansas), 555, 556, 557
 Tor (Egypt), port, 870
 Torino, *see* Turin
 Toro (Uganda), 203
 Toronto (Canada), 293, 331; port,
 310; university, 295, 331
 Toropetskoi (Estonia), dist., 877
 Torreón (Mexico), wireless station,
 1135
 Warrington (Conn.), 533
 Tortoise Islands, *see* Galapagos
 Tortola Island (West Indies), 457
 Tosk race (Albania), 687
 Tonicapan (Guatemala), 1029
 Touggout (Algeria), 935
 Toul (France), fortress, 906
 Toulon (France), 897, 909; forts, 906;
 torpedo-station, 909
 Toulouse (France), 897; univ., 900
 Tourane (Annam), port, 926, 928
 Tourcoing (France), 897
 Tournai (Belgium), 717
 Tours (France), 897
 Towlerville (Queensland), 404
 Toyama (Japan), 1089
 Toyohashi (Japan), 1089
 Trälleborg (Sweden), 1351
 Trans-Balkan Railway, 689
 Transcaucasia, 1275, 1276, 1280,
 1294, 1295, 1296
 Transcaucasian Federation of Soviet
 Republics, 1275, 1276, 1277,
 1280
 Trans-Jordan (Kerak), 198, 692
 — aerodrome, 198
 — boundaries, 198
 — rulers, 198

TRA

- Transkei (Cape Colony), 248
 Transvaal, Province of, 230, 254 *sqq.*
 — Administrator, 231, 254
 — agriculture, 239, 256
 — area and population, 232, 255
 — births, marriages, deaths, 255
 — books of reference, 257
 — coal, 241, 242
 — commerce, 257
 — constitution & govt., 230, 231,
 232, 254
 — copper, 241
 — diamonds, 241
 — education, 234, 235, 236, 255, 256
 — factories, 256
 — finance, 236, 237, 256
 — gold output, 241
 — imports and exports, 257
 — language, 256
 — live stock, 256
 — local government, 231, 232, 254
 — maize, 239, 256
 — mining, 241, 242
 — political parties, 254
 — production and industry, 239, 240,
 241, 256
 — Provincial Council, 232, 254
 — railways, 244
 — religion, 255
 — representation, 230, 231, 232
 — stock-raising, 256
 — tin, 241
 — tobacco, 256
 — towns, 255
 — university, 234, 235
 — wheat, 239
 Transylvania (Rumania), 1266, 1267,
 1268, 1269; railways, 1273;
 tobacco, 1271
 Trapani (Italy), 1955; town, 1057
 Trarza (Mauritania), 956
 Tras-os-Montes (Portugal), 1249
 Travancore (India), 131, 134
 — revenue, 134
 — tea, 151
 Treasury Island (Pacific), 453
 Trebizond, 1383; town, 1384
 Treinta-y-Tres (Uruguay), 1395
 Trengganu (Malaya), 184, 186, 1320
 Trentino (Italy), 1053
 Trenton (N. Jersey), 477, 595
 Treviso (Italy), 1054; town, 1057
 Tribhuvana Bir Bikram (Nepal), 1143

TRO

- Trichinopoly (India), 137
 Trier (Prussia), 973
 Triest (Italy), 1053
 Trikkala (Greece), 1018; town, 1019
 Trinidad (Bolivia), 733
 — wireless station, 736
 — (Colorado), 530
 — (Cuba), 814
 — (Uruguay), 1395
 Trinidad (W.I.), 350, 358 *sqq.*
 — area and population, 358
 — asphalt, 359
 — banks, 359
 — births, marriages, deaths, 358
 — books of reference, 361
 — Chinese in, 358
 — commerce, 359
 — communications, 359
 — crime, 358
 — currency, 359
 — debt, 358
 — education, 358
 — finance, 358
 — Governor, 358
 — immigration, 136, 358
 — imports and exports, 359
 — Indians in, 136, 358
 — oil fields, 359
 — police, 358
 — posts and telegraphs, 359
 — production, 359
 — railways, 359
 — savings banks, 359
 — shipping, 359
 — wireless station, 359
 Trinity College (Dublin), 96
 — — Hartford (Conn.), 533
 Tripoli (Italian Africa), 1079, 1080
 — (Syria), 932; port, 933
 Tripolitania (Italian Africa), 1079 *sqq.*
 — defence, 1080
 — posts and telegraphs, 1081
 — production, 1080
 — railways, 1081
 Tripolitsa (Greece), 1019
 Tripura (India) state, 134
 Tristan da Cunha Is. (Atlantic), 218
 Trivandrum (India), 137
 Trois Frères Island (Mauritius), 214
 Trollhättan (Sweden), 1351
 Troms (Norway), province, 1189
 Trøndelag, Nord (Norway), 1189
 — Sør, 1189

TRO

- Trondhjem (Norway), 1196; port, 1198
 Troy (New York), 477, 601
 Troyes (France), 827
 Trujillo (Honduras), 1039, 1041
 — (Peru), 1230; univ., 1232
 — (Venezuela), 1403
 Truk (Caroline Is.), 1108
 Truro, port, 77
 — (Nova Scotia), 328
 Tshosa (Bangwaketse chief), 223
 Tsi-nan (China), 771
 — wireless station, 786
 Tsing Hua College (Peking), 776
 Tsing-tao (China), 772
 — wireless station, 786
 Tsitsihar (Manchuria), 771, 790
 Tsu (Japan), 1089
 Tsumeb (S. W. Africa), 285; copper, 284
 Tsungning (China) wireless station, 785
 Tsuchirai Is. (Japan), 1087
 Tuamotu Islands (French Oceania), 968
 Tuareg race (Morocco), 1140
 Tubingen (Württemberg), 1014; univ., 976
 Tubuai Islands (French Oceania), 968
 Tuchuns (China), 769, 780
 Tucopia Island (Pacific), 453
 Tucson (Arizona), 521; univ., 522
 Tucumán (Argentina), province, 694; sugar, 698; town, 695; university, 695
 Tucupita (Venezuela), 1403
 Tughina (Rumania), 1268
 Tulagi (Pacific), 454
 Tulcan (Ecuador), 851; wireless station, 855
 Tulcar (Madagascar), 944
 Tul-Keran (Palestine), 193
 Tulsa (Oklahoma), 477, 514
 Tumbes (Peru), 1230
 Tungchiangtau (Manchuria), 790
 Tungghi Bay (Zanzibar), 206
 Tungurahua (Ecuador), prov., 851
 Tunis, 922, 923, 957 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 959
 — area and population, 923, 958
 — bay, 907, 908, 959
 — bank, 961
 — Bey, 957
 — books of reference, 961

TUR

- Tunis, boundaries, 958
 — canal, 958
 — city, 958
 — colonists, 959
 — commerce, 960
 — communications, 961
 — consular representatives, 961
 — crops, 959
 — currency, 961
 — debt, 959
 — defence, 907, 908, 959
 — education, 958
 — finance, 958, 959
 — fisheries, 960
 — forests, 959
 — government, 922, 957, 958
 — imports and exports, 960, 961
 — industries, 960
 — iron, 959, 960
 — justice, 958
 — lead, 959, 960
 — live stock, 959
 — mining, 959, 960
 — money, weights, measures, 961
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 961
 — production and industry, 959, 960
 — railways and roads, 961
 — religion, 958
 — Resident-General, 958
 — shipping, 961
 — troops in, 907, 908, 959
 — university, 958
 — wheat, 959
 — wine, 959
 Tunja (Colombia), 801
 Tunkey (Nicaragua), mines, 1183
 Tunku Ibrahim, Regent (Kedah), 185
 Turbat (Baluchistan), 170
 Turcomans (Khiva), 1294
 Turin (Torino) (Italy), 1053, 1058
 — town, 1056; university, 1059
 Turkana district (Uganda), 203
 Turkestan, autonomous Republic of, 1277, 1279
 — (Chinese), 793
 Turkey, 1379 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 1388
 — Anglo Government, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1386
 — area and population, 1382 *sqq*
 — army, 1387, 1388
 — banks, 1390, 1391

TUR

- Turkey, books of reference, 1392
 — calendar reform, 1391
 — Caliph, 1379
 — Capitulations, 1383
 — ceded territory, 189, 192, 931,
 1018, 1081, 1382, 1383
 — coal, 1388
 — coffee, 1388
 — commerce, 1389, 1390
 — constitution and government,
 1380 *sqq*
 — copper, 1388
 — cotton, 1388, 1389
 — Council of Commissioners, 1381,
 1384
 — debt, 1387
 — defence, 1387, 1388
 — diplomatic representatives, 1392
 — divisions, 1383, 1384
 — education, 1385
 — ethnic elements, 1384
 — Extraordinary Tribunals, 1387
 — finance, 1386, 1387
 — fisheries, 1388
 — forests, 1388
 — fruit, 1388
 — gold, 1388
 — government, central, 1380 *sqq*
 local, 1381, 1382
 — Grand National Assembly, Angora,
 1379, 1380, 1381
 — justice, 1386
 — Lausanne Conference, 1381, 1382,
 1383, 1384, 1387
 — local government, 1381, 1382
 — manufactures, 1389
 — mercantile navy, 1390
 — mining, 1388
 — money, weights, measures, 1390,
 1391
 — navy, 1388
 — occupation, 1379, 1382, 1383,
 1387, 1388
 — olive oil, 1388
 — opium, 1388
 — posts and telegraphs, 1390
 — President, 1381
 — production and industry, 1388,
 1389
 — railways, 1390
 — religion, 1384, 1385
 — representation, 1382
 — salt, 1388

UGA

- Turkey, shipping and navigatn., 1390
 — silk, 1388
 — silver, 1388
 — sovereigns (from 1299), 1380
 — territory lost, 189, 192, 931, 1018,
 1081, 1379, 1382, 1383
 — textiles, 1389
 — tobacco, 1388
 — towns, 1384
 — treaty of peace, 189, 192, 691,
 931, 1018, 1081, 1382, 1383
 — university, 1385
 — Vilayets, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384
 — war with Greece, 1021, 1382, 1387
 Turki race (Sin-Kiang), 793
 Turkistan (Afghanistan), 683
 Turks Is. (W. Indies), 350, 353, 355
 Turku (Finland), 882; university,
 882
 Turku Pori (Finland), 881
 Turkwel district (Uganda), 203
 Tuscany (Italy), 1053, 1068
 Tuskegee Institution (Ala.), 519
 Tuticorin (India), port, 158
 Tuttlingen (Württemberg), 1014
 Tutuila Is. (Western Samoa), 45v,
 671, 672
 — naval station, 488, 672
 — wireless station, 672
 Tuxtla Gutierrez (Mexico), 1130
 Twillingate (Newfoundland), 346
 Tyne Ports, 77
 Tynemouth, population, 18
 Tyrol (Austria), 707
 Tyrone, 81, 83
 UBANGI (Belgian Congo), 726
 Ubangi-Shari Colony (F. Congo), 941
 Ucele (Brussels), 716
 Uckfield College, 29
 Udaipur (Mewar), 133
 Uddeholm (Sweden), iron, 1367
 Uddevalla (Sweden), 1351
 Udine (Italy), 1054; town, 1057
 Uele, Upper and Lower (Belgian
 Congo), 726
 Uganda Protectorate, 203 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 204
 — area, 203
 — banks, 205
 — books of reference, 210
 — boundaries, 203
 — coffee, 204

UGA

- Uganda Protectorate, commerce, 204
- cotton, 204
- currency, 205
- debt, 204
- defence, 204
- education, 204
- finance, 204
- government, 203, 204
- Governor, 205
- imports and exports, 204
- justice, 204
- Kabaka, 204
- Lukiko, 204
- missions, 204
- police, 204
- population, 204
- posts and telegraphs, 205
- provinces, 203
- pygmies, 204
- railways, 202, 205
- religion, 204
- rubber, 204
- shipping, lake and river, 204, 205
- telephones, 205
- Ugyen Wangchuk, ruler (Bhutan), 731
- Uitenhage (Cape Colony), 248
- Ujiji (Tanganyika), 279
- Uji-Yamada (Japan), 1089
- Ukamba (Kenya), 200
- Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic, 1275, 1276, 1277
- agriculture, 1298
- area and population, 1279, 1298
- books of reference, 1299
- commerce, 1298
- constitution, 1276, 1277, 1298
- education, 1298
- finance, 1298
- production and industry, 1298
- provinces, 1297
- railways, 1299
- religion, 1298
- Russian alliance with, 1275, 1277, 1297
- sugar, 1298
- Uleåborg (Finland), govt., 881; town, 882
- Uliasutai (Mongolia), 795
- Ulm (Württemberg), 973, 1014
- Ulster, agricultural holdings, 90
- (Irish Free State), area and population, 95
- (Northern Ireland), 81, 82, 83, 92

UNI

- Ulúa (Honduras), 1039
- Umangi (Belg. Congo), wireless st., 729
- Umbria (Italy), 1054, 1068
- Um Nahsan Is. (Persian Gulf), 105
- Umrani district (Baluchistan), 170
- Umtali (Rhodesia), 225
- Ungava (Quebec), 335
- Union, or Tokelau Islands (Pacific), 453
- Union, La (Salvador), dept., 1301; port, 1301
- Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, 1275, 1276, 1278, 1280
- Union of South Africa, 230 *sqg*
- Active Citizen Force, 238
- Administrators, 231
- agriculture, 239, 240
- area and population, 232, 233
- banks, 245
- births, marriages, deaths, 233, 234
- books of reference, 246
- coal, 241, 242
- colleges, 234, 235
- commerce, 242, 243, 244
- communications, 244
- constitution, 239
- copper, 240, 241
- cotton, 240
- Councils, Executive, 230, 231
- — Provincial, 230, 231, 232
- currency, 245
- dairying, 239
- debt, 238
- defence, 238
- diamonds, 241, 243
- education, 234, 235
- Executive Council, 230, 231
- finance, 236, 237
- — provincial, 232, 236, 237, 238
- — war, 238
- forests, 240
- gold output, 240, 241, 243
- government, 230 *sqg*
- — provincial, 231, 230
- Governor-General, 230, 231
- High Commissioner, 232
- House of Assembly, 230, 231
- imports and exports, 242, 243, 244
- industrial census, 233, 240
- irrigation, 240
- justice, 236

UNI

- Union of S. Africa, languages, 232
- live stock, 239
- local government, 231, 232
- maize, 239
- mandate, 282
- manufactures, 240
- migration, 233
- mineral output, 240, 241
- ministry, 231
- money, weights, & measures, 245
- native labour, 242
- Naval Service, 238
- occupations, 233, 242
- ostrich farming, 239, 240
- Parliament, 230, 231
- Permanent Force, 238
- political parties, 230, 231
- posts and telegraphs, 244, 245
- production and industry, 229 *sqg*
- provinces, 230, 231, 232, 236, 237, 238, 241, 242, 244, and *see under their names*
- Provincial Councils, 230, 231, 232
- — finance, 232, 236, 237, 238
- — government, 231, 232
- railways, 238, 244
- religion, 234
- representation, 230, 232
- rifle association, 238
- salt, 241
- savings banks, 245
- Senate, 230, 231
- shipping, 238, 244
- sugar, 240
- tea, 240
- tin, 240, 241
- tobacco, 239, 240, 243
- towns, 233
- universities, 234, 235
- war loans, 238
- wheat, 239
- wine, 243
- wool, 240, 243
- United Kingdom, *see* Great Britain, England and Wales, &c.
- United Provinces : Agra & Oudh—
- agriculture, 149, 150
- area and pop., 127, 131, 138
- births and deaths, 136
- canals, 160
- education, 130
- finance, 145
- forests, 149, 150

UNI

- United Provinces (Agra & Oudh)—
- government, 127, 129
- justice, 141
- land revenue, 144, 145, 148
- — tenure, 148
- native states, 132, 134, 138
- religion, 138
- roads, 160
- tea (Agra), 151
- United States (*see also* component States, *under names*), 465 *sqg*
- agriculture, 490 *sqg*
- alcohol, 503
- area, 472, 473, 474, 490, 491
- army, 485 *sqg*
- Asiatics in, 472, 473, 475, 476, 1088
- banks, 512 *sqg*
- birth, marriage, and death rates, 475, 476
- books of reference, 515
- budget, 482
- Cabinet, 487
- canals, *see* Dalles and Celilo, Erie, Nicaragua, Panama, Sault Ste. Marie, and State Barge
- canned goods, 494, 499, 500
- cereal crops, 492
- chemical industries, 499, 501, 505
- Chinese in, 472, 473, 476
- cities, 477, 478
- coal, 497, 505
- coinage, 511
- commerce, 504 *sqg*
- communications, 509 *sqg*
- Congress, 465, 468, 469, 470
- constitution, 465 *sqg*
- copper, 496, 501, 505
- corn, 492, 493, 506
- cotton, 493, 494, 502, 505, 507
- crops, 492, 494
- currency and credit, 511, 514
- customs valuation, 504
- dairy products, 494, 499
- dams, 492, 522
- debt, 484
- defence, 485 *sqg*
- dependencies, 471, 474, 656 *sqg*
- diplomatic representatives, 515
- divorce, 478
- education, 478, 479
- elections, 465, 468, 469
- estimates, 484

UNI

- United States, expeditionary forces, 485
- factories, 494, 498 *sqg*
 - farms, 492
 - Federal Reserve Banks, 511, 512, 513, 514
 - fermented liquors, 503
 - finance, Federal, 482
 - — State, 484
 - fisheries, 503, 507
 - food products, 492, 493, 494, 498, 504
 - foreign-born population, 472, 473, 476, 1088
 - foreign possessions, &c., *see* Guam, Hawaii, Panama, Philippines, Porto Rico, &c.
 - forest fire protection, 496
 - forest reserves, 496
 - forestry, 494, 495, 496, 499, 501
 - fruit & vegetables, canned, 494, 499
 - Germans and Austrians in, 475, 476, & *see* under States
 - gold, 496, 497
 - gold reserve, 511, 513, 517
 - government, 465 *sqg*
 - — state and local, 470 *sqg*
 - hay, 493
 - House of Representatives, 468, 469, 470
 - immigration, 476
 - import duties, 505, 506
 - imports and exports, 504 *sqg*
 - Indian population, 473, 475
 - — finance of, 483
 - — reservations, 475, & *see* States
 - — schools, 480
 - iron and steel, 496, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503
 - irrigation, 491, 492, and under States
 - Japanese in, 472, 473, 475, 1088
 - justice and crime, 480 *sqg*
 - Labour, Ministry for, 469
 - lands, public, 490, 491, 654
 - live stock, 494
 - local government, 470 *sqg*
 - lumber, sawn, 495, 496, 499, 501
 - manufactures, 498 *sqg*
 - military training camps, citizens', 486
 - minerals, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503

UNI

- United States, money and credit, 511 *sqg*
- money, weights, measures, 511, 514
 - National Guard, 486
 - natural gas, 497
 - naval stations & coaling stations, 487, 488, 527, 594, 647, 660, 665, 670, 672, 814, 1182
 - naval yards, 487, 488, 527, 594, 647
 - navy, 487 *sqg*
 - Washington Treaty and, 487, 1094
 - negroes in, 469, 472, 476
 - — farmers, 492
 - — franchise, 469
 - — population, 472, 476
 - newspapers, &c., 480
 - occupations of the people, 474
 - Officers' Reserve Corps, 485, 486
 - Orientals in, 472, 473, 475, 476, 1088
 - Panama Canal finance, 483
 - paper, &c., 499, 501
 - pauperism, 482
 - petroleum, 497, 501, 507
 - political parties, 470
 - population, 472 *sqg*
 - — foreign and foreign-born, 472, 473, 475, 476, 1088, and *see* separate States
 - — movement of, 475
 - — occupations, 474
 - ports, 508, 509
 - posts and telegraphs, 510, 511
 - precious stones, 498
 - President, 465, 467, 486
 - Presidents since 1789, 466
 - production and industry, 490 *sqg*
 - prohibition, 465, 527
 - public lands, 490, 491, 654
 - railways, 509, 510
 - Reclamation Service, 491
 - religion, 478
 - representation, 468, 469
 - revenue and expenditure, 482 *sqg*
 - rice, 493
 - salt, 497
 - savings banks, 511
 - schools, 478 *sqg*
 - Secretaries, 467, 468
 - Senate, 468, 469
 - shipbuilding, 487, 488
 - shipping and navigation, 507 *sqg*
 - silver, 496, 497, 504

UNI

- United States, spirits, production of, 503
 -- state finance, 484
 -- -- government, 480 *sqq*
 -- states and territories, 470, 471, 472 *sqq*, 518 *sqq*
 -- sugar, 493, 499
 -- telephones, 510
 -- territories, 470, 471, 472, 474
 -- textiles, 499, 500
 -- timber, 494, 495, 496, 499, 501
 -- tin, 497
 -- -- plates, 501
 -- tobacco, 490, 499, 505
 -- trade with U.K., 506, 507
 -- universities & colleges, 479, 480
 -- value of property, 484
 -- Vice-President, 466, 467
 -- Vice-Presidents since 1789, 466, 467
 -- wheat, 492, 493, 506
 -- wines, spirits, &c., 503
 -- woman suffrage, 465, 469
 -- wool, 494
 -- Yellowstone Park, 654
 University College, Cork, 96
 -- -- Dublin, 96
 -- -- Galway, 96
 Unt. Franken. (Bavaria), 994
 Unterwald (Switzerland), cantons, 1366, 1368
 Upolu Is. (Western Samoa), 459, 460
 Upper Buchanan (Liberia), 1117
 Upper Hesse (Hesse), 999
 Upper Luapula (Belgian Congo), 726
 Upper Senegal and Niger (French), 955. *See* French Sudan
 Upper Silesia (Czechoslovakia), 820
 -- -- (Germany), 971, 1004
 -- -- (Poland), 971, 1241, 1244
 Upper Volta, (Fr. W. Af.), 923, 950, 956
 -- area and population, 923, 950, 956
 -- books of reference, 956
 -- budget, 956
 -- towns, 956
 Uppsala (Sweden), 1350; town, 1351; university, 1351
 Uraga (Japan), shipyard, 1094
 Urbino (I.a'y), 1055
 -- university, 1059
 Urga (Mongolia), 771, 794, 795, 796
 Urgel, Bishop of, 921
 Uri (Swiss canton), 1366, 1368

URU

- Uruguay 1394 *sqq*
 -- agriculture, 1398
 -- area and population, 1395, 1396
 -- army, 1397
 -- banks, 1400
 -- births, marriages, deaths, 1395
 -- books of reference, 1401
 -- boundary treaty, 741, 1395
 -- Chamber of Representatives, 1395
 -- charity, 1396
 -- cities, 1395
 -- coal, 1398
 -- commerce, 1398, 1399
 -- communications, 1399
 -- constitution and government, 1394
 -- copper, 1398
 -- crops, 1398
 -- customs receipts, 1398
 -- debt, 1397
 -- defence, 1397, 1398
 -- departments, 1395
 -- diplomatic representatives, 1401
 -- divorce, 1395
 -- education, 1396
 -- Electoral College, 1394
 -- finance, 1397
 -- foreigners in, 1395
 -- Germans in, 1395
 -- gold, 1398
 -- illegitimacy, 1395
 -- immigration and emigration, 1396
 -- imports and exports, 1398, 1399
 -- justice, 1396
 -- live stock, 1398
 -- local government, 1394
 -- mines, 1398
 -- ministers, 1394
 -- money and credit, 1400
 -- money, weights, measures, 1400, 1401
 -- National Administrative Council, 1394
 -- navy, 1398
 -- Parliament, 1394
 -- police, 1397
 -- port, 1396, 1399
 -- posts, telegraph, telephones, 1400
 -- President, 1394
 -- production and industry, 1398
 -- railways, 1399, 1400
 -- religion, 1396
 -- representation, 1394
 -- river transport, 1399

URU

- Uruguay, roads, 1399
- Senate, 1394
- shipping, 1399
- stock-raising, 1398
- tobacco, 1398
- tramways, 1400
- university, 1396
- wheat, 1398
- wine, 1398
- Urumchi (China), wireless station, 785
- Urumia (Persia), 1221
- Urundi (Belg. Congo), 279, 726
- Ushuaia (Argentina), 694
- Usman Ali Khan, H. E. H. Sir,
Nizam of Hyderabad, 132
- Usti (Czechoslovakia), 821, 825
- Utah, 474, 636 *sqq*
- agriculture, 638
- area and population, 474, 491, 636,
637
- books of reference, 639
- coal, 638
- communications, 639
- constitution and government, 636
- copper, 638
- debt, 638
- defence, 638
- education, 637
- farms, 638
- finance, 638
- forest, 638
- Germans in, 637
- gold, 638
- immigration, 637
- Indian reservations, 636
- Indians in, 636, 637
- irrigation, 491
- Latter-day Saints in, 637, 638
- live stock, 638
- manufactures, 638
- mining, 497, 638
- production and industry, 638, 639
- public lands, 491, 638
- railways, 639
- religion, 637
- representation, 469, 636
- savings banks, 639
- silver, 497, 638
- timber, 496, 638
- universities, 637
- wheat, 638
- wool, 638
- Utica (New York), 477, 601

VAS

- Utrecht (Natal), 252
- (Netherlands), 1154
- town, 1155; university, 1156
- Utsunomiya (Japan), 1089
- Uusimaa (Finland), 881
- Uvéa Is. (French Pacific), 967
- Uzbek race (Afghanistan), 684
- VAASA (Finland), govt., 881; town,
882, 883
- Vado (Italy), fortress, 1064
- Vaduz (Liechtenstein), 1120
- Vaitupu Island (Pacific), 453
- Valais (Swiss canton), 1376, 1368
- Valdivia (Chile), 760; forests, 764
- town, 760; wireless station, 766
- Valencia (Spain), 1330, 1337, 1338;
silk culture, 1337; town,
1331; university, 1332; wire-
less station, 1335
- Valencia (Venezuela), 1403
- cotton mills, 1405
- Valladolid (Spain), province, 1330
- town, 1331; university, 1332
- Valle (Colombia), province, 801
- Valletta (Malta), 100, 101
- Valona (Albania), 687, 689
- Valparaiso (Chile), 766; naval col-
lege, 763; town, 760
- univ., 761; wireless station, 766
- Västmland (Sweden), 1350
- Van (vilayet), 1384
- Catholics of, 1385
- Vancouver (Wash.), 646
- garrison, 646
- Vancouver Island (British Columbia),
323, 321
- air station, 299
- port, 310
- town, 293, 321
- Vänern, Lake (Sweden), 1350
- Vanna Levu Island (Fiji), 448
- Var (France), silk, 912
- Varash (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1315
- Vardøhus (Norway), fort, 1193
- Värmland (Sweden), prov., 1350
- Varna (Bulgaria), district, 752
- town, 752
- Varoshia (Cyprus), 117
- Vasa, *see* Vaasa
- Vassar College (New York), 602
- Västerås (Sweden), 1351
- Västerbotten (Sweden), prov., 1350

VAS

- Västernorrland (Sweden), province, 1350
 Västervik (Sweden), 1351
 Västmanland (Sweden), prov., 1350
 Vatican, the (Rome), 1261
 Vättern, lake (Sweden), 1350
 Vaud (Swiss canton), 1366, 1368, 1373
 Vaupés (Colombia), 801
 Vavau Islands (Tonga), 451
 Vavitu Island (Fr. Oceania), 968
 Veddhā race (Ceylon), 112
 Vega, La (S. Domingo), prov., 1305 ; town, 1305
 Veglia Is. (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1312
 Veliki Usting (Russia), univ., 1282
 Vella Lavella Island (Pacific), 453
 Venezuela, 1402 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 1405
 — area and population, 1402, 1403
 — army, 1405
 — asphalt, 1405
 — banks, 1407
 — births, marriages, deaths, 1403
 — books of reference, 1403
 — boundary dispute settled, 801, 1402
 — Chamber of Deputies, 1402
 — cities, 1403
 — coal, 1405
 — cocoa, 1405
 — coffee, 1405
 — commerce, 1406
 — communications, 1406, 1407
 — Congress, 1402
 — constitution and government, 1402
 — copper, 1405
 — debt, 1405
 — defence, 1405
 — diplomatic representatives, 1408
 — divisions, 1402, 1403
 — education, 1403, 1404
 — emigration, 1403
 — Federal District, 1402, 1403
 — finance, 1404
 — forests, 1405
 — gold, 1405
 — immigration, 1403
 — justice, 1404
 — live stock, 1405
 — local government, 1402
 — manufactures, 1405

VER

- Venezuela, mercantile marine, 1406
 — mines and minerals, 1405
 — money, weights, measures, 1407
 — navy, 1405
 — pearl fishery, 1405
 — petroleum, 1405
 — posts, telegraphs, telephones, 1407
 — President, 1402
 — production and industry, 1405
 — railways, 1407
 — religion, 1403
 — representation, 1402
 — river navigation, 1407
 — roads, 1406, 1407
 — rubber, 1405
 — Senate, 1402
 — shipping, 1406
 — states, &c., 1402, 1403, 1404
 — sugar, 1405
 — territories, 1402, 1403, 1404
 — textiles, 1405
 — universities, 1403
 — wireless stations, 1407
 Venice (Venezia) (Italy), 1054, 1068
 — forts, 1064
 — port, 1073
 — silk, 1068
 — town, 1056
 Vent, Îles sous le (F. Oceania), 968
 Vera Cruz (Mexico), 1130
 — port, 1134 ; town, 1130
 — wireless station, 1135
 Veraguas (Panama), 1205
 Verdon (Canada), 335
 — (France), fortress, 906
 Vermont, 473, 639 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 640, 641
 — area and population, 473, 491, 639, 640
 — books of reference, 641
 — cities, 640
 — communications, 641
 — constitution and government, 639
 — crime, 640
 — dairying, 641
 — defence, 640
 — education, 640
 — farms, 640
 — finance, 640
 — fruit, 640
 — forests, 641
 — hay, 641
 — live stock, 641

VER

- Vermont, manufactures, 641
 — pauperism, 640
 — production and industry, 640, 641
 — quarries, 641
 — railways, 641
 — religion, 640
 — representation, 469, 639
 — savings banks, 641
 — tobacco, 641
 — universities, 610
 — water traffic, 641
 — wheat, 641
 — wool, 641
 Verona (Italy), 1054; town, 1056
 — fort, 1064
 Verria (Greece), 1019
 Versailles (France), 897
 Verviers (Belgium), 717
 Vest-Agder (Norway), 1189
 Vestfold (Norway), 1189
 Vestmannaeyjar (Iceland), 814
 Vevey (Switzerland), 1369
 Vianna do Castelo (Port.), 1213
 Viborg (Finland), govt., 881; town, 882, 883
 Vicenza (Italy), 1054
 — town, 1057
 Vichada (Colombia), 801
 Vicksburg (Mississippi), 581
 Victoria (Australia), 362, 394 *sqq*
 — aborigines, 395
 — Agent-General, 395
 — agriculture, 399, 400
 — area and population, 364, 395
 — banks, 376, 402
 — births, marriages, deaths, 365, 396
 — books of reference, 402
 — Chinese in, 395
 — coal, 400
 — colleges, 396, 397
 — commerce, 372, 401
 — communications, 401
 — constitution, 362, 363, 394
 — crime, 398
 — crops, 399, 400
 — customs, 401
 — dairy produce, 400
 — debt, 399
 — defence, 368
 — education, 396, 397
 — emigration and immigration, 396
 — finance, 398, 399
 — — local, 399

VIP

- Victoria (Australia), forests, 399, 400
 — Germans in, 395
 — gold coined, 401
 — — production, 400, 401
 — government, 362, 363, 394
 — — local, 395
 — Governor, 394
 — imports and exports, 372, 401
 — inhabited houses, 365
 — justice and crime, 397, 398
 — land holdings, 399
 — live stock, 400
 — local finance, 399
 — — government, 395
 — manufactures, 401
 — maternity benefits, 397
 — mining, 400, 401
 — ministry, 394
 — mint, 376, 377, 401
 — money and credit, 376, 401, 402
 — occupations of the people, 395
 — old age, invalidity, and war pensions, 397
 — political parties, 394
 — port, 374
 — production and industry, 406
 — railways, 375, 401
 — religion, 396
 — representation, 362, 363, 394
 — savings banks, 402
 — sheep, 400
 — shipping, 374
 — sugar (beet), 400
 — timber, 400
 — towns, 396
 — tramways, electric, 375
 — university, 396, 397
 — wheat, &c., 399
 — wine, 400
 — wool, 400, 401
 — *See also* Australia, Commonwealth
 Victoria (Brazil), 740
 — (British Columbia), 293, 321
 — (Cameroon), 286
 — (Hong Kong), 120, 121
 — (Labuan), 180
 — (Rhodesia), 226
 — (Seychelles), 224
 Victoria Beach (Manitoba), 299
 Victoria Univ. (Manchester), 28, 29
 Victoria University College (New Zealand), 437
 Vidin (Bulgaria), 752; town, 752

VID

- Vidzeme (Latvia), 1113
 Viedma (Argentina), 694
 Vienna (Austria), 707, 710; town, 706, 707
 — university, 708
 Vien-tiane (Laos), 929
 Vieques Island (Porto Rico), 663
 Vigan (Philippines), 666
 Vigo (Sp.), 1331; wireless station, 1342
 Viipuri, *see* Viborg
 Viking (Alberta), 319
 Villa Bella (Bolivia), 735
 — wireless station, 736
 Villach (Austria), 707
 Villa Cisneros (Spanish Africa), 1344
 Villa del Pilar (Paraguay), 1213
 Villa Hermosa (Mexico), 1130
 Villa Montes (Bolivia), 733
 Villa Real (Portugal), dist., 1249
 Villarica (Paraguay), 1213; town, 1213
 Villavieja (Colombia), 801
 Villenour (French India), 924
 Villeta (Paraguay), 1213
 Villeurbanne (France), 897
 Villingen (Baden), 992
 Vilna (disputed, *see* Wilno), 1122, 1123, 1241
 — town, 1122
 Vilnius, *see* Vilna
 Viña del Mar (Chile), 760
 Vincennes (Indiana), 551
 Virgin Gorda Is. (B. W. Indies), 357
 Virgin Islands (West Indies)
 — British, 355, 356, 357
 — administration, 355, 356
 — area and population, 356, 357
 — islands, 357
 — production, 357
 — United States, 474, 664 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 665
 — area and population, 474, 664
 — communications, 665
 — currency, 665
 — education, 665
 — farms, 665
 — finance, 665
 — government, 664
 — Governor, 664
 — lace, 665
 — manufactures, 665
 — naval station, 665

VOD

- Virgin Islands, United States, posts, telegraphs, telephones, 665
 — production and industry, 665
 — shipping, 665
 — wireless stations, 665
 Virginia, 473, 642 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 664
 — area and population, 473, 491, 642
 — bank, 644
 — books of reference, 644
 — charity, 643
 — cities, 643
 — coal, 644
 — communications, 644
 — constitution and government, 642
 — cotton, 494, 644
 — debt, 644
 — defence, 644
 — education, 643
 — farms, 644
 — finance, 643
 — fisheries, 644
 — Germans in, 642
 — Indians in, 642
 — iron, 644
 — live stock, 644
 — manufactures, 644
 — mining, 644
 — naval station, 487
 — ports, 508
 — production and industry, 494, 644
 — railways, 644
 — religion, 643
 — representation, 469, 642
 — shipping, 508
 — telegraphs and telephones, 644
 — timber, 496
 — tobacco, 494, 644
 — universities, 643
 — wheat, 644
 — wool, 644
 Virginia, West, *see* West Virginia
 Vitebsk (Latvia), 1113
 Viti Levu Island (Fiji), 448
 Vitkovice (Czechoslovakia), 821
 Vitoria (Spain), 1331
 Vittorio Emanuele III. (Italy), 1050
 Vizcaya (Spain), prov., 1330, 1337, 1338
 Vizeu (Portugal), district, 1250
 Vladivostok (Siberia), dockyard, 1284
 Vlissingen, *see* Flushing
 Vodena (Greece), 1019

VOD

- Vodena (Greece), rice, 1063
 Volhynia (Ukraine) prov., 1297
 Volkerak (Netherlands), forts, 1160
 Volo (Greece), 1019
 Volta, Upper (French W. Af.), 923, 956
 Vorarlberg (Austria), 706, 707
 Voronezh (Russia), univ., 1281
 Votjak area (Russia), 1277, 1279
 Voyvodina (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1312
 Vratza (Bulgaria), district, 752; town, 752
 Vryheid (Natal), 252
 Vulcan Island (New Guinea), 456

WA (West Africa), 270

Waadt, *see* Vaud

Waco (Texas), 634

Wadai (French Equat. Africa), 264, 942, 951

Wad Gif (Morocco), 1141

Wad Medani (A.-E. Sudan), 274

Wagga Wagga (New S. Wales), 382

Wa-hutu race, 726

Waizem Zauditu, Empress (Abyssinia), 677

Wakamatsu (Japan), 1089

Wakayama (Japan), 1089

Wakefeld, population, 18

Wakf (Wakuf) lands (Egypt), 864, 958

Wakhtan (Afghanistan), 682

Wakkerstroom (Natal), 251

Waldeck (Germany), 971, 1013

— area and population, 971, 1013

— finance, 1013

— religion, 1013

Wales, area and pop., 12 *sqg*, 57

— books of reference, 90

— counties, 16

— *county* boroughs, 18

— crops, 58, 59

— disestablishment, 25

— education, 29, 30, 31, 32

— electors, 6

— forestry, 61

— language, 13

— university, 29

— *See also* England and Wales

Walfish Bay (South Africa), 248, 284, 285

Walk (Estonia), 877

— (Latvia), 1112; town, 1113

WAS

Walla Walla (Washington), 646

Wallachia (Rumania), 1267

Wallasey, population, 18

Wallis, *see* Vailis

Wallis Archipelago (French Pacific), 967

Wallsend, population, 18

Walsall, population, 18

Waltham (Massachusetts), 570

Walvis Bay, *see* Walvis Bay

Wanganui (New Zealand), 436

Wangdruptang (Bhutan), 732

Wanhhsien (China), 773

Wanimo (New Guinea), 457

Warri (Nigeria), 264

Warrington, population, 18

Warrnambool (Victoria), 396

Warsaw (Poland), 1242

— archbishopric, 1242, 1281

— bank, 1247

— courts, 1243

— fort, 1245

— military districts, 1245

— town, 1242

— university, 1243, 1281

Warsheikh (Itai E. Africa), 206

Warwick (Rhode Island), 624

Washington (D.C.), 477, 538

— Conference, Chinese questions,

772, 773, 774, 777, 778, 779,

786

— — naval limitations, 59, 51, 487,

909, 1066, 1094, 1096

— naval station, 488

— port, 508

Washington (State), 474, 645 *sqg*

— agriculture, 493, 647

— area and population, 474, 491,

645, 646

— books of reference, 648

— cities, 646

— coal, 647

— communications, 647

— constitution and government, 645

— copper, 647

— defence, 647

— education, 646

— farms, 647

— finance, 646, 647

— fisheries, 647

— forests, 495, 496, 647

— fruit, 647

— gold, 647

WAS

Washington (Stat.), Indian reservations, 646
 — Indians in, 646
 — irrigation, 491, 647
 — live stock, 647
 — manufactures, 647
 — mining, 647
 — naval station, 488, 647
 — ports, 508, 647
 — production and industry, 495, 496, 647
 — public lands, 491
 — railways, 647
 — religion, 346
 — representation, 469, 645
 — savings banks, 647, 648
 — shipping, 508, 647
 — timber, 405, 496, 647
 — universities, 646
 — wheat, 493, 647
 — wool, 647
 Washington Is. (Pacific), 453
 Waterbury (Connecticut), 477, 533
 Waterford, 95
 Waterloo (Iowa), 553
 Watertown (New York), 601
 — (South Dakota), 629
 Waterville (Maine), 564
 Watervliet (New York), 601
 Watling's Island (West Indies), 550
 Wa-tusi race, 726
 Waukegan (Illinois), 548
 Waukesha (Wis.), 651
 Wausau (Wis.), 651
 Waziristan, 132, 683
 Webbo (Liberia), 1317
 Webi Shebeli (It. Somaliland), agricultural colonisation, 1079
 Weichselmünde (Danzig), 828
 Weihaiwei (China), 187, 188, 773
 — administration, 188, 773
 — area and population, 187
 — brigandage, 188
 — communications, 189
 — defence, 188
 — education, 188
 — finance, 188
 — imports and exports, 188
 — lease, 188, 773
 — production, 188
 Weimar (Thuringia), district, 1012 ; town, 970, 1012
 Weinheim (Baden), 992

WES

Weisenste 1 (Estonia), 877
 Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories (A.-E. Sudan), 275
 Welle, *see* Uele
 Wellesley College (Mass.), 571
 Wellington (I.-S.W.), 382
 — (N.Z.), college, 437 ; district, 436 ; town, 436
 Wenchow (China), port, 773
 Wend race (Saxony), 1009
 Wenden (Latvia), 1112 ; town, 1113
 Wesenberg (Estonia), 877
 West Africa (French), 923, 950 *sqg*
 — — Portuguese, 1251, 1255, 1257
 — — Spanish, 1330, 1344, 1345
 West African Colonies, British, 261
 sqg
 — — books of reference, 265, 272
 West Allis (Wis.), 651
 West Bromwich, population, 18
 Western Australia, 362, 415 *sqg*
 — aborigine, 417
 — aerial mail service, 376
 — Agent-General, 416
 — agriculture, 420
 — area and population, 364, 416, 417
 — banks, 376, 423
 — births, marriages, deaths, 365, 417
 — books of reference, 423
 — coal, 420, 422
 — commerce, 372, 422
 — communications, 375, 422
 — constitution and govt., 362, 363, 415, 416
 — copper, 422
 — crops, 420
 — debt, 419
 — defence, 368
 — education, 418
 — emigration and immigration, 417
 — finance, 419
 — forestry, 420, 421
 — gold, 420, 421, 422
 — Governor, 416
 — imports and exports, 372, 422
 — inhabited houses, 365
 — justice and crime, 418
 — land holdings, 420
 — live stock, 421
 — manufactures, 420
 — mining and minerals, 420, 421, 422
 — ministry, 416
 — money and credit, 376, 423

WES

- Western Australia, old age, invalidity,
and war pensions, 419
— pauperism, 418, 419
— political parties, 416
— port, 374, 417
— production and industry, 419, 420
— railways, 375, 422
— religion, 418
— representation, 362, 363, 416
— savings bank, 423
— sheep, 421
— shipping, 374, 422
— silver, 422
— timber, 420, 421, 422
— towns, 417
— tramways, electric, 375
— university, 418
— war contingent, 417
— wheat, 420, 422
— wine, 420
— wool, 421, 422
— *See also* Australia, Commonwealth
Western Carolines, 1108
Western Province (Uganda), 203
Western Samoa, 459
— administration, 91, 460
— area and population, 460
— books of reference, 460
— finance, 460
— islands, 460
— mandate, 91, 459, 460
— products, 460
— wireless station, 460
Western Sinjrāni (Baluchistan), 169
Western Szechuen, 792
Western Univ. (Ontario), 295, 331
Westerplatte (Danzig), 828
Westfield College, Hampstead, 29
West Ham, population, 18
West Hartlepool, population, 18
West Hoboken (N. J.), 595
West Indies, American, 664
— — British, 350 *sqg* (*see* names of islands)
— — — books of reference, 361
— — — currency, 350
— — — natives of, in Costa Rica, 808
— — — in Panama, 1265
— — — trade, 312
— — Dutch, 1175 *sqg*
— — French, 923, 963 *sqg*
Westland district, (N.Z.), 436
Westminster district (B.C.), 321

WHE

- West Nile district (Uganda), 203
Westphalia (Prussia), 1004
— mines, 982
— religion, 1005
West Prussia (German), 971, 1004
— religion, 1005
West Prussia (Polish), 971, 1244
West Spitsbergen, 1204
West Virginia, 473, 648 *sqg*
— agriculture, 494, 650
— area and population, 473, 491, 648, 649
— banks, 650
— books of reference, 650
— cities, 649
— coal, 650
— communications, 650
— constitution and government, 648
— debt, 649
— education, 649
— farms, 650
— finance, 649
— fruit, 650
— Germans in, 649
— Indians in, 649
— leather trade, 650
— live stock, 650
— manufactures, 650
— mining, 650
— natural gas, 650
— petroleum, 650
— production & industry, 494, 496, 650
— railways, 650
— religion, 649
— representation, 469, 648
— river transport, 650
— savings banks, 650
— timber, 496
— tobacco, 494, 650
— university, 649
— wheat, 650
— wool, 650
West Warwick (Rhode I.), 624
Wetaskiwin (Canada), 317
Weyburn (Canada), 337
Weymouth, port, 77
Whampoa (China), dockyard, 781
Wheat-growing regions —
Abyssinia, 679
Afghanistan, 684
Algeria, 938
Argentina, 698
Australia, 369, 388, 389, 399,
407, 413, 420,
421, 426

WILE

Wheat-growing regions (*cont.*):—
 Austria, 710
 Baden, 993
 Baluchstan, 171
 Bavaria, 995
 Belgium, 720
 Bolivia, 735
 Bulgaria, 755
 Canada, 300,
 & *see* Provs.
 Chile, 764
 China, 781
 Colombia, 803
 Cyprus, 118
 Czechoslovakia,
 823
 Denmark, 837
 Egypt, 867, 868
 Estonia, 878
 France, 911
 Georgia, 1296
 Germany, 981
 Gt. Brit., 58, 59
 Greece, 1022
 Guatemala,
 1020
 Hungary, 1046
 Irish Free
 State, 97
 Italy, 1068
 Japan & Posses-
 sions, 1097,
 1104, 1108
 Kenya Colony,
 201
 Korea, 1104
 Lithuania, 1123
 Wheeling (West Virginia), 649
 White Horse (Canada), 338
 Whiteplains (Liberia), 1117
 White Plains (N.Y.), 601
 White Russia, Socialist Soviet
 Republic, 1275, 1276, 1277
 — area & population, 1279
 Wiydah (Dahomey), 954
 Wiborg, *see* Viborg
 Wichita (Kansas), 477, 556
 Wichita Falls (Texas), 634
 Wien, *see* Vienna
 Wiener-Neustadt (Austria), 707
 Wiesbaden (Prussia), 973
 Wigan, population, 18
 Wight, Isle of, area & pop., 15

WIR

Wiju (Korea), port, 1104
 Wilhelmina, Queen (Netherlands),
 1150
 Wiljandi (Estonia), 877.
 Wilkes Barré (Pennsylvania), 477, 620
 Willemstad (Curaçao), 1177
 Williamsport (Pennsylvania), 620
 Wilmington (Delaware), 477, 535,
 536
 — (North Carolina), 606, 607
 Wilno (Poland), 1241, 1242; uni-
 versity, 1243
 Wilson Islands (Pacific), 453
 Wimbledon, population, 18
 Windau (Latvia), 1113; town, 1113,
 1114
 Windhoek (S.W. Africa), 282, 285
 — wireless station, 285
 Windsor (Canada), 293
 Windward Islands, 350, 360, 361
 — administration, 360, 361
 — area and population, 360, 361
 — book of reference, 361
 — Governor, 360
 Wirtzlah (Gold Coast), 268
 Winnipeg (Canada), 293, 324
 — fur auctions, 296
 — proportional representation, 323
 — university, 324
 Winona (Minnesota), 578
 Winston-Salem (North Carolina), 606
 Winterthur (Switzerland), 1369
 Wireless Stations (actual & planned):
 Andamans, 174
 Anglo-E. Sudan, 278
 Argentina, 701
 Australia, 376
 Belg. Congo, 729
 Bolivia, 736
 Brazil, 747
 B. Borneo, 108,
 109
 B. Honduras, 345
 Canada, 313
 Chile, 766
 China, 785, 786
 Costa Rica, 812
 Cuba, 817
 Ecuador, 855
 Egypt, 872
 Fiji, 450
 Fr. Congo, 942
 Fr. Guinea, 953
 Fr. W. Africa,
 954, 955
 Gambia, 267
 Gold Coast, 269
 Gt. Britain, 79
 Guadeloupe,
 963
 Guam, 671
 Hawaii, 661
 Hong Kong, 124
 India, 162
 Italian cols.,
 1077, 1079
 Italy, 1074
 Liberia, 1119
 Madagascar,
 947
 Mexico, 1135

WIR

- Wireless Stations (*cont.*) :—
 New Zealand, Santo Domin-
 447 go, 1309
 Nicaragua, 812, Sarawak, 109
 1185 Siam, 1324
 Nigeria, 265 Somaliland, 220
 Norway, 1199 S. Africa, 245
 Pacific Is., 452, S.-W. Africa,
 453 285
 Papua, 432 Spain, 1335,
 Paraguay, 1217 1336, 1342
 Pemba, 209 Switzerl'd, 1376
 Peru, 1237 Trinidad, 359
 Salvador, 1301 Venezuela, 1407
 Samoa, &c., Virgin Is., 655
 460 Zanzibar, 209
 Wiru (Estonia), 877
 Wisconsin, 473, 650 *sq*
 — agriculture, 494, 652
 — area and population, 473, 491, 651
 — banks, 653
 — books of reference, 653
 — cities, 651
 — communications, 653
 — constitution and government, 650,
 651
 — diet, 652
 — defence, 652
 — education, 652
 — exports, 653
 — farms, 652
 — finance, 652
 — fruit, 652
 — Germans in, 651
 — Indian reservations, 651
 — Indians in, 651
 — lake trade traffic, 653
 — live stock, 653
 — manufactures, 653
 — mines, 653
 — production and industry, 494, 652,
 653
 — public lands, 491
 — railways, 653
 — religion, 652
 — representation, 469, 651
 — roads, 653
 — savings banks, 653
 — telephones, 653
 — tobacco, 494, 652
 — university, 652
 — wheat, 652
 — wool, 653

WUR

- Wismar (Meck.-Schw.), 1002
 Witu forest (Kenya), 201
 Witwatersrand, University of the
 (S. Africa), 234, 235, 255
 Woburn (Mass.), 570
 Wollo (Abyssinia), 677
 Wollongong (N.S.W.), 382, 386
 Wolmar (Latvia), 1112; town, 1113
 Wolurve St. Lambert (Brussels), 716
 Wolverhampton, population, 18
 Wolyń (Poland), 1242
 Wonthagge (Victoria), 396
 Woodlark Island (Papua), gold, 432
 Woonsocket (Rhode Island), 624
 Woosung (China), wireless station, 385
 Worcester, population, 18
 — (Cape Colony), 248
 — (Massachusetts), 477, 570
 Worms (Hesse), 999
 Woru (Estonia), 877
 Wousan (Korea), 1104
 Wrangel (Alaska), 656
 Wuchang (China), 772; normal
 school, 775; university, 776
 Wuchow (China), part, 773
 Wuhu (China), part, 773
 Wukari (Nigeria), 234
 Württemberg, 970, 1013 *sq*
 — agriculture, 1015
 — area and population, 970, 1014
 — births, marriages, deaths, 1014
 — books of reference, 1016
 — beer, 983, 1015
 — circles, 1014
 — constitution and government, 1013
 — crops, 1015
 — debt, 1015
 — divisions, 1013
 — education, 1015
 — finance, 1015
 — justice, 1015
 — Landtag, 1013
 — live stock, 981
 — manufactures, 983, 1015
 — mining, 1015
 — political parties, 1013
 — President, 1013
 — production and industry, 983,
 1015
 — religion, 974, 1014, 1015
 — representation, 970, 1013
 — towns, 1014
 — university, 976

WUR.

- Württemberg, wheat, 1015
 — wine, 1015
 Würzburg (Bav.), 973, 995
 — university, 976, 995
 Wusih (China) mills, 782
 Wyandotte (Mich.), 575
 Wye College, 29
 Wyoming, 474, 653 *sqq*
 — agriculture, 655
 — area and population, 474, 491, 654
 — books of reference, 655
 — coal, 655
 — communications, 655
 — constitutional and government, 653, 654
 — copper, 655
 — debt, 655
 — defence, 655
 — education, 654
 — farms, 655
 — finance, 655
 — fisheries, 655
 — forests, 655
 — Germans in, 654
 — gold, 655
 — Indian reservation, 654
 — Indians in, 654
 — irrigation, 491, 655
 — live stock, 655
 — manufactures, 655
 — mining, 655
 — petroleum, 655
 — production and industry, 655
 — public lands, 491
 — railways, 655
 — religion, 654
 — representation, 469, 653, 654
 — savings banks, 655
 — sheep, 655
 — timber, 496, 655
 — towns, 654
 — university, 654
 — wool, 655
 — Yellowstone Park, 654

XANTHE (Thrace), 1019

Xochimilco (Mexico), 1131

Xuan Day (Annam), port, 927

YAHATA (Japan), 1088

Yahya Mohammed Hamid ed-Din
 (Yemen), 692

Yakutsk Republic, 1277

YUK.

- Yale district (British Columbia), 321
 Yale University (Conn.), 533
 Yamagata (Japan), 1089
 Yanaon (French India), 924
 Yang Dipertuan Besar, Sir Muham-
 mad (Negeri Sembilan), 181
 Yang Dipertuan Besar Al-Sultan
 Juleiman (Trengganu), 186
 Yanina (Albania), 687
 — (Greece), 1018; town, 1019
 Yankton (S. Dakota), 623
 Yangtse-Kiang ports, 1099
 Yaounde (Cameroon), 963
 Yap (Caroline Is.), 1108
 Yaracuy (Venezuela), state, 1403
 Yarbata (Gambia), 950
 Yarkand (Sin-Kiang), 793
 Yarmouth, Great, population, 18
 Yaroslav (Russia), univ., 1281
 Yass-Canberra (Australia), 364, 375
 Yatung (Tibet), 792, 793
 Yellaboi Is. (Sierra Leone), 270
 Yellowstone Nat. Park (U.S.A.), 654
 Yemen (Arabia), Imamate, 692
 Yezi (Persia), 1220
 Yezo (Hokkaido), 1087
 Yhú (Paraguay), 1213
 Ying-k'ou (Manchuria), 790
 Yokohama (Japan), 1088
 Yokosuka (Japan), 1089; dockyard,
 1094
 — naval station, 1094
 Yonezawa (Japan), 1089
 Yong-Am-Po (Korea), port, 1104
 Yonkers (New York), 477, 601
 York, population, 18
 — (Pennsylvania), 620
 Yoshihito, Emperor (Japan), 1084
 Youngstown (Ohio), 477, 611
 Ystad (Sweden), 1351
 Yucatán (Mexico), state, 1150
 Yugoslavia, *see* Serb, Croat, and
 Slovene State, 1340 *sqq*
 Yuki (Korea), port, 1104
 Yukon (Canada) Territory, 291, 292,
 338, 339
 — area and population, 293, 338
 — births, marriages, deaths, 294
 — books of reference, 339
 — coal, 339
 — commerce, 339
 — constit. & govt., 291, 292, 338
 — copper, 339

YUK

- Yukon (Canada) Territory, education, 338
 — finance, 338
 — fisheries, 304, 339
 — forests, 339
 — game, 339
 — gold, 339
 — Legislative Council, 292, 338
 — manufactures, 304, 339
 — mining, 304, 305, 339
 — mounted police, 299
 — production and industry, 304, 305, 339
 — railways, 313, 389
 — religion, 295
 — representation, 291, 292, 338
 — telephones, 339
 — towns, 338
 — water power, 306
 Yuma dam (Arizona), 522
 Yungtaih-sien (China), mines, 782
 Yunnan (China), 771, 772
 — copper, 782

- ZAANDAM (Netherlands), 1155
 Zacatecas (Mexico), 1130; town, 1130
 Zagazig (Egypt), 859, 860
 Zagreb (Serb, Croat, Slovene), 1312;
 univ., 1312
 Zakhāh (Syria), 932
 Zailah (Zeyla) (Br. Somaliland), 220,
 950
 Zakyntos, *see* Zante
 Zambo race (Nicaragua), 1182
 — (Peru), 1230
 Zamboanga (P.I.), prov., 666
 — town, 667, 669
 Zamora (Spain), province, 1330
 — (Venezuela), 1403
 Zante (Greece), 1018; town, 1019
 Zarzāh (town), 206, 209
 Zanzibar Protectorate, 199, 200, 205
sqg, 279
 — area, 205
 — bank, 210
 — books of reference, 210
 — cloves, 207, 208
 — coast dominions, 199, 206
 — coconuts, 208
 — commerce, 208, 206
 — communications, 209
 — constitution and government, 206
 — council, 206

ZUL

- Zanzibar, currency, 210
 — debt, 207
 — education, 207
 — finance, 207
 — High Commissioner, 206, 210
 — hospitals, 207
 — imports and exports, 208, 209
 — Indians in, 206
 — justice, 207
 — manufactures, 208
 — missions, 206
 — population, 206
 — port, 209
 — posts and telegraphs, 210
 — production, 207, 208
 — railways, 209
 — religion, 206
 — roads, 209
 — shipping, 208, 209
 — Sultan, 206, 279
 — weights, 210
 — wireless stations, 209
 Zaragoza (Spain), province, 1330
 — town, 1331; university, 1332
 Zaria (Nigeria), 264, 265
 Zawiercie (Poland), 1242
 Zealand (Netherlands), 1154, 1159,
 1162
 Zebid (Arabia), 692
 Zeluan, *see* Melilla
 Zemgale (Latvia), 1113
 Zerbst (Anhalt), 990
 Zeyla (British Somaliland), 220, 950
 Zhob Valley (Baluchistan), 169, 171
 Zifta (Egypt), 859; barrage, 867
 Zilnan (Morocco), 1140
 Zinder (Fr. W. Africa), 264, 950, 955
 Zinder-Chad (Fr. West Africa), 955
 Zipaquira (Colombia), salt mines, 804
 Ziraftan (Russia), 1279
 Zittau (Saxony), 1010
 Zollgebiet (German), 883
 Zomba (Nyasaland), 214
 Zombode (Swaziland), 229
 Zoppot (Danzig), 828
 Zuffenhausen (Württemberg), 1014
 Zug (Swiss canton), 1366, 1368
 Zuiderzee (Netherlands), drainage,
 1154
 — forts, 1160
 Zulia (Venezuela), state, 1403
 Zululand (Natal), 251, 253
 — area, 251

ZUL

Zululand, sugar, 253

Zurich (Switzerland), 1366, 1368

— town, 1365, 1369; university, 1370

ZWO

Zwickau (Saxony), 1009; town, 973,
1010

Zwolle (Netherlands), 1155

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